# THE
# Agreeable Hiſtorian,
Or the COMPLEAT
# *Engliſh* TRAVELLER:
GIVING A
Geographical DESCRIPTION of every County in that Part of *Great-Britain*, call'd *ENGLAND*.
Together with
The ANTIQUITIES of the ſame.
With a
Full and particular ACCOUNT of all the Cities, Market Towns, Villages, Royal Palaces, and Gentlemen's Seats; of the Sea Ports and Fortifications, the Courſe of the Rivers and the Inland Navigation; of all the Fairs, and Market Days; and of the Trade, Commerce, and Product: With a Map of every County prefix'd to each, from the beſt and lateſt Obſervations, after the Deſigns of HERMAN MOLL, and others.

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VOL. II.

Containing the following Counties,

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|---|---|
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE, | HUNTINGDONSHIRE, |
| HAMPSHIRE, and Iſles of | KENT, |
| White, Jerſey, Guernſey, | LANCASHIRE, |
| Alderney and Shark, | LEICESTERSHIRE, |
| HEREFORDSHIRE, | LINCOLNSHIRE, and |
| HERTFORDSHIRE, | MIDDLESEX. |

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Compiled from *Camden*, *Leland*, *Dugdale*, *Ogilby*, *Morgan*, and other Authors,

By *SAMUEL SIMPSON*, Gent.

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# GLOUCESTER-


English Miles
5
10
PART OF
HEREFORD SHIRE
P. OF WORCE
Pesbore
SHIRE
Upton
Ripple
Lidbury
Tewkesbu
Cheltenham
Prestbaine
Dinmore
Kempley
Pandey
Upledon
Ledcourt
Cosse
Wood
Lye
Elmestree
Norton
Hasbery
Brockeray
to Hereford
Rose
Newent
Taynton
Rudford
Hinem
Dean
Burley
Baurden
Churcham
Blaisden
Glouc
Ster
to St Davids
Monmouth
Colford
Forrest of Dean
Elmore
Hemsted
Brimfield
Newnham
Borachthorp
Panswick
PART OF
MONMO
UTH
SHIRE
Clarendall
St Briatrels
Brokerver
Howelfield
Aylberton
Lydney
Gatcombe
Hamton
Lastington
Stroud
Stanley
Hampton
Barkley
Mychlewood
Chase
Durley
Tetbury
Wotton
Oldbury
Thornbury
Kingswood
Dimerton
Sodbury
Badmanton
Turfield
Doddington
Tormanton
Derham
Littleton
Marshfield
Hento
Poynton
Hanoers field
Kingswood
Cold Aston
Coldaston
The Shire
Stones
to Chippingham
to Malmesbury
BRISTOL
P. OF SOMERSET
Severn R
Redwick
Almesb
Compton
Horfield
Westbury
Stapleton
Frome R
Wick
Ware
Pangesworth
Badon
Par
Sodbury P
Codington
Buckle
Wick
Hanoers field
Forrest
Olliss
Wike
Lodge
Fanesham
SHIRE

# ER - SHIRE


P. OF WARWICK
ORCESTER
Evesham
Campden
Chipping Norton
OF
OXFORD
SHIRE
Burford
Northleche
Cheltenham
Winchcomb
Tewkesbury
Grendester
Lechlade
Cricklade
Highworth
to London
to Salisbury
PART OF
WILT SHIRE
BERK SHIRE
The Arms of Glocester.
The Arms of Cirencester.

# THE Agreeable Hiſtorian:

## OR THE Compleat *Engliſh* TRAVELLER.

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## *GLOCESTERSHIRE.*

THE Inhabitants of this County, in the Time of the *Romans*, went by the Name of the *Dobuni*: During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; under the *Norman* Government, this County went down the Current, and quietly ſubmitted to the Conqueror.

In the Civil Wars that have happened in the Nation ſince the Conqueſt, the County of *Gloceſter* has not been unconcerned; for in thoſe of Queen *Maud* and King *Stephen*, this People join'd with the former, being influenc'd by their Earl, who was Natural Brother to that Princeſs. In the Reign of King *Henry* II. they were much troubled with the Incurſions of the *Welch*. In

the Barons Wars, they were engag'd in the Intereſt of the Barons, by the Authority of *Gilbert de Clare*, then Earl of *Gloceſter*; and laſtly, in the Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, they reſided with the latter, being chiefly indu'd to it, by the Zeal of their Countryman, General *Maſſey*.

This County, which is 138 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the E. by *Warwickſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, and *Berkſhire*; on the S. by *Wiltſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*; on the W. by *Herefordſhire* and *Monmouthſhire*; and on the N. by *Worceſterſhire*,

It is in the Dioceſe of *Gloceſter*, and contains about 800,000 Acres, and 26,764 Houſes: The whole is divided into 30 Hundreds, wherein are 280 Pariſhes, containing one City and Part of another, two Boroughs, and 23 other Market-Towns, and ſends eight Members to Parliament, two for the Country, two for the City of *Glouceſter*, and four for the two Boroughs.

The Air of this County is wholeſome throughout, but it has a different Soil and Appearance, according to its ſeveral Parts. In the Eaſt it is Hilly, in the Weſt Woody, but the Middle is enriched with a ſweet fruitful Vale, the latter Part is much indented by the *Severn*, which waſhes the County for 70 Miles together, including the Turnings and Windings, and brings Neceſſaries to it from Abroad, while it conveys the Native Commodities into Foreign Parts.

The firſt Part of the County, bordering on *Warwickſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, and *Berkſhire*, and call'd the *Coteſwold-Hills*, is not very fertile, and lies expoſed to the Winds and cold, ſo that its Corn is ſlow in coming out of the Ground; from whence aroſe the Proverb in this County, *It is as long in coming as* Coteſwold *Barley:* But then it is healthy, and feeds Multitudes of Sheep, whoſe Wool is exceeding fine, and ſo improved by the Inhabitants, that they may be reckon'd as Golden Fleeces to the County, many of whoſe Inhabitants are ſo eminent for the Cloathing Manufacture, that they have no other fit to be named with it. It has been computed, that before our Wool began to be clandeſtinely exported to *France*, 50,000 Cloths were made Yearly

in this Shire, which are eſteemed at 10 Pounds a Cloth, the Courſe with the Fine; and the Number of Sheep kept in this County, of which moſt are fed in this Part of it, is computed at 400,000. Theſe Sheep of the *Coteſwold* have ſo fine a Wool, that it is ſaid the *Spaniſh* Strain came from a Preſent King *Edward* I. (ſome ſay King *Richard* I.) made of ſome of them to *Alphonſo*, King of *Spain*.

The Second Part of the County, the Vale, lying on both Sides the *Severn*, is a quite different Climate from the *Coteſwold*, where, if it be true, that there are eight Months in the Year *Winter*, and four too cold for *Summer*, here, it is certain, are eight Months *Summer*, and four too warm to deſerve the Name of *Winter*. It is in this Part of the County, that the excellent Cheeſe is made, ſo much admir'd over the reſt of *England*; tho' that which is call'd ſo in *London*, comes for the moſt Part out of *Wiltſhire*, the real *Gloceſterſhire* going more to *Briſtol* than *London*.

The Third Part of the County, *viz.* the Foreſt of *Dean*, being the moſt *Weſtern* Part, lies between the *Severn* and the *Wye*; it was heretofore covered with Wood, and contained 30,000 Acres of it, being 20 Miles long, and 10 broad, and it was then ſuch a Harbour for Robbers, eſpecially towards the Banks of the *Severn*, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. an Act of Parliament was made, on Purpoſe to reſtrain them. But ſince ſo many rich Veins of Iron have been diſcover'd, and Forges eſtabliſhed there by Act of Parliament, for working it, which requires vaſt Quantities of Wood to ſupport them, the Woods are not only reduc'd to narrower Bounds, but many Towns and Villages have been built in the Foreſt, as is uſual where any Manufacture is carried on; inſomuch that here are three Hundreds, 23 Pariſh Churches, three Market-Towns, one Mayor-Town, one Caſtle, and one Abbey. Where the Woods are ſtill preſerved, the Oaks are reckon'd the beſt in *England*; the Soil, which is a wet Clay, being proper for the Growth of them.

*Gloceſterſhire* abounds with all Sorts of Grain, Cattle, Fowl and Game; and the Products are excellent in their

their Kind, eſpecially their Cheeſe, Cyder, and Bacon.

The principal Rivers of this County are the *Severn*, *Wye*, *Avon*, *Iſis*, *Leden*, *Frome*, *Stroud*, and *Windruſh*. The River *Severn* is in Places two or three Miles broad, the Tide flows as high as *Tewkeſbury*, and a little below *Newnham*, it reſembles a Sea more than a River, whoſe Tide of Flood ſpurs along with ſuch Impetuoſity, that it comes on a Roll oftentimes four Feet high. This is call'd the *Bour*, formerly known by the Name of the *Hygre*. But what is ſtill more remarkable is, that the Tides are higheſt one Year at the Full Moon, and the next at the Change; and one Year the Night-Tides are higheſt, and the next the Day-Tides.

So much Timber for building Ships was in old Times fetched from the Foreſt of *Dean*, that the *Spaniards* ordered their *Invincible Armada*, when they invaded *England*, in the Year 1588, to deſtroy this Foreſt, as if by that Means they ſhould quite ruin our Navigation. The Preſervation and Cultivation of this Timber in a good Part of the Foreſt, has therefore been deſervedly the Care of the *Britiſh* Legiſlature. King *Charles* II. by Act of Parliament, authorized certain Perſons to encloſe great Quantities for this End; and ſome Time ago, many Cottages, which had been erected in and near the Woods, and which, it was ſuppoſed, did them Damage, by cutting or lopping them for Fuel, were pulled down, to promote the Growth of them.

The King has a Swanimote-Court here, as in all Royal Foreſts, which is kept at the *Speech-Houſe*, a large and ſtrong Building, ſtanding in the Middle of the Foreſt, which is to preſerve Vert and Veniſon. The Judges of it are the Verdurers, choſen by all the Freeholders of the County.

The Minors too have a Court here, which is directed by a Steward, appointed by the Conſtable of the Foreſt, and by Juries of Miners, returned to judge between one Miner and another, who have their particular Laws and Cuſtoms, to prevent their encroaching upon one another, and to encourage them to go on quietly in their Labour, in digging after Coals, and Iron-Ore, with both which the Foreſt abounds. Every Miner is ſworn

ſworn by touching the Bible with a Stick, that they may not defile Holy Writ with unclean Hands; and they wear a particular Cap when they are to give their Evidence.

The principal Towns in this County are, the City of *Gloceſter*, *Cirenceſter*, pronounced *Ciceſter*, and *Tewksbury*, which are the two Boroughs that ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament: The other Market Towns are, *Dean*, *Newent*, and *Newnham*, all three in the Foreſt; *Marſhfield*, *Sodbury*, *Wickware*, *Thornbury*, *Wotton*, *Tetbury*, *Durſley*, *Berkley*, *Minchinhampton*, *Stanley*, *Stroud*, *Painſwick*, *Lechlade*, *Fairford*, *Northleech*, *Cheltenham*, *Stow on the Would*, *Winchcomb*, *Moreton*, and *Campden*.

*Gloceſter*, or *Gloſter*, as it is commonly pronounced, the chief Town of this County, from which it takes its Name, was by the *Britons*, call'd *Caer-Glow*, i. e. *A fair City*; and the Place deſerves that Name, both for its Situation and Building; for it is ſituated on a riſing Ground, deſcending on every Side, which yields a pleaſant Proſpect, and makes it clean and healthful: The Buildings alſo are loſty and handſome, adorn'd with many Towers and Spires.

When the *Romans* got it into their Poſſeſſion, they chang'd the Name, according to their Dialect, into *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, in Imitation of the *Britiſh* Name, as appears from *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, and an ancient Inſcription on a Stone, to be ſeen ſtill on the Walls of *Bath*, near the North Gate.

DEC. COLONIÆ GLEV.
VIXIT ANN. *LXXXVI.*

The *Romans* being vex'd with the frequent Incurſions of the Inhabitants of *South Wales*, call'd *Silures*, thought it neceſſary to plant a Colony in it, which they nam'd *Colonia Glevum*, to curb that People; and to that End much enlarged and beautified the Buildings. It was alſo an eminent Station for their Armies, and the famous Conſular Way, call'd *Irmin Street*, which begins at St. *David*'s, in *Pembrokeſhire*, and paſſes thro' this Place. It takes its Name from *Irmunſule*, i. e. *A Pillar*, *dedicated*

*tated* to *Hermes*, or *Mercury*. The Town was govern'd by a Conſul, in the Time of the *Romans*. The modern *Latins* call this City *Glavoina*, and others *Claudioceſtria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who is ſaid to have given it that Name, when he married his Daughter *Geniſſa*, to *Arviragus*, a *Britiſh* King here; but this Story is fabulous, and ſhall not be farther inſiſted on.

When the *Saxons*, by the Departure of the *Romans*, became Maſters of the Iſle, they again formed the Name into their own Language, and called it *Gleawanceaſter*, or *Gleauceſter*, which we have turned into *Gloceſter*. *Cheaulin*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, firſt took this Town by Force from the *Britons*, about *A. C.* 570, ſoon after the Battle of *Dyrham*, wherein he ſlew three *Britiſh* Kings, *Commeaile*, *Condidan*, and *Farimeel*; but he kept it not long before it came under the Juriſdiction of the *Mercian* Kings, under whom it long flouriſhed in great Repute, being governed by a Portreve.

In this Town, *Oſrick*, King of the *Northumbrians*, by the Permiſſion of *Etheldred*, King of the *Mercians*, founded a great and ſtately Nunnery, over which *Kineburga*, *Eadburga*, and *Eva*, all *Mercian* Queens, ſucceſſively preſided; and *Edelfleda*, a famous *Mercian* Lady, adorned it with a noble Church, in which ſhe lies buried.

After the *Saxon* Heptarchy was converted into a Kingdom, this Place was in ſome Eminence. Here it was that King *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, and King *Canute*, fought for the Kingdom in the Iſle of *Alney*; afterwards the *Danes*, after many Turnings and Windings, as *Æthelwerd*, an ancient Writer, obſerveth, ſet up their Tents at *Gloceſter*. Here it was that *Edward* the Confeſſor magnificently treated *Euſtace* Earl of *Bologne*, who had married his Siſter, when he came to viſit him, *A. D.* 1051. and afterwards held a great Aſſembly of his Nobles in the ancient Building of the Monaſtery, now called the *Long Work-Houſe*. In this Reign this Place paid a yearly Rent of 26 *l.* in Money, 96 Quarts of Honey, 360 Bars, and 100 Rods of Iron, and other Cuſtoms to the King's Houſhold. Many Perſons

Perſons of the greateſt Quality had Houſes here, and then it was called a City, when *London* itſelf was termed a Burgh.

A little before the Conqueſt, *Brictric* the *Saxon* was Lord of *Gloceſter*; but he having refuſed to marry *Maud*, afterwards Wife to *William* the Conqueror, when he was an Ambaſſador in thoſe Parts, ſhe, out of Revenge, cauſed him to be impriſon'd, and his Eſtate to be ſeiz'd to the Crown. King *William Rufus* gave this Honour of *Gloceſter* to *Robert Fitz Hamon*, Lord of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*. Several of our Kings kept their *Chriſtmas* here, and *William Fitz Oſborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, built a Caſtle here, of which there are ſtill ſome Remains, which are made a common Jail for Debtors and Felons.

King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, made *Gloceſter* a Borough Town, to be govern'd by two Bailiffs, elected by their own Burgeſſes, who were to farm the Town; and granted them a Guild, and divers Liberties. King *Henry* III. who was crown'd at *Gloceſter*, made it a Corporation, and to the former Liberties added Markets and other Privileges, on Condition that they ſhould pay the old Rent of 55 *l. per Ann.* and 10 *l.* Increaſe-Rent, *viz.* to elect four of the diſcreeteſt Burgeſſes for Coroners, keep the King's Pleas, and other Matters belonging to the Crown. In this King's Wars with the Barons, theſe laſt, under *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, beſieged it, and in four Days took it; but Prince *Edward*, his Son, hearing of it, marched againſt them with all Speed, and took it again, but pardon'd the Burgeſſes, by the Perſwaſion of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, upon their Payment of 1000 Marks, and having garriſon'd the Caſtle, he departed to his Father.

King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 6. held a Parliament in this Place, *A. D.* 1278, where were divers good Acts made, concerning the Liberties and Franchiſes of the Nation, called, at this Day, *The Statute of* Gloceſter; but it appears by a Return made by *Walter de Stukeſley*, Sheriff of *Gloceſter*, of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages in this Shire, that it was not a City; for it begun thus: *Nulla eſt Civitatis in Com.* Gloceſt. i. e. *There is no*

*City in the County of* Gloceſter. King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 2. held a Parliament here.

King *Richard* III. having been before Duke of *Gloceſter*, had ſuch a Reſpect for this City, that he made it a County; and having annexed to it the two Hundreds of *Dudſtone* and *King's-Barton*, eſtabliſhed a Mayor and Aldermen to govern it. But tho' it might ſeem at this Time to have been in a flouriſhing Condition, yet we find, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. it was fallen into ſo great Decay, that it was thought neceſſary to enforce the Building of the Houſes in the chief Streets, by permitting the Lord of the Manor, and the Corporation to build them, if the Owners neglected to do it; which had ſo good an Effect, that the City was ſoon after reſtored to its ancient Splendor, and that King ſoon after created it a City, and erected a Biſhoprick in it.

This City had a great Share in the Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I, moſt of the Gentlemen continued loyal, but the Farmers and Tradeſmen were generally againſt him, being headed by Colonel *Maſſey*, who ſeized this City at the Beginning of that unnatural War, and having repaired and fortify'd the Walls, procured great Guns from *London* and *Briſtol*, to maintain it againſt the King's Forces. *Maſſey*, while he was Governor, gain'd great Reputation in defending it againſt the Gentry of the County, who endeavour'd to recover it for the King; he was very ſucceſsful in divers other Enterprizes, *viz.* in taking *Sudeley Caſtle* from Captain *Bruges*, and defeating Sir *John Wintour*'s Deſigns in ſeveral Places; for which the Parliament gave him 200 *l.* at the preſent, and voted him 1000 *l.* a Year out of Sir *John Wintour*'s Eſtate, and a Penſion of the ſame Yearly Value.

*Gloceſter* being ſo prejudicial to the King's Affairs, and, as it were, a Guard to all the other *Weſtern* Garriſons, which would ſoon have ſubmitted if this had been reduc'd, that King thereupon reſolves upon the Siege of it, and accordingly march'd againſt it himſelf in Perſon, *Auguſt* 10, 1643. His Majeſty being ſet down before it, ſent a Summons to *Maſſey* to ſurrender

render (which he had indeed promiſed to do, to Col. *Leg*;) but he return'd this Anſwer by Major *Pudſey*, and a Citizen; *That he was ſworn to keep the City for his Majeſty, by the two Houſes of Parliament, and ſo he would by God's Help.*

This reſolute and unexpected Anſwer ſo anger'd the King that he commanded the Siege to be carried on with all Vigour. Prince *Rupert* began with an Attack upon the Suburbs, but Col. *Maſſey* prevented his Attempt, by burning all the Houſes therein. The next Thing that was done, was an Aſſault upon the Walls, but that by Miſtake being made in the ſtrongeſt Place, proved of no Effect; yet, by the Continuance of the King's Army about it for near a Month, wherein many Sallies were made by the Beſieged, with no great Loſs to either Side, tho' to the King's moſt, the Garriſon was reduc'd to very great Streights, inſomuch that they muſt have ſurrender'd, had not the Parliament Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Eſſex*, caus'd the King to withdraw, and raiſe the Siege; yet the City ſuffer'd ſo much by it, that they petition'd the Parliament ſome Years after, for a Reparation of their Damages, which they prov'd to the Grand Inqueſt, at an Aſſize, to be 20,000 *l.* and upwards.

The preſent State of this City is, it is govern'd by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, out of which one is choſen Yearly, to be Mayor. There are alſo 24 Common Council Men, out of which are choſen two Sheriffs Yearly. They have alſo an High-Steward, who is uſually a Nobleman, and a Recorder. They are allow'd the higheſt Marks of Honour that are uſually granted to Magiſtracy; as Scarlet Gowns, the Sword, the Cap of Maintenance, and four Serjeants at Mace. Their preſent Charter was given them by King *Charles* II. and bears Date *April* 16, 1672, their former Charters being at that Time reſign'd into that King's Hands.

In this City, for the better Regulation of Trade, which is very conſiderable ſeveral Ways, there are twelve Companies aſſociated, the Maſters of which attend the Mayor upon all publick Occaſions, in their Gowns, with Streamers, which adds a Reputation to

the City; *viz.* 1. Mercers, in which is included Apothecaries, Grocers, and Chandlers. 2. Weavers. 3. Tanners. 4. Butchers. 5. Bakers. 6. Smiths and Hammer-men, among whom are Goldſmiths and Iron-mongers. 7. Coopers and Joiners. 8. Shoemakers. 9. Metal men. 10. Taylors. 11. Barbers. 12. Glovers. The Brewers formerly made another Company, but now there are none of that Trade. The Pin making Trade of this City, is now very conſiderable.

It lies extended upon the *Severn*, over which it has an handſome Stone Bridge, and was ſtrongly wall'd to the Land Side; but at King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, the Walls of this City were razed, and totally demoliſhed, and the two Hundreds before mention'd, reſtor'd to the Out County, by Act of Parliament, becauſe it refuſed to ſubmit to King *Charles* I. and held out ſo long againſt him. Before the Siege, it was adorn'd with 11 Pariſh Churches; but now there remains but ſix, five being then demoliſh'd. It contains 12 Pariſhes, and has two Markets Weekly, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*; and four Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *March* 25, *June* 24, *September* 17, and *November* 17; and ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament. It is a Port, and has a large Key and Wharf, on the Banks of the River, very commodious for Trade; to which belongs a Cuſtom-Houſe, with Officers proper for it; but the Buſineſs is not very great, by Reaſon of the City of *Briſtol*, which is not far diſtant from it, and has engroſs'd all the Foreign Trade in this Part of the Kingdom.

Here is alſo a Town Hall, call'd the *Booth Hall*, for the publick Buſineſs of the City; but their Charter is made ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Out-Counties alſo, for the publick Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and an Hall for the Meeting of the Citizens, not far from the Market-Croſs, call'd the *Tolſey*. Here are ſeveral Market-Houſes, ſupported with Pillars, one a very old one, of Stone, in *Gothick* Architecture, now turn'd into a Ciſtern for Water, with which the City is ſupplied from *Robin Hood's Well*, and the *Severn*, by an

Engine placed on the Bridge, and from ſeveral other Places.

The Caſtle, tho' much decay'd, hath ſome Buildings yet ſtanding, Part of which are leaſed out by the Crown, and the reſt ſerves for a Priſon, one of the beſt in *England*. There is a Conſtable and Keeper of this Caſtle, appointed by the King, who is at preſent, *Charles Hyett*, Eſq;

The Cathedral Church of this City, which is a magnificent Pile, and, tho' ancient, pleaſes all Spectators, was built and finiſh'd by *Aldred*, or *Alfred*, in 1047, who being afterwards made Biſhop of *York*, crown'd *William* the Conqueror. It received divers Additions and Ornaments, by ſeveral other Benefactors, in After-Ages. *Richard Hanley*, Abbot of St. *Peter*'s in *Gloceſter*, laid the Foundation of the Virgin *Mary*'s Chapel; and *William Farley*, a Monk of the ſame Abbey, and Abbot, finiſh'd it, and made it a beautiful Building. *Nicholas Morwent* built the Weſtern Front from the Ground, very handſome. *Thomas Horton*, firſt Sacriſtan, and then Abbot, added the North Iſle, and a great Hall to the Abbey, in which a Parliament was afterwards held. Abbot *Trowceſtre*, or *Trowceſter*, built the curious Cloiſters, adorn'd with fine Cielings, Waſhing, and writing Places, with other ornamental Workmanſhip, no where ſurpaſſed, and procured from the Pope the Grant of the Mitre: And *Thomas Seabroke*, Abbot, erected the great and ſtately Tower, admir'd for its rare Workmanſhip, and extraordinary Set of Bells, the greateſt of which weighs 6000 Pounds. The South Iſle was rebuilt by the Offerings which devout People made at the Shrine of King *Edward* II. which were ſo large, that the Regiſter of the Abbey ſays, if they had been all expended on the Church, they might have built it from the Ground; ſo great a Reſpect was paid to the Memory of that injur'd Prince. He lies buried here, in an Alabaſter Tomb; as does alſo *Robert Curthoſe*, Son of *William* the Conqueror, and Duke of *Normandy*, before the High Altar, in the Middle of the Church, in a Wooden Tomb, with his Coat of Arms

painted, and upon it his Effigies, in *Iriſh* Oak, croſs legg'd, like a *Jeruſalem* Knight.

The Whiſpering Place in this Church is very remarkable, which paſſed formerly for a Wonder among the Vulgar; but that is ceas'd, ſince the ſame is found in other Places, in Buildings of the like Sort, as in St. *Paul*'s, *London*, and is eaſily to be accounted for.

King *Henry* VIII. after the Suppreſſion of the Abbey of St. *Peter*, erected the Abbey Church into a Biſhoprick, for a Dean, and ſix Prebendaries; and having ſettled many of the Lands formerly belonging to the Abbey on them, appointed Dr. *Heath*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in whoſe Dioceſe this County had been, Dr. *Day*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and Archdeacon *Cox*, to compile a Set of ſuch Statutes as were proper for the Regulation and Government of that Body.

The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop of this Church, was that truly Reverend and Religious Divine, Dr. *John Hooper*, who was burnt in the Cemetery of his own Cathedral, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*.

There are 12 Chapels diſperſed in this Cathedral, ſome of them over others, but all dedicated to one or other of the Apoſtles. In our *Lady*'s Chapel, are the Arms of divers ancient Families; as the *Cliffords*, *Whittingtons*, *Throgmortons*, *Pawxfoots*, and others, who were Benefactors to the Monaſtery and Church, and divers Monuments and Inſcriptions, for the Doctors *Goldſborough*, *Smith*, and *Nicholſon*, Biſhops; Dr. *Viner*, Dean; and Dr. *Waſhborn*, Prebendary of this Church; as alſo for *Arthur Brett*, Eſq; Groom of the Bedchamber to King *James* I. In the Choir are Monuments of *Oſrick*, King of *Northumberland*, *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, and that unfortunate King *Edward* II. as before mention'd; and, out of pious Offerings to his Remains, they built this Choir alſo; and the Votaries to his Shrine, for ſome Time after his Death, could hardly find Room in the Town, ſo great was the Concourſe. Here are likewiſe divers Inſcriptions for Abbot *Parker*, and other Abbots; but the Words of many of them are worn out. In the South Iſle there is a burial Place for the *Berkeleys*, the Effigies in Stone of *Humphry Bohun*, Earl

of

of *Hereford*, lying at full Length, a Chapel of the Earls of *Ormond*, and an Inſcription for Abbot *Seabrooke*, who died in 1367. Laſtly, in the Body of the Church, are Inſcriptions for *Thomas Machin*, Eſq; who had been thrice Mayor of this City; *William Lane*; and *John Joanes*, who had been Regiſter to eight Biſhops, and Mayor alſo thrice. He was Member of Parliament for *Gloceſter*, at the Time of the Gunpowder Treaſon.

*Richard de Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who ſubdued *Ireland*, lies buried in the Chapter Houſe.

The Cloiſters in this Cathedral are exquiſitely beautiful, in the Stile of the Chapel of *King's-College*, *Cambridge*.

In this City are large Remains of the Abbeys of *Black* and *White Friars*, and ſuch a Number of Churches and Religious Foundations were here, that they gave Riſe to that old Proverb, *As ſure as God is at* Gloceſter.

Of the 12 Pariſhes which before the Siege had their ſeveral Churches, there are remaining but ſix; the others, for Want of Churches, being become, as it were Hamlets to them. They are

I. St. *John Baptiſt*, which hath a large Church, but the Rector is maintain'd by Contributions. The Lords *Lovel* and *Stafford* took Sanctuary here, after the Battle of *Boſworth Field*, where King *Richard* III. was ſlain. Here are *Magdalen* Hoſpital, commonly call'd St. *James*'s, which maintains 19 poor People, at 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week to each; and St. *Margaret*'s, which maintains nine poor Men, at 2 *s per* Week to each. This Pariſh enjoys divers other ſmall Charities

II. St. *Mary de Cript*, ſo call'd from a large Vault under the Body of the Church, which is a Rectory, but depends chiefly on Contributions. St. *Owen*'s, formerly a diſtinct Pariſh, is united to it, as is alſo *All Saints*, but the Church is converted to the *Toſey*, for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council to meet in. The Monaſtery of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, founded by *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. as is alſo a Monaſtery of *Black Canons*, built by King *Athelſtan*, and another of *Grey Friars*, founded by the Lord *Berkeley*,

were in this Pariſh. The Church is an handſome Building, in the Form of a Cathedral, and hath divers Monuments in it, chiefly for the *Yates's* and *Kerle's*. Here is a Free-School, erected by Mrs. *Cooke*, who endow'd the Maſter with 10 *l. per Ann.* if a Prieſt, and 9 *l.* a Year if a Layman; but later Benefactors have augmented the Maſter's Salary to 30 *l.* a Year, and 16 *l.* for an Uſher. Sir *Thomas Bell* built an Hoſpital here, call'd St. *Kimbros*'s Hoſpital, for ſix poor People, who are allow'd 53 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year each. Here alſo ſtands the lofty and beautiful Croſs, wherein are plac'd the Images of ſix Kings and two Queens.

III. St. *Mary de Load*, which is a Vicarage of about 50 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Gloceſter*. The Church is an handſome old Church, and it is ſaid King *Lucius* was buried in it. There are divers Charities given to the Poor of this Pariſh.

IV. St. *Michael*, a Rectory in the King's Gift, maintain'd chiefly by Contributions. The Church of St. *Aldate* being demoliſhed in 1645, the Pariſh is united to this. The Church is large, and hath two handſome Iſles, a Chancel, and a high Tower at the Weſt End. Here Prayers are read twice a Day, by Means of a Legacy left by Mr. *Charles Trippet*, of *Eaſt Noyle*, in *Wiltſhire*, who bequeathed 200 *l.* to the Chamber of this City, to be employ'd to ſuch Uſes as are moſt for God's Glory. In this Pariſh is the *Blue-Coat Hoſpital*, erected by Sir *Thomas Rich*, of *Sunning*, in *Berkſhire*, for a School maſter, who is allowed 20 *l. per Annum*; and a Governeſs to maintain 20 Boys, for 120 *l. per Annum*, 13 Men, and 10 Women.

V. St. *Nicholas*, which is an Impropriation, and the Supply of the Cure depends wholly upon the Benevolence of the Inhabitants. The Church is a large Building, with a Chancel, and high Spire Steeple. There are ſeveral Inſcriptions in it, and ſeveral ſmall Charities are given to the Poor. The famous Hoſpital call'd St. *Bartholomew*'s, which was founded by King *Henry* III. and then was a Religious Houſe, for a Prior, three Brethren, and ſeveral poor Men; but being diſſolved, is now an Hoſpital for a Miniſter, Phyſician,

ſician, Maſter, and Surgeon, 24 Men and 30 Women, at the Allowance of 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week each, and a Chamber is in this Pariſh. The whole Revenues of it are about 500 *l. per Annum.*

VI. *Trinity Church*, is a Vicarage without any Revenue, in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Gloceſter*. Here is no Incumbent, but the People join themſelves to St. *Nicholas*'s Pariſh. The Church was lately taken down to ſave the Charge of Repairing; but the Tower is left ſtanding, as an Ornament to the City, yet uſeful for a Dial Clock, and repoſiting the Engines for quenching Fires. The Church-Yard is turn'd into a Market Place, but without any Diſturbance to the Dead, among whom are divers Magiſtrates of the City.

After this ſhort Account of the Pariſhes, it will be convenient to mention divers charitable Gifts beſtow'd on this City in general; *viz.* 1. Of Sir *Thomas White*, who gave 2000 *l.* to 24 Cities, of which *Gloceſter* is one, to receive 100 *l.* once in 24 Years, to be lent to four Citizens without Intereſt, for 10 Years. *Gloceſter* has received 700 *l.* already. 2. Mr. *Holden* of *London*, who gave 100 *l.* to be lent to two poor Merchants, at 50 *l.* each, for ſeven Years, paying only 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to the poor Debtors in *North-Gate* Priſon. So alſo, 3. Mr. *Ellis*, gave 50 *l.* to be lent to one, without Intereſt. 4. Alderman *Wiltſhire*, gave 100 *l.* to be ſo lent to five poor Tradeſmen; as did alſo Mr. *Fettiplace*, the like Sum, on the ſame Conditions; and others ſmaller Sums.

The City hath likewiſe erected an Infirmary, after the laudable Example of *Wincheſter*, &c.

## *Of the* EARLS *and* DUKES *of* GLOCESTER.

The moſt antient Earls who took their Title from this Town, were, before the Conqueſt,

*Eldol*, a brave and noble *Briton*, who attending his King *Vortigern* to the Congreſs appointed by *Hengiſt*, the great *Saxon* Commander, to be held at *Ambreſbury* in *Wiltſhire*, to treat of a Peace, when he ſaw *Hengiſt* and his Party fall upon the *Britons*, and murther them

them with their Knives, which they had brought under their Cloaths, ſtood up manfully againſt them, and having ſlain 70 of the *Saxons*, eſcaped to *Gloceſter*. He alſo took the ſame *Hengiſt* Priſoner, in the Battle fought againſt the *Saxons*, near the River *Don*, when *Ambroſius* was King of the *Britons*, and by the Inſtigation of *Eldad*, the then Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, cut off his Head. He was Earl about *A. C.* 461. Some have placed *William Euſtace* in the Front of the Earls of *Gloceſter*, but Mr. *Camden* ſays, he never read of him, and believes there never was any ſuch Man; and ſo we ſhall paſs to the next, who was

*Swaine*, the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who, as Sir *William Dugdale* affirms, bore the Title of Earl of *Gloceſter*; *Britrick*, a *Saxon*, Mr. *Camden* adds, was Lord of *Gloceſter* about the Time of the *Norman* Invaſion. He had refuſed to marry *Maud*, the Conqueror's Queen, as was ſaid before, when ſhe was a Virgin, which Contempt ſhe ſo highly reſented, that ſhe cauſed the King her Huſband to impriſon him, and ſeize his Eſtate, which he gave to *Robert Fitz Hamon*, of *Corbeile* in *Normandy*, whoſe Daughter *Mabel*, or *Sibel*, being married to

*Robert*, the natural Son of King *Henry* I. he made him Earl (or, as the common Writers of that Age ſtile him, Conſul) of *Gloceſter*. He was a Man of undaunted Courage, which he gave wonderful Demonſtrations of, in vindicating the Empreſs *Maud*'s Title to the Crown, againſt King *Stephen*. He being taken Priſoner when King *Stephen* was in *Maud*'s Poſſeſſion, was redeem'd by ſetting the King at Liberty. He built the Caſtles of *Cardiff* and *Briſtol*, where he alſo founded a Monaſtery, dedicated to St. *James*, and lies buried in it.

*William*, his Son, ſucceeded him in his Honour. He reſided at *Cardiff*, erected the Abbey of *Heinſham*, and dying *A. D.* 1183, left three Daughters, who ſucceſſively convey'd this Honour to ſo many Families; *viz. Iſabel*, the Eldeſt, (or, as others ſay, the Youngeſt) to

*John*, the Son of King *Henry* II. who was thereupon declared Earl of *Gloceſter*. He came to the Crown afterwards,

afterwards, and then putting away his Lady, beſtow'd her on (or, as Mr. *Camden* ſays, ſold her for 20,000 Marks, to) *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, at that Time Earl of *Eſſex*, and created him, the ſaid

*Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, Earl of *Gloceſter*; but he dying without Iſſue, the Title came to

*Almeric Montfort*, Son of the Earl of *Eureux*, who had married *Mabel*, the next Daughter of Earl *William* before-mention'd; but he alſo died Childleſs, and was buried at *Keinſham-Abbey*, leaving this Honour to

*Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford*, who having married *Amicia*, the third Daughter of the ſaid Earl *William*, took upon him, after the Death of *Mabel*, the Title of Earl of *Gloceſter*. He was deſcended of *Richard Fitz Gilbert*, Grandſon of *Jeoffrey*, the natural Son of King *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*. His Succeſſor was

*Gilbert de Clare*, the Son of the ſaid *Amicia*. He mightily enrich'd his Family, by marrying one of the Coheireſſes of *William Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*. He died the 14th of King *Henry* III. and was buried at *Tewkſbury*, leaving for his Heir,

*Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*. He died in the Wars againſt King *Henry* III, and was buried likewiſe at *Tewkſbury*. He was ſucceeded by his Son,

*Gilbert de Clare* II. Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*, call'd the *Red*, from his Hair. He powerfully and prudently ſwayed much in the Barons Wars, as he inclin'd to them, or the King; but falling under the Diſpleaſure of King *Edward* I. he was forc'd to ſurrender his Lands to him, 'till he received them again by his Marriage with *Joan d' Acres*, that King's Daughter, by whom he had only one Son, (but three Daughters) nam'd

*Gilbert de Clare* III. He was under Age at his Father's Death; and ſo, his Mother marrying Sir *Ralph de Mortimer* (or *Montehemer*) gave him the Title of Earl of *Gloceſter*, 'till her Son came of Age. He was ſlain at the Battle of *Sterling*, *A. D.* 1314, and his Body being preſented to King *Edward*, by *Robert Bruce*, King

of

of *Scotland*, without any Ranſom, was buried at *Tewksbury*, among his Anceſtors, leaving his Honour and Eſtate to his Siſters *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*; of whom the Eldeſt being married to

Sir *Hugh de le Spenſer*, junior, he was made Earl of *Gloceſter* in Right of his Wife. He was a great Favourite of King *Edward* II. who being depoſed by his Queen, and the Lords that join'd with her, this Earl was hang'd, and

Sir *Hugh de Audley*, Knt. who married the ſecond Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare* before mention'd, nam'd *Margaret*, was created Earl of *Gloceſter* in Parliament, 2 *Edward* III. He left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who was married to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, from whom are deſcended the Earls of *Stafford*, and Dukes of *Buckingham* of *Thornbury*; and ſo the Honour became extinct in this Family after his Death. Some Years after, King *Richard* II. made this Town a Dukedom, and created his Uncle,

*Thomas de Woodſtock*, ſo called from the Place of his Nativity, the Youngeſt Son of King *Edward* III. Duke of *Gloceſter*. He was, as Mr. *Camden* deſcribes him, an ambitious Man, and of an unquiet Spirit; and behaving himſelf arrogantly towards his Nephew, fell under his Diſpleaſure; and being ſurprized in his Way to *London*, was hurried away to *Calais*, where he was ſmother'd between two Feather-Beds, *A. D.* 1397. A little before his Death, he made a Confeſſion under his Hand, as appears from the Parliament Rolls, That by Virtue of a Patent extorted from the King, he had exerciſed Regal Authority, appear'd arm'd in the King's Preſence, contumelioufly revil'd him, renounc'd his Allegiance, and entertain'd a Deſign to depoſe him; for which he was attainted of High Treaſon after his Death, and his Honour being forfeited, was beſtow'd by King *Richard* II. on

*Thomas* Lord *de Spenſer*, who was created Earl of *Gloceſter* by that King. He was the Great Grandſon of *Hugh de le Spenſer* before-mention'd, and equally unfortunate in the Royal Favour; for King *Richard* being depoſed by his Barons, this Lord was violently proſecuted

ſecuted by King *Henry* IV. who was raiſed to the Throne in his Room, and being attainted by Act of Parliament, was ignominiouſly degraded, and beheaded at *Briſtol*. After him this Honour lay dormant 'till, King *Henry* V. *Reg.* 2. created his Brother

*Humphry* of *Lancaſter*, Duke of *Gloceſter*. He was Protector to his Nephew, King *Henry* VI. and uſually ſtiled himſelf the Son, Brother, and Uncle of Kings, Duke of *Gloceſter*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and Lord High-Chamberlain of *England*. He governed the Kingdom 25 Years, and was by all Men call'd, *The Good, and Father of his Country*. Nevertheleſs, by the Malice of Queen *Margaret*, Wife of King *Henry* VI. he was ſeiz'd, impriſon'd, and ſoon after ſtrangled, as was ſuppoſed, at St. *Edmunds-Bury*, in 1446. He was buried at St. *Alban*'s; but common Fame reported him to lie in St. *Paul*'s Church, where, becauſe it was uſual for many to walk 'till they loſt their Dinner, it became a Proverb for ſuch, *That they din'd with Duke* Humphry. He died without Iſſue, and this Dignity lay vacant, 'till King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 4, created his Brother

*Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, a Man of mean Stature and Aſpect, but very bold and couragious. He commanded the Van of the Army at *Barnet* Field and *Tewkeſbury*, wherein the Fate of King *Henry* VI. was determin'd, the King himſelf being taken, with his Son Prince *Edward*, whom this Duke and his Brother the Duke of *Clarence* ſlew, in their Brother King *Edward*'s Preſence. From this Time, the Houſe of *York*, in the Perſon of King *Edward* IV. poſſeſs'd the Throne; but that King not long ſurviving theſe Conteſts, left his Son *Edward* V. his Succeſſor, and *Richard*, Duke of *York*, in their Infancy; whereupon this Duke was declared Protector of the Kingdom, and Guardian of his two Nephews. Ambition upon this Occaſion raiſed his Deſires of the Crown; whereupon, being willing to compaſs his Aim rather by Policy than Force, he, by his extream Liberality, great Gravity, ſingular Affability, and impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, ſo gained the Affections of the People, that there

there wan an humble Petition in the Name of the States of the Realm, put up to him, praying him, "That for the Publick Good, and Safety of the Kingdom, he would accept of the Crown, and thereby "ſupport his tottering Country, which had been harraſſed and perplexed with Civil Wars, and all Sorts "of Miſeries, ever ſince his Brother King *Edward* IV. "had contracted that unhappy Match with the Lady "*Elizabeth Gray*, without the Conſent of the Nobles, "and contrary to the Cuſtom of the Crown of *England*. And which is worſe, after he had engag'd in "a ſolemn Contract of Marriage, with the Lady *Eleanor Butler*, Daughter to the Earl of *Shrewſbury*; "from whence it was apparent, that this Marriage was "undeniably unlawful, and the Iſſue proceeding from "it being illegitimate, were incapable of inheriting "the Crown. Nor were the Children of *George*, "Duke of *Clarence*, his other Brother, better qualify'd, ſince their Father died attainted of High Treaſon; whereupon, ſince none could doubt but he was "the ſole and undoubted Heir of the Kingdom, "whoſe Legitimacy none could queſtion, and whoſe "Juſtice, Wiſdom, and Gallantry of Mind, they well "underſtood, they did freely, and with unanimous "Conſent elect him to be their King, and with Prayers and Tears humbly beſought him, to accept of "the Kingdoms of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, as "his, both by the Right of Inheritance, and Election; "which, if he would do, they promiſed him all "Faith, Duty, and Allegiance." This Petition was preſented to him before he accepted of the Crown; and being afterwards brought to the Parliament, was approved of; and by them it was enacted, "That by "the Laws of God, Nature, and *England*, *Richard*, "after a lawful Election, Inauguration, and Coronation, was, and is, the true and undoubted King of "*England*, &c. and that the Inheritance of them did "rightly belong to his Heirs lawfully begotten." But all this, as our Hiſtorians relate, did not ſecure his Title to his own Satisfaction, but being jealous of his Nephews Title, he inhumanly murther'd them,

and

and uſurp'd the Throne, which he loſt in two Years, being ſlain in a pitch'd Battle in *Boſworth Field*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, by King *Henry* VII. who ſucceeded him. From this Time the Honour was vacant, 'till King *Charles* II. created his Brother

*Henry*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, *A. D.* 1659. He was a Prince of great Expectation, having a ſprightly Wit, and a Genius inclining to Buſineſs, which made his untimely Death much lamented, being but 20 Years old when he died, in 1660, ſoon after the Reſtoration of his Brother. He had no Succeſſor, 'till King *William* III. in 1689, was pleaſed to create

*William*, the only Son of the Princeſs *Anne*, by *George* Prince of *Denmark*, Duke of *Gloceſter*; but he died in 1700, to the unſpeakable Grief not only of his Royal Parents, but of the whole Nation. The Title then lay dormant 'till the Reign of King *George* I. when that Prince was pleaſed to create his Grandſon,

*Frederick Lewis*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, who, on his Royal Father's Acceſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, was likewiſe created Prince of *Wales*. We are to ſpeak next of

*Cirenceſter*, commonly call'd *Ciceſter*, which by ſome is reckon'd the oldeſt and largeſt Town in the County; By *Ptolomy* it is call'd *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Durocornoviu*, i. e. *The Water Cornorium*, which he ſays is juſt 15 Miles from the City of *Gloceſter*.

It was an ancient fortify'd City among the *Britons*, and the Metropolis of the large Province of the *Dobuni*, and was therefore call'd by the *Romans*, *Corinium Dobunorum*.

It was an eminent Station for the *Roman* Armies, and according to *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, was made one of the Stations in the 13*th Iter* from *Iſca*, now *Caerleon*, in *Monmouthſhire*, to *Caleva*, now *Henley*, or, as ſome think, *Wallingford*, in *Berkſhire*. It is ſaid, that the Emperor *Conſtantine* was crown'd King of the *Britons* in this City; but however that be, that this was a conſiderable Place, and ſtrongly fortified with Walls, and a Caſtle, in the Time of the *Romans*, the Ruins of the Walls and the Streets, which are yet to be ſeen in the adjoin-

adjoining Meadows, the many *Roman* Coins, chequer'd Pavements, and Inſcriptions in Marble, which are often found in digging the neighbouring Fields, are ſufficient Evidences of.

After the *Romans* had left this Iſle, the *Britons* did a long Time defend themſelves againſt the *Weſt Saxons* in this City, 'till, in the Year 577, *Cuthwin* and *Cheaulin*, having in a great Battle near *Dyrham*, as before-mention'd, obtain'd a ſingle Victory over the *Britons*, had this Town, with the Cities of *Gloceſter* and *Bath*, yielded up to them, who ſoon after made it a Garriſon againſt the Kingdom of *Mercia*; but this Defence proved not ſufficient, for *Penda*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Mercia*, took it from the *Weſt-Saxons*, *A. D.* 656.

The *Danes*, in 879, took it from the *Mercians*, under the Conduct of *Gormond* their General, who built a Tower here, called, to this Day, *Griſmund*'s Tower. The *Britiſh* Annals, as Mr. *Camden* tells us, ſay, that this *Gurmundus* was an *African* Tyrant, and that he took this Town by a Stratagem, ſetting it on Fire by Sparrows; whence *Gyraldus* calls it, *The City of Sparrows*: But this Account ſeems fabulous. King *Canute*, *A. D.* 1020, held a General Council of the Kingdom here, at *Eaſter*, and *Etheldwold* was outlaw'd by it.

Since the *Norman* Conqueſt, this City has been concern'd in many great Affairs of State. In King *Stephen*'s Reign, *Robert*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, muſter'd all his Forces near this Town, and garriſon'd it, when he attempted to reſtore *Maud* the Empreſs to the Throne, whoſe Father, *Henry* I. built the Hoſpital of St. *John*'s here, and her Son, King *Henry* II. repaired the Abbey, then much decay'd. In this King's Reign, *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, upon ſome Diſcontent, ſeiz'd the Caſtle here, and held it out againſt the King; but his Conſtable, *William de Dive*, ſurrender'd it, to procure his Maſter the better Terms on his Submiſſion.

In the Barons Wars againſt King *Henry* III. this Caſtle was garriſon'd by them; but that King ſoon recover'd it, and immediately cauſed it to be demoliſh'd, and granted the Caſtle and Honour of *Berkhamſted*, to *Thomas de Cirenceſter*, *A. D.* 1224.

King

King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 14. 1321, did rendezvous his Army in the *Chriſtmas* at *Cirenceſter*, which he had raiſed againſt the Barons; who, being headed by the Earl of *Lancaſter*, ſtirred up a Rebellion againſt the King, to procure the *Spenſers* to be baniſh'd out of the Kingdom.

In the Reign of King *Henry* IV. when *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, *John Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and other Noblemen, who took up Arms for King *Richard*, lately depoſed, retreated to *Cirenceſter*, and were lodg'd in an Inn, their Army being quarter'd in the Neighbouring Fields, the Bailiff of the Town, and Townſmen, aſſaulted the Inn, and having ſlain the aforeſaid Earls, and ſent their Heads to *London*, and ſuch Priſoners as they had taken to the King at *Oxford*, King *Henry*, for this Service, not only gave the Men of the Town of *Cirenceſter* all the Goods of the ſaid Noblemen, and their Adherents, found in the Town, except their Money, Plate and Jewels, but granted to the Men four Does in the Seaſon, and to the Women ſix Bucks, out of the Foreſt of *Bradon*, and one Hogſhead of Wine out of the Port of *Briſtol*, to be delivered in each Seaſon to them; as alſo to the Town, a Court of Staple for the Merchandize, whereby there was a Corporation erected for a Mayor, and two Conſtables, and other Commonalty, for the Encouragement of Trade; but this Charter was cancell'd in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, after a long Suit of Law in the Exchequer.

In this Town was the firſt forcible Oppoſition in the Grand Rebellion in 1641. made upon the Lord *Chandois*, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, who was at that Time executing the Commiſſion of Array for King *Charles* I. by the Rabble: And in 1642. it was made a Garriſon by Colonel *Fettiplace*, who was the Governor, but it was taken by Prince *Rupert* at the firſt Approach, but the King's Friends kept it not long, for the Earl of *Eſſex* beat up the King's Quarters, and drove Sir *Nicholas Criſp*, and Colonel *Spencer*, with their Regiments, out of the Town.

Here alſo was the firſt Bloodſhed in the late Revo-

lution in 1688; for the Lord *Lovelace* being on his March to join the Prince of *Orange*, with a Party of Horſe, was attack'd by a bold Militia Captain, animated by the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was a zealous Man in King *James*'s Cauſe, and tho' the Captain loſt his Life, his Men overpower'd the Lord *Lovelace*, took him Priſoner, and carried him to *Gloceſter* Jail, having ſlain ſome unfortunate Gentlemen at the ſame Time.

Moſt of the Lands in this Pariſh belong'd to the Abbey, paying a certain Rent to the Kings *Edward* the Confeſſor, *William* the Conqueror, and their Succeſſors. King *John*, *Reg.* 1. granted to the Abbey, the Manor, and ſeven Hundreds adjoining; whereupon the Abbot and Convent paid an annual Rent of 30 *l.* into the Exchequer. It was afterwards granted to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Brother to King *Edward* II. by that King, from whom it came to the Earls of *Kent* and *Danby*, (one of which laſt, *viz. Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, built the famous Phyſick Garden at *Oxford*) the *Seymours* and *Pools*, who ſold it to Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, whoſe Son, the preſent Lord *Bathurſt*, who hath a large Houſe here, built by the laſt mention'd Earl, enjoys it.

The Town is govern'd by two High Conſtables, and 14 Wardſmen, over ſeven diſtinct Wards, appointed Yearly at the Court-Leet. The Borough, which is confin'd within the Town, ſends two Members to Parliament, and every Houſe-keeper, not receiving Alms, hath a Voice, ſo that the Number of Electors is about ſix or ſeven Hundred; but this was not uſed 'till the Reign of King *James* I. for, upon the Conteſt about an Election made by the free Burghers, who, before this Time, were the only Electors, it was adjudg'd, that all Houſe-keepers ſhould have Votes for the future.

This Borough ſent no Burgeſſes to Parliament 'till the 13th of *Elizabeth*, who added this, and 12 other Boroughs, to the Parliament in her Reign; as King *James* I. did the two Univerſities, and three Boroughs; King *Charles* I. four; and King *Charles* II. *Newark*, at his Reſtoration.

It

It hath two Weekly Markets, *viz.* on *Mondays* for Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions; and on *Fridays*, which is chiefly for Wooll; for which Commodity it is the greateſt Market in *England*. It hath five Fairs Annually; three for all Sorts of Commodities, and two for Cloth only. The three Firſt are on *Eaſter-Monday*, the Feaſt of St. *Thomas a Becket*, *July* 7, and on St. *Simon* and *Jude*, *October* 28; the two Laſt are the Week before *Palm-Sunday*, and in the Week before St. *Bartholomew*'s Day.

*Cirenceſter* is a Poſt-Town, and hath a Stage Coach, which goes between thence and *London* in a Day. Two of the *Roman* Conſular Ways croſs each other at this Town: The Foſſe-Way, which coming from *Scotland*, enters this County at *Stow*, goes out at *Tetbury*, and paſſes on to *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*. This Road divided the Kingdoms of *Mercia* and the *Weſt-Saxons* from each other; and the *Roman* Conſular Way, call'd *Irmin-Street* which comes from *Gloceſter*, and paſſes to *Cricklade* in *Wiltſhire*, and goes on to *Southampton*. *Akeman-Street*, ſo call'd becauſe it was the Road by which the Sick and Lame People, full of Aches, went to the *Bath*, having paſs'd thro' *Oxfordſhire*, joins the Foſſe-Way near this Town, on the N. E. Side.

There was not many Years ago diſcover'd, by digging in a Meadow near the Town, an ancient Building under Ground, 50 Feet long, 40 broad, and four high, ſupported with 100 Brick Pillars, inlaid curiouſly with Stones of divers Colours, of *Teſſeraick* Work, ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman* Bath. Several other Vaults have been diſcover'd in and about this Town, but not ſo large as the former, thought to have been for the ſame Uſe.

This Town has alſo been very remarkable for Church Affairs. Here was an ancient College in the Time of the *Saxons*, *Rumbold*, Chancellor of *England*, was Dean of it, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor: King *Henry* I. repair'd this College, and built a Monaſtery of *Black Canons*, of St. *Auguſtine*, dedicating it to St. *Mary* and St. *James*, endowing them with ſuch large Revenues, as were never after much augmented.

King *Richard* I. annexed the Juriſdiction of ſeven Hundreds to this Monaſtery, which is now veſted in Sir *Robert Atkyns*, of *Saperton*. This Abbey obtained a Mitre, *A. D.* 1416, when *William Beſt* was Abbot, who was then admitted to ſit among the Barons in Parliament, as his Succeſſors continued to do, 'till the Diſſolution, when *John Blake* ſurrender'd it into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. and had a Penſion of 200 *l.* a Year allow'd him for his Life. The Site of this famous Abbey was in the Crown for ſome Time, but at length was, 6 *Elizabeth*, granted to *Richard Maſters*, Phyſician that Queen; whoſe Deſcendant, *Thomas Maſters*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough in Parliament, is the preſent Owner, who hath a large Houſe in this Town, near the Church, in the Place where the Abbey ſtood, with beautiful Gardens, and a rich Incloſure of Paſture by it.

The Church is an Impropriation, but the Curacy, with ſome Augmentations made by Dr. *Clarke*, the late Dean of *Wincheſter*'s Charity, is worth 150 *l. per Ann.* The Building is great and beautiful, with two large Iſles, ſupported by handſome Pillars; the Chancel is well adorn'd, and the Tower neat and lofty, having an handſome Ring of Bells. It is dedicated to St. *John*, and has five Chapels adjoining to it, ſtill retaining the Names of 1. *Jeſus* Chapel. 2. St. *John*'s Chapel. 3 St. *Catharine*'s Chapel. 4. St. *Mary*'s Chapel. And 5. *Trinity* Chapel.

In moſt of the Windows of this Church, and the Chapels, there are valuable Remains of very fine painted Glaſs, *viz.* All the Orders of the Church of *Rome*, from the Pope to the Mendicant; near the South Door, the Figure of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, Earl of *Cambridge*, &c. in his Paternal Coat-Armour, as large as the Life; and in the Eaſt Window of the North Iſle, the Arms of *Thomas Ruthal*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who, thro' Miſtake, is ſaid to be the Founder of this Church, impal'd with thoſe of his See. He was a Native of this Place, and intended to have been a great Benefactor to it, but was prevented by his Death.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* tells us

t. a

that there were anciently two other Churches in this Town, dedicated to St. *Cecilia* and St *Lawrence*, but gives no Account of them; but Sir *Robert Atkyns* tells us, that they ſtood in two Streets, which at this Day bear their Names; and that the one is a private Dwelling-Houſe, and the other converted into an Hoſpital, by *Edith*, Lady of *Wigold*, an Hamlet in this Pariſh, for a Maſter, and two poor Women; but ſhe not taking out a Licence from the Crown for the Erection, it was ſeiz'd by King *Edward* III. and is ſtill diſpoſed of by the King.

*William Kingſcot*, Eſq; is the Maſter, or Governor, of this Hoſpital of St. *Lawrence*; appointed by his preſent Majeſty King *George* II.

There are divers other Hoſpitals and Alms-Houſes in this Pariſh; as, 1. St. *John*'s Hoſpital, founded by King *Henry* I. for three poor Men, and as many Women. 2. St. *Thomas*'s, erected for the Benefit of four decay'd Weavers, by Sir *William Nottingham*, who died in 1427, and lies buried in St. *John*'s Church, where are alſo the Tombs of many Noblemen and Gentlemen, as the *Monox's*, *Maſter's*, &c. *Humphry Bridges*, and his Wife, gave ſix Dwellings to ſix poor Widows, *John Moſſe* two, and *William Georges* ſix, who alſo gave two other Tenements for the Repair of his Alms-Houſe, and to cloath the Women.

The School was founded by Biſhop *Rutham* beforemention'd, but endow'd by a Decree in Chancery, with 8 *l. per Annum*, out of 67 *l.* a Year, anciently given for the Repairs of the Church, and by Queen *Mary* I. who ſettled 20 *l.* a Year upon it, to be paid duly out of the Exchequer, which Queen *Elizabeth* confirm'd.

There are five conſiderable Hamlets belonging to this Town, *viz.* 1. *Spiringate*, which anciently belong'd to the Abbey of *Cirenceſter*, but now is Mr. *Maſters*'s. 2. *Wiggold*, held of old by *John Biſſet*, Chief Foreſter of *England*, but now by Mr. *Talbot* and Mr. *Grey*. The Tithes of this Hamlet belonged to the Abbey, but after the Diſſolution were given to *Thomas Erſkin*, Viſcount *Fenton*, 5 *Jac.* I. 3. *Cheſterton*,

belonging anciently to the *Arundels*, and the Tithes to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*. 4 *Barton*, held by the Abbey of this Town, and granted to *William Berners* at the Diſſolution, but now veſted in the Lord *Onſlow*. 5. *Oakley*, conſiſting chiefly of Woods, which anciently belong'd to the ſame Abbey, and ſince the Suppreſſion to the *Parry's*, *Danvers's*, and *Pool's*, but now are the Eſtate of Sir *Robert Atkyns*, of *Saperton*. The other Parliament Borough is

*Tewkſbury*, a Town large and populous, conſiſting of three handſome high built Streets, beſides many Lanes. The Pariſh is ſix Miles in Circumference, and conſiſts of very rich Meadow and Paſture. It is encompaſs'd with four ſeveral Rivers, the *Avon* and *Carran* on the North, the *Severn* on the Weſt, and the *Swilgate* on the South, which makes it very ſubject to the Annoyance of Floods; but the great Fertility which is produced by them, makes it a ſufficient Amends.

It is an ancient Borough, govern'd by 24 Burgeſſes, who have a Juriſdiction within the Borough, excluſive of the Juſtices of Peace for the County. Two of theſe are choſen Bailiffs Yearly, who, with two others, are the ruling Magiſtrates. Here are two Weekly Markets, on *Wedneſday*, and *Saturday*; and five Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on St. *Matthias's* Day, *Feb.* 24, *May* 3, *June* 11. *Auguſt* 24, and *Michae mas-Day*, procured by *Hugh de Spenſer*, and *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*. The Repreſentatives in Parliament, which have been ſent ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* only, are elected by all the Freeholders and Freemen of the Borough, which are in Number at this Time about 500.

If we look into the Antiquities of this Town, the Name will help us in the Diſcovery, being ſo call'd from *Theocus*, an eminent Hermit, who lived a religious Life in this Place, about *A. C.* 700; for the *Saxons* nam'd it from him, *Theocſbury*, and others, *Theoci Curia*. The Manor of this Town was in the Poſſeſſion of *Hailward Snow*, a Nobleman deſcended from King *Edward* the Elder, and *Brictric* his Heir held it to the Conqueſt, when the Conqueror ſeiz'd this, and his other great Poſſeſſions, and made them Demeſnes of the

the Crown; but *William Rufus*, his Son and Succeſſor, granted this Manor to *Robert Fitz Hamon*, of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*, by whoſe Daughter *Mabel*, it came to the Earls of *Gloceſter* and *Warwick*, and from them to the Crown, from which it was granted, 7 *Jac.* I. to the Corporation, in which it ſtill continues.

This Town is not only famous for a Monaſtery built by two Brothers, *Odo* and *Dodo*, *A. C.* 715, but for the deciſive Battle fought here by the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, by which that bloody Controverſy had an End, King *Edward* IV. giving a total Overthrow to King *Henry* VI. and having taken the Queen, Prince *Edward*, and many Nobles of the *Lancaſtrian* Faction, Priſoners, freed himſelf ſo effectually from all Competition, by putting them to Death, particularly the Prince, King *Henry*'s only Son and Heir, who was inhumanly ſlain in his Preſence, by the Dukes of *Gloceſter* and *Clarence*, as before-mention'd, that they were never able to make Head againſt him again. This Battle was fought *May* 4, 1471. King *Charles* II. alſo honour'd this Town, by creating Sir *Henry Capel*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lord *Capel* of *Tewkſbury*; to which Title the ſame King added the Dignity of Viſcount *Maldon*, and Earl of *Eſſex*, to his Son *Arthur*, Great Grand-Father to the preſent Earl of *Eſſex*. It alſo gave Title of Baron to his preſent Majeſty, when Prince of *Wales*.

The Cloathing Trade thrives here, being encourag'd by its Nearneſs to *Coteſwold-Hills* and *Strowd Water*, the former furniſhing the Fleece, and the latter the Dye; for, at *Strowd-Water*, are Cloths dy'd of the beautifuleſt Scarlet, and other full Colours, finer than any where in *England*. Two Pieces of Broad Cloth, one Scarlet, and the other Crimſon in Grain, were ſent from hence, as Preſents, one to his late Majeſty, when Elector of *Hanover*, and the other to his preſent Majeſty, and were moſt graciouſly accepted, being valued at 45 Shillings a Yard, and were really worth it. The Town of *Tewkſbury* is likewiſe famous for its Muſtard-Balls, which being very biting, have occaſion'd this Proverb, apply'd to a ſharp Fellow, *He looks as if he liv'd upon* Tewkſbury *Muſtard*.

The Church of this Town did anciently belong to the Convent, but is now become Parochial: It is a Curacy, and was worth but 60 *l.* a Year, but hath of late been ſo augmented by divers Perſons, and particularly by *Baptiſt Hicks*, Viſcount *Campden*, and Mr. *Schrimſhire*, who gave two Impropriations to it, that now it is worth 200 *l.* a Year, or more, beſides an Allowance for a Reader. The Impropriation is divided among divers Perſons, but the Lord *Craven* hath the moſt conſiderable Part.

The Church is a large noble Structure, of great Height in the Body, with two ſpacious Iſles on each Side, and a ſtately Tower, and large Chancel. The Communion-Table is one entire Marble-Stone, 13 Feet and eight Inches long, and three Feet and a half broad, and ſtands in the Middle of the Choir. The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was conſecrated a-new in 1470, becauſe it had been defil'd with Blood. Many Deſcendants of the noble Families of the Earls of *Gloceſter* and *Warwick* lie buried in it, as alſo the Lord *Zouch*, *Wenlock*, and *Obrian*. Prince *Edward*, Son of King *Henry* VI. and *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward* IV, his Murtherer, lie alſo here interr'd, with many others, of inferior Note and Degree.

Here is alſo a Free-School, erected by Mr. *William Ferrers*, in 1625, who gave 20 *l.* a Year out of his Manor of *Shellenthorpe* in *Lincolnſhire*, (which is ſince given to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in *London*) for the Maintenance of a Maſter, to which other Benefactors have made conſiderable Additions.

Queen *Mary* granted 40 *l.* Yearly, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the Maintenance of 13 poor People, and a Reader; to be diſpoſed of by the Corporation, and divers charitable Perſons have increaſed their Maintenance by Annual Rents, and ſeveral Sums of Money given for that Uſe. There is an Alms-Houſe Houſe in the Church Yard, for 10 poor Widows, but without any Endowments.

There are two Hamlets in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Mythe*, containing but 12 Houſes, but divers Lands and Woods.

It

It formerly belong'd to the Abbey, but after the Diſſolution, was given to the Lord *Seymour*, who forfeiting it to the Crown, by his Treaſon, it was given to the *Perte*'s, 7 *Edward* VI. It is now divided among ſeveral Proprietors. 2. *Southwich*, or *Sudwich*, which belong'd alſo to the Abbey, but after the Diſſolution, was given in divers Parts to *Thomas Stroud*, *Walter Compton*, &c. The next Market Town we are to ſpeak of, is

*Dean*, in the Foreſt of *Dean*, conſiſting of one Street: The Market is on *Monday* Weekly, and the Fairs on *Michaelmas-Day*, and *Eaſter-Monday* Yearly. The Cloathing Trade was formerly practiſed in this Town, but now their chief Manufacture is Pin making. The Owners of Lands here make a good Advantage by diging up Iron Cinders, which they ſell at a good Price to the Furnaces.

This Town, in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, was held by *Godric*, *Edric*, and *Ervi*, and in the Conqueror's Time, by *William*, the Son of *Norman*, who paid a Rent of 44 *s.* a Year to that Prince, 'till he releaſed his Lands from all Taxes, for the Preſervation of the Foreſt. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worceſter*, was ſeiz'd of this Manor, in the 9*th*, 10*th*, and 39*th* of King *Henry* VI. and from his Family it paſs'd to the *Bainhams*, who held it 'till the 20*th* of Queen *Elizabeth*: It was not long ſince in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Robert Woodruffe*; but, at preſent, *Maynard Colcheſter*, of *Weſtbury*, Eſq; and *Nathaniel Rudge*, Mercer, are, or lately were, joint Lords of it.

The Patronage of the Church, which is dedicated to St. *Michael*, is in the laſt mention'd Lords. It is a good Building, and has a handſome Spire. There are five Parcels of Land and Cottages given to the Repair of the Church, and the Relief of the Poor. In the Chancel is an Inſcription for *Richard Stringer*, who died in 1674, and had been Rector of this Pariſh 54 Years. The next Town in the Foreſt of *Dean*, is

*Fewent*, anciently call'd *Nocnt*. It derives its Name from an Inn, call'd, *The New-Inn*, erected there for the Convenience of Travellers, paſſing to and fro out of *Wales*,

*Wales*, into *England*: For other Houſes being added, it firſt became an Hamlet, and then a Town, as it now is, and that no inconſiderable one; for it hath a Weekly Market on *Fridays*, and four Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on the *Wedneſdays* before *Eaſter* and *Whitſontide*, on *Lammas-Day*, and the Virgin *Mary*'s Nativity, *Sept.* 8.

The Pariſh is very large, being 20 Miles in Compaſs, and hath ſeveral Gentlemen's Houſes in it, with good Eſtates belonging to them, *viz.* of *John Bourn*, Eſq; Mr. *Thomas Stokes*, Mr. *Stephen Skinner*, Mr. *Miles Beal*, Mr. *Thomas Maſters*, and Mr. *Richard Poulton*. The Lands are good, Arable and Paſture.

The Manor of this Town was in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Poſſeſſion, and ſo remained in the Crown, till *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery* procured it of *William* the Conqueror, to be ſettled on the Church of St. *Mary de Corbeille* in *Normandy*, to pray for the Soul of his Father. King *Edward* III. being at War with *France*, ſeized this Manor into his Hands, as belonging to a Priory Alien; but King *Henry* IV. having founded a College at *Foderinghay* in *Northamptonſhire*, for one Maſter, 12 Chaplains, eight Clerks, and 13 Choriſters, ſettled this Manor upon it, as it continued to the Diſſolution, when it was granted to Sir *Richard Lee*, 1 *Edward* VI. from whom it came to the *Wintours*, and from them to the *Foleys*, of whom the Lord *Foley* is the preſent Lord.

This Town hath divers Hamlets belonging to it; 1. *Compton-Tything*, in which is *Compton Houſe*, now the Seat of *Reginald Bray*, Eſq; 2. *Carſwall*, the Eſtate of *William Pauncefort*, Eſq; who hath an handſome Seat here. 3. *Waters-End*, the Eſtate of Mr. *Dobbins*. 4. *Hays*, the Eſtate of *William Wall*, Eſq; who hath a Seat here. 5. *Stardens*. 6. *Malwick*, which comprehends *Okeley Clifford*, *Okeley Pritchard*, and *Okeley Grandiſon*. 7. *Cugley*, the Eſtate of *Thomas Woodward*, Eſq; whoſe Seat is here. 8. *Bouldeſdon*, a Manor long in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Name, but now is the Eſtate of *Walter Nourſe*, Eſq; who alſo is the Owner of the Manor of 9. *Chilcot*, or *Kilcot*, another Hamlet in this Pariſh.

The

The Church is a Vicarage, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, the Impropriation belongs to the Lord *Foley*, and is reckon'd worth 140 *l. per Annum*. There are divers Monuments in the Chancel, with Inſcriptions on them, *viz.* for *Walter Nourſe*, Eſq; who gave a Rent-Charge of 50 *l per Ann.* and other Lands in *Longford*, which he ſettled on Truſtees for Charitable Uſes; and *William Rogers*, of *Okeley*, who erected two Alms-Houſes, and endow'd them with a Yearly Rent of 3 *l.*

There is alſo an Alms-Houſe in this Town, with eight Dwellings and Gardens for poor People, Part of them erected by *Giles Nanfan*, of *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq; and the reſt by Mr. *Randal Dobbins* of this Town. Several others have alſo given conſiderable Sums in Charity to this Place. The next is

*Newnham*, a Market-Town, governed by a Mayor. The Market is on *Fridays* Weekly, and the Fairs on the Feaſts of St. *Barnabas* and St. *Luke*. It conſiſts of a Street of ancient Buildings. The Pariſh is eight Miles in Compaſs, and contains rich Arable and Paſture Grounds. It has divers Hamlets in it, *viz.* 1. *Rudle*, anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*, but at the Diſſolution given to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, and now the Eſtate of Mr. *Jones*. 2. *Cockſhoot*, which is the Manſion of Mr. *Rolls*. 3. *Blaeyths-Court*, belonging to Mr. *Pyrk*, who has a Seat here. 4. *Stairs*, which is the Poſſeſſion of *William Marwent*, Eſq; and 5. *Hill-Houſe*, the Eſtate of Mr. *Trigg*, who has a good Houſe here.

The Manor of *Newnham* was given by King *Canute* to the *Benedictine* Abbey of *Purſhore* in *Worceſterſhire*, *A. D.* 1018; but the Conqueror reſum'd it, and granted it to *William*, the Son of *Baderon*, from whoſe Family it went to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford*, who held it many Generations, 'till being given to the Abbey of *Flaxey*, it was granted at the Diſſolution to Sir *Anthony Kingſton*, 36 *Henry* VIII. whoſe Poſterity alienated it to *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, 2 *Mariæ*, in whoſe Succeſſor, of the ſame Name, it now is, who is now an Earl, his Father ſo created 4 *Jac.* II. and keeps a Court-Leet here.

The

The Church here is an Impropriation, valued at 40 *l. per Annum*, belonging to the City of *Glocester*, which farms it to the Curate at 8 *l. per Annum* for his Encouragement.

Theſe are all the Market-Towns in this Part of the County, called *The Foreſt of* Dean. The next is

*Marſhfield*, a Cloathing Town on the very Edge of *Wiltſhire*, it contains one Street of old Buildings near a Mile long. It is governed by a Bailiff. Here is a good Vicarage Church, with ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions in the Iſles and Chancel. In the South Iſle the *Webbs* have a peculiar Burial-Place. The Living is in the Gift of *New-College*, *Oxon*, to whom the Impropriation, worth 200 *l.* a Year, belongs. Here is an Alms Houſe well endowed, and a Chapel to it, founded by Mr. *Elias Criſp*, Alderman of *London*, likewiſe a Charity School, where twelve poor Children are taught at the Expence of the Lord of the Manor. The Market is kept on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on the 13*th* of *October* yearly. The Inhabitants drive on a good Trade in Malt, and are noted for their Cakes. The next Market Town, to the North-Weſt of *Marſhfield*, is

*Sodbury*, or *Chipping-Sodbury*, which ſtands on the Banks of the *Frome*; it is an ancient Borough made into a Corporation, conſiſting of a Mayor, ſix Aldermen, and twelve Burgeſſes, by King *Charles* II. in 1681. Sir *Robert Atkins* has given us a Copy of the Charter at large, *Hiſt.* Gloc. P. 662. The Town conſiſts of ſeveral Streets, beſides Lanes; it is a great Thorough-Fare, and hath many large Inns, which have a great Trade by the Carriage of Lime and Coal into *Coteſwold*: The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *Aſcenſion-Day*, and *June* 24. The Pariſh is but three Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of good Meadow and Paſture, water'd on the North Side by a ſmall Brook that runs into the *Frome*.

About the Reign of King *Henry* III. *William Green* of *Sodbury*, by Deed, gave *Guntsfield* to the Burghers of *Sodbury*, and *Jordan Biſhop* Lord of *Little Sodbury*, near the ſame Time, did grant to them Common of Paſture for

for Cattle in *Dimerſhed* and *Norwood*, ſo that the Burghers and Bailiffs have at this Time a Power to diſtribute 88 Cow Paſtures, to as many Inhabitants of their Borough, but none to have more than one. They have alſo a Power to diſtribute, as they think fit, 80 Acres of Meadow to the Inhabitants of the Town, to hold for their and Wives Lives; and as they fall to grant them again in the like Manner.

The Church is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Old Sodbury*, the Building is large and hath an handſome ſpacious Iſle on both Sides, with an high Tower at the Weſt End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles.

Here is a Free-School, on which there is 30 *l.* a Year ſettled for the Salary of the School Maſter, beſides other Gifts for the Repairing the Church and High-ways, putting out Apprentices, and other charitable Uſes.

*Wickware*, the next Place to be ſpoken of, is a ſmall Market Town, but a very ancient Corporation. It is govern'd by a Mayor, who is an Alderman ever after his Office is out. It has a weekly Market on *Mondays*, and two Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *Lady Day*, and *July* 2. The Profits of both which belong to the Mayor. The Pariſh is ten Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts chiefly in Paſture. It is well watered by two Brooks, over one of which is an handſome Stone Bridge, and the Waſtes of it afford Plenty of Coal.

Three Freemen belonging to *Brictrick*, the Son of *Alder* the *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Days, but loſt it at the Conqueſt, the Conqueror giving it to *Maud* his Queen, who beſtow'd it upon *Humphrid* her Chamberlain. King *John* gave it afterwards to *John de la War*, in whoſe Family it continued many Ages, 'till it was purchaſed of them by Sir *Robert Ducy*, whoſe Grandſon Sir *William Ducy*, created Viſcount *Down*, leaving no Child, his Siſter and Heir being married to Mr. *Morton*, her Son, *Mathew Ducy Morton*, Eſq; created Lord *Ducie*, by his late Majeſty King *George* I. became Heir of this Manor, and his Son, the preſent Lord *Ducie de Morton* is Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Lord *Ducie*. The Edifice is large, adorned

dorned with Battlements, having an Iſle on the South Side, and two Chancels, the one belonging to the Miniſter, and the other to the Pariſh. The Tower at the Weſt End is high, and adorned with Pinnacles. There are in the Church an Inſcription for *Robert Spurt*, Eſq; and a Tomb in the Chancel for Mr. *John Hicks*.

There are ſeveral ſmaller Gifts to this Pariſh; but one given by *Alexander Hoſea* deſerves our Obſervation. He was a poor Boy, and ran away from his Parents, but met with ſuch Fortune in the World, that he grew wealthy, and gave 600 *l.* to this Pariſh to build a School Houſe, endowing it with a very good Houſe in *Grays-Inn Lane* in *Holborn*, *London*, for the Maintenance of the School-Maſter; which Gift is ſettled by a Decree of Chancery.

There are four Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Bagſtone*, which anciently gave Name to the Hundred. It belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Kingſwood*, but now is the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Hale*. 2. *Barbers-Court*, once a conſiderable Place, but now a Farm-Houſe, belonging to Mr. *Richard Oſborn*, of *Worſley* in the Pariſh of *Wotton Under-Edge*. 3. *Wicks-End*, where Mr. *Hicks* has a good Houſe and Eſtate. 4. *Wicks-Odbury*, where was once a Chapel, but it is now quite demoliſhed. The next Town is

*Thornbury*, to which belongs a large Pariſh, 20 Miles in Circumference, conſiſting of very rich Meadows, Paſture and Arable, two Miles from the *Severn*, and watered with a ſmall Brook that runs into it.

The Town hath a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and two Conſtables. The Aldermen are ſuch Perſons as have been Mayors. It hath a Market every *Saturday*, and three Fairs, *viz.* on the *Aſſumption* of the Virgin *Mary*, *Auguſt* 15, *Eaſter-Monday*, and the *Monday* before St *Thomas*'s *Day*, *December* 21.

In ancient Times there were great Dependencies upon this Manor, and the moſt conſiderable Gentry of the County were obliged to pay an annual Attendance at this Court, and the Abbot of *Tewkeſbury* was at this Time engaged to ſay Maſs. Actions of conſiderable Value were try'd at this Court.

Here

Here are to be ſeen the Foundations of a magnificent Caſtle, which *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* deſign'd to erect *Anno* 1511, as appears from this Inſcription over the Gate:

> *This Gate was begun by me* Edward *Duke of* Buckingham, *Earl of* Hereford, Stafford *and* Northampton, *in* 1511, 2 Henry VIII.

But being beheaded before he had perfected his Deſign, he left it unfiniſhed. This Town in the Grand Rebellion was fortified for the King by Sir *William St. Leger*, to curb the Gariſon of *Gloceſter*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Chriſt Church-College* in *Oxford*, to whom the Impropriation, formerly belonging to the Abbey of *Tewkſbury*, was granted at the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII.

There are three Chapelries belonging to this Church, *Oldbury*, *Rangworthy*, and *Talfield*. The Building is large, and in the Form of a Cathedral, with ſpacious Iſles on each Side, and a Croſs. It has three Chancels, the biggeſt belongs to *Chriſt Church*, that on the North to Mr. *Wyes*, and the other to the Pariſhioners.

The Tower at the Weſt End is high and beautiful. In the Chancel is one raiſed Monument, cover'd with black Marble, for Mr. *Tindal*, and divers Inſcriptions for the Family of the *Staffords*; and one in the North Iſle for Mr. *Raymond*. Mr. *John Sprint*, Miniſter of this Pariſh, having been ſome Time diſaffected with the Ceremonies of this Church, but convinc'd by Mr. *Button*, Archdeacon of *Gloceſter*, not only conform'd himſelf, but, by writing a Book, call'd *Caſſander Anglicus*, induced many others to do the like.

They have four ſmall Alm-Houſes, for the Maintenance of 15 poor People; but two of them have little or no Endowment: The other two, built by Mr. *Slimbridge*, and Sir *John Stafford*, have Lands ſettled on them for an Allowance of one Shilling *per* Week to each, their Coals being to be provided by another Endowment, given by Mr. *Edwards*, who alſo built the

Free-

Free School, which is ſince endow'd by Mr. *White*, of this Place, with 14 *l. per Annum.*

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Oldbury* and *Cowel*, lately the Eſtate of the *Campneys*. 2. *Falfield*, belonging to the *Berkeleys*. 3. *Kington* and *Marlewood*, lately in the Poſſeſſion of the Lords *Stafford*, but now Mr. *Knight* is Lord of it. 4. *Moreton, cum Eaſtwood Park*, formerly the Eſtate of the Duke of *Buckingham*, but now of Sir *Robert Jenkinſon*. The next Place we are to ſpeak of, is

*Wotton*, or *Wotton Under-Edge*, a pretty Market Town, ſomewhat to the N. E. of *Wickware*, before-mention'd.

The Pariſh is 12 Miles in Circumference, and conſiſts of good Paſture and Arable Land. The Town is ſeated on a Riſing Ground, and hath for a long Time been famous for the Cloathing-Trade.

It is govern'd by a Perſon who bears the Title of a Mayor, and is yearly choſen at the Court Leet of the Earl of *Berkeley*; and every Perſon who has borne that Office, is reputed an Alderman for the Future. There is a Weekly Market kept here on *Fridays*, and a Fair yearly, on the Feaſt of the *Holy Croſs*, *Sept.* 14. This Town formerly gave Name to the Hundred, as appears by two Grants of it to the Earl of *Northumberland*, 1 *Mariæ* I. and to *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, 15 *Eliz.* but now *Berkeley* has gain'd the Preference, and the Hundred is call'd *Berkeley-Hundred*.

This Manor, call'd in *Domeſday-Book*, *Untune*, was held of the Manor of *Berkeley*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Roger de Berkeley* being then Lord of it, from whom the preſent Lord *Berkeley*, by Intermarriage, is deſcended. Many Conteſts were maintain'd between *James* Lord *Berkeley*, the Heir-Male of that Family, and *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, his Predeceſſor; but, at length, the quiet Poſſeſſion was yielded to the *Berkeley*-Family, and the Earl of *Berkeley* is the preſent Lord of this Manor.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 43 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*, paid yearly out of the Impropriation, by *Chriſt-Church College*, in *Oxford*, who are Patrons of the Vicarage,

Vicarage, and receive all Manner of Tithes, which makes their Impropriation worth 200 *l. per Annum.* The Rectory did anciently belong to the Abbey of *Tewkſbury*, but at the Diſſolution was given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Chriſt-Church College* in *Oxford*, as it ſtill remains. The Building is very large, and hath two large Iſles on each Side, cover'd with Lead, and an handſome high Tower on the Weſt-End, adorn'd with Battlements and Pinnacles. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and ſtands in the Tything of *Sinwell.*

In the Church are divers raiſed Tombs, Monuments, and Inſcriptions, for *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, and his Lady, ſeveral Vicars of this Pariſh, Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen.

Many great Charities have been given to this Town, by Perſons who were born here, or have had Eſtates in this Pariſh, the Chief of which are the Lady *Catherine*, Widow of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, who erected a Free School in this Town, *A. D.* 1385, and endow'd it with 40 Marks Yearly; which Revenue is ſince increaſed, by Virtue of a Licence obtain'd at the ſame Time to purchaſe Lands for the Maintenance of it.

*Hugh Perry*, Alderman of *London* in 1632, brought Water to this Town at his own Charge, and gave 1000 *l.* to buy Lands to erect and endow an Alms-Houſe for ſix poor Men, and as many poor Women, and eſtabliſh'd a Weekly Lecture in the Pariſh Church. The Family of the *Daws* have been great Benefactors to this Town, and particularly Sir *Jonathan Daws*, late Sheriff of *London*, gave 1000 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor, and putting out their Children Apprentices; and his Siſter's Sons, *William* and *Robert Hyet*, gave 600 *l.* for the ſame charitable Uſes.

There are ſeveral Hamlets belonging to this Town, *viz.* 1. *Sinwell*, adjoining to the Town. Mr. *Webb* has a good Houſe here. 2. *Bradley*, anciently the Poſſeſſion of *Hugh de Bradley*, but now belonging to Mr. *Daws*, who has a large ancient Seat here. Several Lands in this Place were given by *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, to the Abbey of *Briſtol*, of which the chief Meſſuage ſtill retains the Name of *Canons-Court*; but ſince the

Diſſolution, they are ſettled on the Dean and Chapter of *Briſtol.* 3. *Comb*, which anciently belong'd to the Abbey of *Burdeſley* in *Worceſterſhire*; but, at the Suppreſſion, was granted to *Thomas Smith*, 7 *Edward* VI. from whom it hath ſince paſs'd to the *Davis's*, whoſe Female Heirs have tranſlated it to other Families. 4. *Rudge*, which anciently belong'd to the Abbey of *Kingſwood*, but at the Diſſolution was given to Sir *Nicholas Poyntz*, in whoſe Family it continued ſome Time. 5. *Symondſhall*, which has continued in the Family of the *Berkeleys* ever ſince the Conqueſt, but under Leaſe to *Thomas Veel*, Eſq; whoſe Family came into *England* with the Conqueror. 6. *Huntingford*, anciently in the Family of the *Veels*, who held it of the King, as of the Manor of *Grumbalds-Aſh*. 7. *Wortley*, belonging anciently to the *Engaines*, but now to Mrs. *Hales*, of *Alderley*. Here was anciently a Chapel dedicated to St. *John*, and a Chantry in it.

The next Town we are to ſpeak of, ſtanding on the very Edge of the County, next *Wiltſhire*, is call'd *Tetbury*, a conſiderable Market-Town, pleaſantly ſeated on a Riſing-Ground, and in a healthy Air, but Water is ſcarce there in a dry Summer, which puts the Inhabitants to a great Charge to procure it. The Town is handſomely built, and well frequented, and there is a conſiderable Weekly Market on *Wedneſdays*, for which they have a large Market Houſe, in the Midſt of the Town, which is a very great Convenience for the Yarn-Trade, for which the Market is moſt famous, tho' there are alſo good Quantities of Cheeſe, Bacon, and other Commodities ſold here, for which there is a leſs Market Houſe. The Fairs are on *Aſh-Wedneſday*, and *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, *July* 22. They chooſe a Bailiff Yearly, for the better Management of their Publick Revenues. At the End of the Town is a very high long Bridge, which is therefore call'd, *The Long Bridge*, half of it is in *Wiltſhire*.

This Pariſh is 10 Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of Arable Land. The Head of the River *Avon* riſes in it, and runs thro' *Bath* and *Briſtol*, into the *Severn*.

This

This Manor was held 400 Years by the *Berkeleys*, 'till *George* Lord *Berkeley* ſold the Manor, Borough, and Tolls, Advowſon and Commonage, to the Inhabitants, who now enjoy them.

The Church is a Vicarage, and the Impropriation belongs to *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*. The Building is large and handſome, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in it are divers Monuments, Effigies, and Inſcriptions, for the *Braoſes*, *Savages*, and *Gaſtrils*.

The Free-School is kept over the Church. and tho' it has but a ſmall Endowment, Dr. *Tulley*, Principal of *Edmund-Hall*, *Oxford*, a Perſon ſo famous for his Learning and Diſcipline, was Maſter of it, while *Oxford* was a Garriſon. Here is alſo an Alms-Houſe for eight poor People, built by Sir *Thomas Rumney*, but the Endowment is but ſmall

This Town was once fortified by a Caſtle, ſaid to have been built by *Dunwallo Malmutius*, King of the *Britons*, about 2000 Years ago, but it is now ſo entirely demoliſhed, that the Ruins of it are ſcarce viſible. We are next to ſpeak of

*Durſley*, ſeated on the River *Cam*, a Market-Town, whoſe Inhabitants were in old Time ſuch ſharping Traders, that when any Perſon over-reach'd his Neighbour, or was worſe than his Word, it was proverbially replied, *He was a Man of* Durſley. It is now a noted Cloathing-Town, and a Corporation, but ſends no Repreſentatives to Parliament; it is govern'd by a Bailiff, and four Conſtables. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs are on St. *Mark's-Day*, *April* 25, and St. *Clement's-Day*, *November* 23. There was an old Caſtle in this Town, and a Field adjoining keeps the Memory of it, tho' the Caſtle is quite gone, being call'd *Caſtle Field*.

The Manor and Caſtle of this Town was given to *Roger de Berkeley*, in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, and continued, without Interruption, in that Family, till the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when it deſcended to the *Weky's*, the Poſterity of an Heireſs of the *Berkeleys*: *Robert Wekys* ſold it to the *Eſcourts*, 9 *Eliz.* and *Walter Eſcourt*, of *Laſhborough*, is the preſent

Lord; but it gives Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Berkeley*, whoſe eldeſt Son is always call'd Lord *Durſley*.

Near this Town is a Rock of Stone, without any Chop or Slit, of an incredible Durance, yet ſoft in hewing; it is call'd by the Inhabitants, *Puff-Stone*, The Walls of *Berkeley* Caſtle are built with it, and tho' they are above 600 Years old, no Decay is perceived in them.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 70 *l.* a Year. It formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*, but was, in 1475, annexed to the Arch Deaconry, as it now continues. There are two handſome Iſles on each Side, and an handſome Spire at the Weſt-End. It is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. One Mr. *Tanner* erected a Chantry in the South Iſle, and dedicated it to St. *James*, whence it is call'd *Tanner's Chapel*. There is an Effigies of a Man, lying in the Nich of the Wall of it, ſuppoſed to be Mr. *Tanner* the Founder.

Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman* hath given 15 *l.* a Year to this Church, for a Weekly Lecture, which is duly paid by the Haberdaſhers Company in *London*; here are alſo ſome leſs Charities given by pious Chriſtians, for the Repair of the Church, maintaining the Poor, and teaching poor Children to read.

There is a large Hamlet in this Pariſh, of 100 Houſes, call'd *Woodmancot*, the Manor of which Place belong'd for many Years to the *Berkeleys*, but now Mr. *John Arundel* is Lord of it, and has a good Houſe and Eſtate there. Nearer the *Severn* is

*Berkeley*, a Market-Town of Note. It is ſo call'd from *Berk*, a Birch Tree, and *Leas*, which ſignifies a Paſture. The Pariſh is the largeſt in the County, for taking in the Tythings, and ſeveral Appendices, it is 24 Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts of much rich Meadows, the *Severn* running by its Side for near ſix Miles, good Paſture and Arable, which makes it famous for good Cheeſe.

The Town is an ancient Borough, but ſends no Members to Parliament, and has a Mayor, who is ſworn at the Court-Leet of the Earl of *Berkeley*, and his

his Brethren, the Aldermen, among whom the Mayor is always one, when he is out of his Office. Here is a Market Weekly on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May* 3. The Caſtle joins to it, and is a ſtrong Building.

The Manor did anciently belong to the famous Nunnery of this Town, till *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, caſt his Eye upon that fruitful Place, and contrived to debauch the Nuns, by ſending his Nephew, a beautiful Youth, among them, tha if he could effect his Deſign, he might beg their Poſſeſſions upon the Account of their Wickedneſs. The Trick prov'd ſucceſsful, the young Man grew intimate with many of the Nuns, yea, with the Abbeſs herſelf, who prov'd with Child by him: Earl *Godwin* acquaints the devout King *Edward* with their Wickedneſs, who finding it true, upon a legal Inquiſition, ſeized their Lands, and gave them to Earl *Godwin*. But as he met with a Check from his Lady immediately, who would not eat of the Bread that came from ſuch ill-gotten Lands, ſo he enjoy'd not the Fruits of his Wickedneſs long; for Part of his Poſſeſſions, which were then a large fruitful Iſle, was ſoon after irrecoverably ſwallow'd up by the Sea, and ſince retain the Name of *Godwin's-Sands*, and he and his whole Family not long after were rooted out of the Land.

*William* the Conqueror about this Time obtain'd the Crown, and gave the Manor to *Roger*, a *Norman*, who had aſſiſted him, and thereupon took upon him the Name of *Roger de Berkeley*. He was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Stanley St. Leonard's*, and in his latter Time became a ſhorn Monk there. He had no Children, and ſo this Manor deſcended to *William de Berkeley*, his Nephew. His Son *Roger* was violently ejected out of his Caſtle and Honour; but his Grandſon, of the ſame Name, was reſtor'd to his Barony of *Durſley*, but the Manor of *Berkeley* was given to *Robert Fitz-Harding*, whoſe Poſterity have enjoy'd it ever ſince, having chang'd their Names to *Berkeley*, when they came to reſide here. The preſent Earl is lineally deſcended from them, and is Lord of this Manor and Caſtle, term'd, in ancient Records, *The Honour of* Berkeley.

This Manor is one of the largeſt in Extent in *England*, moſt of the Towns in the Hundred, and many in other Places of the County, depending on it, in all near 30 Pariſhes. *Roger* Lord *Durſley* paid a Fee-Farm Rent to the King, of 500 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* which ſhews the Greatneſs of the Eſtate. The Land at this Day held of this Manor, are eſteem'd to be worth 30,000 *l.* a Year. *Robert* II. Lord *Berkely*, purchaſed a Charter of Fairs to be kept on this his Manor, ſo early as the Firſt of King *John*.

Hiſtorians tell us, that King *Edward* II. being deprived of his Kingdom by the Artifice of his Queen, was impriſon'd in the Caſtle here, and put under the Cuſtody of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, who was allow'd 100 Shillings a Day for the King's Maintenance. He was thought to treat the King too kindly, and thereupon was commanded to deliver up the Caſtle, and his Royal Priſoner, to *John* Lord *Maltravers*, and *Thomas Gourney*, who murder'd him, being induc'd to it by the ſubtle Anſwer of *Adam*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, whom they conſulted about it, and he gave them this enigmatical Reply, capable of two contrary Senſes,

Edvardum *occidere nolite timere bonum eſt.*

*To ſeek to ſhed King* Edward's *Blood,*
*Be not afraid, I think it good.*

This Senſe the Biſhop deſired his Words might be underſtood in, as indeed they were, and ſo they inhumanly ſlew him, by running a red hot Spit up his Fundament. This the Biſhop did out of Revenge, becauſe he had been before fined for his Crimes by the King; but that he might ſecure himſelf from Blame, if this Order ſhould be looked into afterwards, he left it uncomma'd, and ſo it might be as well underſtood in this Senſe:

*Don't dare to ſhed King* Edward's *Blood,*
*To be afraid I think it good.*

The

The Room where this bloody Fact was committed is ſtill to be ſeen at *Berkeley* Caſtle, tho' that Fortreſs is not ſo large by much as it has formerly been.

The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 120 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Earl of *Berkeley*. The Building is very large and handſome, with an Iſle on each Side, a ſpacious Chancel, to which is joined a Chapel, now made the Burial-Place of the *Berkeley* Family, and an handſome Veſtry, and a ſtrong Tower. The Impropriation belongs to the Earl of *Berkeley*, and is worth 300 *l. per Annum*, but is at preſent veſted in Mr. *North* and Mr. *Head*. It was anciently the Poſſeſſion of the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* in *Briſtol*, and at the Diſſolution was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to the Dean and Chapter there, but is now become the Eſtate of the Earl of *Berkeley*, by Exchange.

In the Church is a very handſome Monument for *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, of white Marble, the Effigies of himſelf and his Lady lying on it; he died *Anno* 1385. In the Chapel, on the South Side of the Chancel, there is alſo a ſtately Monument of white Marble, for *James* Lord *Berkeley*, whoſe Effigies, with his Son's, lies upon it in full Length; he died *Anno* 1463. Here is alſo another ſtately Monument of white Marble, for *Henry* Lord *Berkeley*, who died in 1613. His Effigies and his Lady's lie at full Length upon it; there are alſo ſome Inſcriptions.

There are divers ſmall Benefactions given to the Poor of this Pariſh; and in 1697, Mr. *Samuel Thamer*, a Phyſician, gave certain Lands in *Olveſton* and *Rockhamton*, worth 18 *l. per Annum*, for a Free-School in this Place.

There are eight conſiderable Hamlets, or Tythings, in this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. The Borough of *Berkeley*, where Mr. *Raymond* hath an handſome Houſe. 2. *Ham*, in which are *Clapton*, *Barrington*, *Whitly-Park*, *Peddington*, and *New-Park*. 3. *Hinton*, anciently call'd *Seven-Hanger*, and Part of *Halmore*. 4. *Alkington*, which contains *Swanley*, *Woodford*, *Rugbagge*, *Micklewood-Chaſe*, *Wike*, and *Newport*, where was formerly a Fair. 5. *Stone*, which has a Chapel dedicated to *All Saints*. 6.

*Hamfallow*, in which are *Manſel*, and Part of *Hatmore*. 7. *Bradſtone*, which gave Name to a Family who were the ancient Lords of it. 8. *Longbridge*, formerly a Rectory, but now ſwallow'd up by the Impropriation. Here was alſo a Priory founded by *Maurice* Lord *Berkeley*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II.

But the greateſt Honour done this Town is, that the noble Family of the *Berkeleys* take both their Name and Title from it; a Family whoſe Nobility can hardly be equall'd by any other in *England*, if by any in *Europe*, for they are deſcended of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*, by *Harding*, their firſt Anceſtor; from the Dukes of *Normandy*, by *Eve*, Wife of the firſt *Robert*; from the ancient *Saxons*, by *Alice*, the Daughter of the Lord *Durſley*, by *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *George* Lord *Berkeley*; and from the Blood-Royal of *France* and *England*, by *Iſabel*, Wife of the firſt *James* Lord *Berkeley*; as alſo, from the Houſe of *Saxony*, in *Germany*; from *Patrick*, King of *Lemſter* in *Ireland*; and from ſome chief Families in *Spain*. They quarter in their Arms the Coats of 20 noble Families.

They have been Barons ever ſince the Reign of King *Henry* II. who took this Manor of *Berkeley* from *Roger de Berkely*, becauſe he had aſſiſted King *Stephen* with great Supplies of Money, and gave it to *Robert Fitz-Harding*, the Original of this Family, as beforemention'd, whom he alſo call'd to Parliament as a Peer, 1 *Reg.* They continued Barons for many Succeſſions, but at length obtained an higher Degree of Honour.

*William* Lord *Berkeley* being created Viſcount *Berkeley*, 21 *Edward* IV. and two Years after made a Privy-Counſellor. He was in the like Favour with King *Richard* III. who made him Earl of *Nottingham*; but he entering into the Intereſt of the *Lancaſtrians*, and joining with the Duke of *Buckingham*, in endeavouring to dethrone King *Richard*, he was forced to fly into *Britanny*, to *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, with whom he ſtaid till the Duke was made King, by the Name of *Henry* VII. In this Reign he was much in Favour, and was conſtituted Earl Marſhal of *England*, with a Limitation of that Office to the Heirs-Male of his Body,

1 *Henry*

1 *Henry* VII. and a little after was created Marquis of *Berkeley*, 4 *Henry* VII. He had three Wives, but no Heir ſurvived him; wherefore

*Maurice*, his Brother, third Son of *James* Lord *Berkeley*, and fifth of that Name, ſucceeded him, but inherited little or nothing of the ancient Eſtate, becauſe his Brother *William*, the laſt Lord, being angry at his Match with a Perſon of mean Parentage, (*viz Iſabella*, Daughter of *Philip Mead*, an Alderman of *Briſtol*) had given all his Lands from him, and particularly ſettled the Caſtle and Honour of *Berkeley* upon King *Henry* and his Heirs; but this Gentleman being a diligent and prudent Man, recovered great Part of the ancient Eſtate again, by looking into his Brother's Grants, which were very defective, and diſcreetly managing Suits of Law with the Occupiers of them. He had three Sons and a Daughter, by his Lady, *viz.* *Maurice*, *Thomas* and *James*, and *Anne*.

*Maurice* ſucceeded him in his Eſtate, and being a Commander in *Gaſcony*, and after Governor of *Calais*, King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 14, made him a Baron by Writ; for the Barony, which belong'd to the Caſtle of *Berkeley*, was in the King's Hands. He left no Heirs, ſo

*Thomas* V. his Brother, was his Heir. He was made Conſtable of *Berkeley* Caſtle, tho' it was ſtill in the Crown. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *Thomas* and *Maurice*, and two Daughters named *Mariel*, married to Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, and *Joan*, married to Sir *Nicholas Pointz*.

*Thomas*, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded him, and was VI*th* of that Name. He had about 20 Abbeys and Priories in his Gift, which held of him more than Eighty Knights Fees, and paid Reliefs and Eſcuages for them, beſides Contributions towards making his Sons Knights, and marrying his Daughters; all which Privileges were loſt by the Diſſolution. He left one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to the Earl of *Ormond*, but had a Son born after his Death, named

*Henry*, who was Heir to his Lands, and Honour.

*Maurice*,

*Maurice*, his Uncle, was ſo angry at his Mother's being with Child, that he ſought to deſtroy her, by firing her Houſe; but Providence diſappointed his wicked Deſign. This Lord, by the Death of King *Edward* VI. without Male Iſſue, came into Poſſeſſion of *Berkeley* Caſtle, and the Lands thereunto appertaining, which *Thomas* Lord *Berkely* had ſettled on the Crown above ſixty Years before. Whereupon, 5 *Mariæ* I. he was ſummon'd to Parliament in Right of his ancient Barony. He lived to a great Age, and having ſurvived his Son and Heir *Thomas*, left his Grandſon

*George* to ſucceed him, who marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Michael Stanhope* of *Sudburn* in *Suffolk*, by her had two Sons, *Charles*, who was drowned at Sea, and

*George*, who being his only Son remaining, ſucceeded him. He was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to King *Charles* II. who made him Viſcount *Durſley*, and Earl of *Berkeley*. He had two Sons, *Charles*, who was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. and afterwards Lord *Durſley* in his Father's Life Time. He was employed in ſeveral foreign Embaſſies; and *George*, one of the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*.

*Charles* ſucceeded his Father in 1698. He was one of the Lords Juſtices, and General Governor of *Ireland* in 1699, and 1700, a Lord of the Privy Council to King *William* III. and Queen *Anne*. He died in 1710, and left one Son and two Daughters, Lady *Elizabeth Mary*, married to Mr. *Chambers*, of *Hanwell* in *Middleſex*, deceaſed. His Son, whoſe Name was

*James*, ſucceeded to his Honour and Eſtate, who applied himſelf to Maritime Affairs, became one of the Admirals of the Fleet, and firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, in which Poſt he died. He had been ſummon'd to Parliament, under the Name and Title of the Lord *Berkeley*, in his Father's Life Time, was one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He married the Lody *Louiſa*, Daughter of the Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, by whom he had one Son and a Daughter, the

latter

latter married *Anthony Henly* of the *Grange* in *Hampſhire*, Eſq; and the other,

*Auguſtus*, ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate. He married in the Year 1744, Miſs *Drax*, one of the Maids of Honour to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and Daughter of *Henry Drax*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Wareham* in *Dorſetſhire*; the Earl of *Berkeley* is at this Time one of the Knights Companions of the ancient Order of the Thiſtle, Cuſtos Rotulorum and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloceſter*, Conſtable of St. *Brianels*, in the Foreſt of *Dean*, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the ſaid Foreſt. The next Town we are to ſpeak of, is

*Minching-Hampton*, i. e. The Monaſtery of *Hampton*, ſo called becauſe it belonged to the Monaſtery of Nuns, called *Minchins*, at *Caen* in *Normandy*. *Aldred* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, gave it to the Monks of *Worceſter* before the Conqueſt, *A. D.* 1061; but when the *Norman* prevailed, and got the Throne, *Roger de Ivory* begged it of him, and took it from the Monaſtery; with Sacrilege, (ſays *Heming*, a Monk of *Worceſter*) God ſoon puniſhed him for; for he fell into Diſgrace with the Conqueror, who ſeized all his Lands, and gave this Manor to the Nuns of *Caen* in *Normandy*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued, 'till King *Henry* V. ſuppreſſed the Alien Monaſteries, and ſettled it upon his ſtately Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middleſex*.

One of the Abbeſſes of *Caen* purchaſed a Grant of a Market, and two Fairs, 53 *Henry* III. which are ſtill continued, the Market being kept on *Tueſdays*, and the Fairs on *October* 18, and the *Monday* after *Trinity*.

After the Suppreſſion of the Abbeys, this Manor was granted to *Andrew* Lord *Windſor*, in Exchange for certain Lands of that Lord's near *Hampton-Court*, in whoſe Family it continued, 'till *Thomas* Lord *Windſor* ſold it to Mr. *Samuel Shepherd*, whoſe Son *Philip* is the preſent Lord, and has a large Houſe here, with a Park, near the Church, and a good Eſtate in this and the neighbouring Pariſhes.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 200 *l.* a Year. The Advowſon was anciently in the Abbeſs of *Caen* and *Sion*,

*Sion*, but was given at the Diſſolution to *Henry*, Earl of *Northampton*, and others, but now is in Mr. *Shepherd*. The Pariſh of *Rodborough* is annexed to this Rectory. The Building is large, in the Form of a Croſs. It hath Iſles on each Side, and a Tower with Battlements in the Middle.

This Pariſh is pretty large, conſiſting moſt of Arable, and bounded on the North by the *Stroud*, and on the South by the Brook *Avening*. It hath 12 Hamlets belonging to it, and a large Common, call'd *Amberley*. The next Market Town is

*Stanley St. Leonard*, ſo call'd from the Priory dedicated to that Saint, to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Stanley* adjoining, call'd *Stanley-Kings*, becauſe a *Mercian* King had anciently a Palace there. There are ſtill remaining ſome Ruins of the Priory, which was for *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *Rogeer de Berkeley*, *Anno* 1146.

It is a ſmall Market-Town, the Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs (which were granted by King *Edward* II. and renewed in 1620) are kept on *November* 6, and the *Saturday* after St. *Swithin*'s Day.

*Godric* and *Wiſnod* held this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *Radulph de Berchelai* in the Conqueror's Time, whoſe Deſcendants poſſeſs'd it for many Succeſſions, as low as the Reign of King *Richard* II. The Family of the *Wekys's* are found to be Lords of it, 4 *Reg. Edward* IV. and continued long ſo; but at preſent *William Whitmore*, is Lord of it.

The Church is an Impropriation, worth 60 *l. per Annum*; Mr. *Sandford* is the Impropriator. The Building is in the Form of a Croſs, with a Tower in the Middle, and dedicated to St. *Swithin*. We are next to ſpeak of

*Stroud*, on the N. E. of *Stanley*, a little Market Town, famous for Cloathing, and particularly for dying of Scarlet, which perhaps may be imputed to the Clearneſs of the Water. It ſtands upon an Hill, and is the chief Reſidence of the Clothiers of thoſe Parts, whoſe Trade, it is ſaid, amounts to 50,000 *l. per Annum*, ſome making

making 1000 Cloths a Year for their own Share. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and there are two Fairs, *viz.* on *May* 1, and *Auguſt* 10; Sir *Robert Atkyns* has the Profits of them. The Manor was anciently in the *Whittingtons*, but is now divided amongſt ſeveral conſiderable Freeholders.

This Church was anciently a Chapel of Eaſe to *Biſley*. It is now an Impropriation, veſted in the Earl of *Coventry*, who pays 10 *l. per Annum* to the Curate, who is otherwiſe maintain'd by the Contributions of the Pariſhioners, being licens'd, after their Nomination by the Biſhop. The Building is 90 Feet long, and 40 broad, with an high Spire Steeple at the Weſt End, and a Tower in the Middle. The Chancel is 33 Feet long, and 16 wide.

Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has given 30 *l. per Annum* to this Pariſh, for the Maintenance of a School Maſter, who is to have 10 *l. per Annum* of it, and the other 20 *l.* is to put out poor Children Apprentices, and other charitable Uſes, mention'd in the Deed of Gift. Here is alſo 17 *l. per Annum* given for the Repair of the Church, and if there be any Overplus, it is to be beſtow'd on the Poor, who are alſo endow'd with ſeveral other leſs Charities.

To this Pariſh belong four Hamlets; *viz.* 1. *Upper-Lypiat*, anciently the Lordſhip of the *Manſels*, but now of Mr. *Stephens*, whoſe Anceſtors purchaſed it in the Reign of King *James* I. He has a large Seat here, with a Chapel adjoining. 2. *Lower-Lypiat*, the ancient Seat of the *Freams*, but now, or late, of *Charles Cox*, Eſq; one of the Judges of *Wales*, and not many Years ago a Member for the Borough of *Cirenceſter*. 3. *Pakenhill*, the Manor of the *Warners*, who have been Lords of it ever ſince 17 *Car.* I. and have a good Houſe here. 4. *Stain-Bridge*. There was anciently another *Lypiat*, which belonged to the Knights-Hoſpitalers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and was at the Suppreſſion, 38 *Henry* VIII. given to *John Pope*. A little below this Town, the *Stroud* receives a little Rill, which come from

*Painſwick*, the next Market Town we are to mention, thought to be the wholeſomeſt Air in this County. It takes

takes its Name from the *Pains*, an ancient Family, who were Lords of it for ſome Time; but at length it paſs'd by the Marriage of a Coheireſs, to the *Moncdenſy's*, and from them to *Audomar de Valencia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who purchaſed a Weekly Market, to be kept on *Tueſdays*, and a Fair on the Eve of the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, *Sept.* 8, as they ſtill continue, with another Fair on *Whitſon-Tueſday*. The *Jerninghams* are now Lords of it, who have a good Houſe and Park.

The Church is a Vicarage of 120 *l. per Annum*; the Advowſon of it belong'd formerly to the Priory of *Lanthony*, as did alſo the Impropriation; but after the Diſſolution, the former was granted, firſt to *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*, and after his Attainder, to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, whoſe Nephew ſold it to Sir *Henry Winſton*, of whom it was purchaſed, in the Name of Truſtees, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, who are now the Patrons. The latter is veſted in divers Proprietors.

The Building is large and handſome, and hath a North Iſle, and neat Spire at the Weſt End. There are two Chancels, the biggeſt of which belongs to the Impropriator, and hath in it a handſome Monument for Dr. *Seaman*, Chancellor of that Dioceſe: The leaſt was a Chantry Chapel, and has in it a handſome Monument for Sir *William Kingſton*, Lord of the Manor.

The Pariſh is 12 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of good Arable and Paſture, thro' which a Brook runs into the *Stroud*. It has four Hamlets belonging to it; *viz.* 1. *Edge-Tything*. 2. *Spondbed Tything*, granted by the Crown to Sir *William Kingſton*, 32 *Henry* VIII. and now is in the *Jerninghams*. 3. *Sheepſcomb*, where is a Gallows, kept in Memory of its ancient Privileges. 4. *Stroud-End*, where Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has a good Houſe and Eſtate.

The Manor of *Ebworth*, in this Pariſh, belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*, 17 *Edward* III. but now is the Eſtate of Mr. *Wood*, the Heir of the *Woods* of *Brookrup*.

*Kingſborough-Hill*, called alſo *Caſtle Godwin*, is an ancient Fortification, on a very ſteep Hill, in this Pariſh, from whence there is a large Proſpect of the *Severn*, and the

the Vale beneath. It is ſurrounded by double Trenches. The Name is derived from *Kynemares Barrow*, which, in the *Saxon* Language, ſignifies, *The King's Hill.* The next Place we are to treat of, is

*Lechlade*, a ſmall Market-Town, on the Confines of *Berkſhire* and *Oxfordſhire*. It is ſo called from the River *Leche*, which runs thro' it, and empties itſelf into the River *Thames*. The Monkiſh Writers have chang'd its Name into *Latin Lade*, to ſupport their fabulous Story, that it was of old a Latin Univerſity, and *Creeklade*, on the other Side of the River, a *Greek* Univerſity.

*Siward*, a Baron, held *Lechland* in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Henry de Ferrariis*, in the Reign of the Conqueror, in whoſe Poſterity this Manor remained, till *Iſabel*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Ferrariis*, 9 King *John*, marrying to *Roger Mortimer*, tranſlated it into that Family, In the Reign of King *Henry* III. it was in the Crown.

Here is a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*, Weekly, and a Fair Yearly, on St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *Auguſt* 10, to which Saint the Church is dedicated. *Iſabel de Ferrariis*, before-mentioned, built a Nunnery in this Town, and the Duke of *Clarence* a Priory of *Black Canons*.

It is probable that this was anciently a *Roman* Town, on the *Thames*, for a very plain *Roman* Road runs from hence to *Cirenceſter*. An ancient Building was a few Years ago diſcover'd, by digging in a Meadow near the Town; it is 50 Feet long, 40 broad, and four high, ſupported with 100 Brick Pillars, curiouſly inlaid, with Stones of divers Colours, of Teſſeraick Work, and ſuppoſed to be a *Roman* Bath. We are next to ſpeak of

*Fairford*, a ſmall Market Town, ſo call'd from the large River *Coln*, which runs thro' it, and was anciently fordable, tho' now, for the more eaſy Paſſage of Travellers, there are two handſome Stone Bridges built over it. It hath a Weekly Market on *Thurſdays*, and three Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on the *Invention of the Croſs*, *May* 3, *July* 28, and *All Saints*, *November* 1. The Pariſh is 10 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of rich Arable,

Arable, Paſture, and Meadow, and diſtinguiſhed by the Boroughs, *Eaſt End*, and *Mill-Town End*.

There muſt have been many conſiderable Warlike Actions in this Place, tho' our Hiſtories do not mention them, becauſe many Medals and Urns are often dug up, and there are ſeveral Barrows, ſuppoſed to be raiſed over the Slain, in the adjoining Fields.

The Manor of *Fairford* was held by *Brictric* the *Saxon*, in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, but *William* the Conqueror gave it to *Maud* his Queen. How it was alienated from the Crown is not known, but we find that *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*, held it in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and that it paſs'd from his Family to the *Diſpencers*, Earls of *Gloceſter*, *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, and King *Henry* VII. by the Female Heirs. *John Tame*, Merchant of *London*, purchaſed it of that King, having taken a Prize Ship, bound for *Rome*, wherein he found a great Quantity of fine painted Glaſs, he brought both the Glaſs and Workmen into *England*, and built this Church for the Sake of the Glaſs, which he placed in it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*. The Manor continued ſome Time in his Family, but was ſold by the Coheireſſes of *Edmund Tame*, the laſt Heir Male, to Sir *Henry Unton*, and *John Crake*, who alienated it to the *Tracy's*, of whom *Andrew Barker*, Eſq; purchaſed it, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 70 *l. per Annum*, in the Preſentation of the Dean and Chapter of *Gloceſter*, who, ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Tewkeſbury*, are alſo the Impropriators, and leaſe out the Tithes. The Building is large and ſpacious, being 125 Feet long, and 55 Feet broad, with a very handſome Tower in the Middle, well adorned with Pinnacles. It hath three Chancels, which belong, the Northern to the Lord of the Manor, the Middle to the Impropriator, and the Southern to the Vicar; and a good Veſtry.

The Windows of this Church are much admired for the Painted Glaſs, which, notwithſtanding the great Havock made of ſuch Ornaments of Churches, by Men of imprudent Zeal, in the late rebellious Times, were pre-

preſerved by the Care of Mr. *Oldiſworth* the Impropriator, and others, not by turning them Upſide down, as ſome ſuppoſe (for their heady Zeal never minded which End was upwards, if they were but Images and Painting) but by ſecuring them in ſome private Place, till the Church again began to flouriſh, at King *Charles* II's Reſtoration.

There are 28 large Windows, curiouſly painted, with the Stories of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*: The Painting was deſigned by *Albert Durer*, an *Italian* Maſter, and the Colours are ſo lively, eſpecially the Drapery, and ſome of the Figures ſo well drawn, that Sir *Anthony Vandyke* affirmed, that the Pencil could not exceed them.

The Parts of the *Old Teſtament* that are repreſented in them, are, The Serpent tempting *Eve*; God appearing to *Moſes* in a Flame of Fire, in the Buſh, when he kept *Jethro* his Father in Law's Sheep; the Angel conducting *Joſhua* to War; *Gideon*'s Fleece; and the Queen of *Sheba* come to try *Solomon*'s Wiſdom: In another, King *David* ſitting in Judgment upon the *Amalekite*, who cut off *Saul*'s Head. In a third, *Samſon* ſlaying the *Philiſtines* with the Jaw-Bone of an Aſs, killing the Lion that aſſaulted him, and *Dalilah* cutting off his Hair, to betray him to the *Philiſtines*; as alſo, *Solomon* ſitting in Judgment between the two Harlots, concerning the live and dead Child: And in three others, the Figures of the 12 Major Prophets.

The Story of the *New Teſtament* takes up the greateſt Part of them: The firſt contains the Hiſtory of the Angel's appearing to *Zacharias*; *Joſeph* and *Mary* contracted; the Angel viſiting *Mary* who, having conceived, went to her Couſin *Elizabeth*. The Second repreſents the Birth of Chriſt in a Stable; the Shepherds and Wiſe men viſiting him there; *Herod* expecting the Return of the latter; Chriſt circumciſed; the Virgin *Mary* purifying; and *Simon* taking Chriſt in his Arms. In a Third, *Joſeph* is flying into *Egypt*; *Herod* ſlaying the Male Children of *Bethlehem*; the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*; and *Joſeph* and ſhe ſeeking *Jeſus* at the Feaſt. In a fourth is portrayed Chriſt's Transfigura-

tion; *Mary* anointing his Head with a precious Ointment; his Diſciples carrying Ointments and Spices to embalm his dead Body; the Angels telling them he was riſen; and his Appearance to *Mary Magdalen.* In a Fifth, Chriſt riding to *Jeruſalem* on an Aſs; *Zaccheus* and the People ſtrewing Palm-Branches in the Way; the Children crying *Hoſanna*; Chriſt praying to his Father in the Garden, to remove the Cup of his Paſſion; *Judas* coming to betray him; *Pilate* ſitting in Judgment, and waſhing his Hands; Chriſt crucified between the Thieves; the Women ſtanding by, and *Roman* Soldiers watching him. In the Sixth, *Joſeph* of *Arimathæa* begging Chriſt's Body, and receiving it; *Nicodemus* and others laying it in the Sepulchre; the Darkneſs at Chriſt's Paſſion; and *Michael* fighting with the Devil.

In ſome other Windows are repreſented, 1. Chriſt's travelling to *Emmaus*, and his appearing to the two Diſciples in the Way; his Appearance to the Eleven, when *Thomas* was abſent; and to *Thomas*, who then believ'd: 2. The Diſciples going a Fiſhing, and catching nothing; Chriſt's Appearance to them, and directing them to caſt their Net on the right Side of the Ship, where they catch'd ſo many that their Net broke; the Fire, Gridiron, and Fiſh broiling, are alſo painted; as alſo Chriſt's Aſcenſion, the Diſciples gazing up to Heaven, and the Holy Ghoſt ſent in the Shape of fiery Tongues.

In the Weſt Window our Saviour is repreſented, ſitting in Judgment, all the Cherubims and Hoſt of Heaven ſitting round about him, and St. *Michael* holding the Balance of Juſtice; the Dead are riſing out of their Graves, and the Angels aſſiſting them; St *Peter* ſtands ready to let the Righteous into Heaven, having his Keys in his Hand; and when they depart from the Judgment-Seat, they are cloathed with White, and have Crowns on their Heads; on the other Side, Hell is repreſented, in which is the great Devil, with large red and white Teeth, and the Damn'd are falling, ſome headlong into it, and others are carried on the Devil's Back; and *Dives* is ſeen crying to *Lazarus*, who appears at a Diſtance in *Abraham*'s Boſom.

In

In the reſt of the Windows are many Things which happen'd after Chriſt's Aſcenſion. 1. The 12 Apoſtles drawn at large, with their Names, and the Articles of the Creed, ſaid to be made by each of them ſeverally. 2. The four Evangeliſts at large, *viz. Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*, who are writing their Goſpels. 3. Four of the principal ancient Fathers of the Church, *viz.* St. *Jerome*, St. *Gregory*, St. *Ambroſe*, and St. *Auſtin*. 4. In the four upper Windows of the Middle Iſle, on the South Side, are the Worthies who have preſerved the Church; and, in the four oppoſite, the Perſecutors who have ſought to deſtroy it.

There are divers Monuments in this Church, moſt of them for the Family of the *Tames*. *John Tame*, Eſq; who died in 1500, and was the Founder of the Church, lies buried on the North Side, in a raiſed Marble Monument, on which his Effigies is engraved; and on the Pavement, near it, are theſe Lines:

*For Jeſu's Love, pray for me,*
*I may not pray, now pray ye,*
*With a* Pater-Noſter, *and an* Ave,
*That my Sins releas'd may be.*

Sir *Walter Buckle*, and *Roger Ligon*, Eſq; who both ſucceſſively married the laſt Mr. *Tame*'s Widow, Mrs. *Tracy*, Mr. *Somerville*, Mr. *Oldiſworth*, &c. have alſo Monuments in it, and the Chancel.

Divers Charities are alſo given to this Church and Pariſh; of which, the moſt conſiderable were by the Lady *Mico*, who gave 400 *l.* to bind out four Apprentices Yearly. Mrs. *Farmer*, Daughter to the Lord *Lemſter*, gave 1000 *l.* to be laid out in Land, to maintain a Lecture every *Sunday* in the Afternoon, and to pay 10 *l.* a Year to the Schoolmaſter, to teach 20 poor Children to read and write; both to be nominated by Mr. *Barker*: She alſo gave 200 *l.* to be laid out in mending and wireing the Windows of the Church. A little below this Town the *Coln* joins the *Thames*, which brings us ſoon to the *Leche*, a ſmall River, riſing near *Hampnet*, and after a ſhort Courſe, falling into

the *Thames* near *Lechlade*, where this laſt River begins to be navigable. Near the Head of this River, lies

*Northleche*, a Market-Town, governed by a Bailiff and two Conſtables; the Market is on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on St. *Peter*'s Day, *June* 29. The Pariſh is nine Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts moſtly of Arable Land. The River *Leche* runs thro' it.

The famous *Roman* Highway, call'd the *Foſſe*, which coming out of *Warwickſhire*, enters this County at *Leminton*, goes through this Town.

Here is a Vicarage Church, large and ſpacious, having Iſles on each Side, and handſome Windows, with a large Tower. The Manor, at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, was given to a Layman, and is now in Sir *Ralph Dutton*, of *Sherburn*; but the Rectory and Advowſon were given to the Biſhoprick of *Gloceſter*.

There are ſeveral Alms-Houſes in this Pariſh, but only one of Note, built by *Thomas Dutton*, Eſq; for ſix poor Women, who are allow'd 1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Week each, for their Maintenance. He gave 100 *l.* more for charitable Uſes, in his laſt Will. *William Dutton*, Eſq; gave alſo a great Houſe in this Town, for the Uſe of the Poor, and 200 *l.* in Money.

But the Grammar-School eſtabliſh'd in this Town, by *Hugh Weſtwood*, Eſq; is the moſt conſiderable. He gave the Impropriation of *Chedworth*, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of it, that all the Children of the Town ſhould be taught free. It is commonly reported, that this charitable Gentleman fell afterwards into a poor Condition, aud deſired that he might be Maſter of his own School, but could not obtain that Favour of the Truſtees. By a Decree in Chancery, 4 *Jac.* I. the School was ſettled on *Queen*'s College in *Oxford*. About ſix Miles N. E. of *Gloceſter*, lies the next Place to be mention'd, call'd

*Cheltenham*, a Market-Town, which ſtill drives a conſiderable Trade in Malt, but not ſo large as formerly.

The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on the Feaſt of St. *James*, *July* 25, and *Holy Thurſday*. The Pariſh is 10 Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts of good Paſture

Paſture and Arable. The Brook *Chilt*, which gives Name to the Place, riſes at *Dowdſwell*, and runs thro' this Pariſh into the *Severn*.

King *Edward* the Confeſſor held *Cheltenham*, which paid him a Yearly Rent of 9 *l.* 5 *s.* and 3000 Loaves for his Dogs; but it paid more to the Conqueror, *viz.* 20 *l.* Yearly Rent, and 16 *s.* for the Bread for the Dogs. King *Henry* III. granted this Manor and Hundred to *William Long-Eſpee*, Earl of *Saliſbury*; but the Fairs and Markets were given to the Inhabitants by the ſame King. *William* Earl of *Saliſbury*, Grandſon of the former Earl, forfeiting his Eſtate by going out of the Land without Leave, the King ſeized this Manor, and granted it to the Priory of *Fiſchamp* in *Normandy*: but being again ſeized, as belonging to a Priory Alien, it was ſettled on the Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middleſex*, which held it till the Diſſolution, when it came to the Crown again, which held it many Years, but at laſt it came to the *Duttons*, of which Family, Sir *Ralph Dutton*, of *Sherburn*, the preſent Lord, is deſcended.

Here is a good Church, in Form of a Croſs, with Iſles on each Side, riſing in the Middle, noted for a good Ring of Bells: But what is more remarkable, is, that the Miniſter is to be nominated by, and muſt be a Fellow of *Jeſus College*, *Oxon*, (tho' the Vicarage is but 40 *l.* a Year) but approv'd of by the Earl of *Gainsborough*, and he cannot hold it more than ſix Years. Here is a Free-School, an Hoſpital, and other leſs Charities.

The Hoſpital and School were erected in 1578, by *Richard Pates*, of *Gloceſter*, Eſq; The Hoſpital is to maintain ſix poor People, who are allow'd each of them 12 *d.* *per* Week, and the School-Maſter and Uſher the remaining Part of the Endowment, which is 60 *l.* *per Annum*, given to ſupport this Charity. *Corpus Chriſti* College, in *Oxford*, the Governors of it, have added 5 *l.* a Year more to it. There are alſo ſome ſmall Tenements in this Town, which are given for the ſame Uſe.

The Mineral Waters lately diſcover'd here, are likely to make *Cheltenham* much frequented, there being no

leſs than five Peers of the Realm, with Abundance of Perſons of Diſtinction there the laſt Year [1743] of whom the firſt was the late Duke of *Argyll*. The Waters here, which are of the *Scarborough* Kind, were firſt found out by the Flocks of all the neighbouring Pigeons going thither to provoke their Appetites, as well as to quench the uncommon Thirſt of thoſe ſalacious Birds. A Phyſician of Credit and Experience, who had made all the common Trials of them, and obſerved their Effects on many Perſons of various Conſtitutions, and in different Diſtempers, who had drank them, ſays, That on Evaporation, they were found to contain, in a Gallon, eight Drachms of a nitrous Salt, with two Drachms of an alcalious Earth; that they were compounded of a large Quantity of Nitre, to which they owed their purgative Virtue; a light Sulphur, which fetid Dejections manifeſted; and a volatile Steel, diſcoverable by a tranſparent blue Colour, when mixed with an Infuſion of Nut Galls: Alcalious Spirits have no Effect on them, but they ferment with Acids. He farther adds, That there might be found ſome other Materials in their Compoſition, perhaps, if more minutely examined, and tortured; but that theſe mention'd Principles were evident, and inconteſtable, and were ſufficient to account for all their Effects and Operation; the others, if there be any, being of little Efficacy in the Operation, they empty the Bowels, according to their Doſe, but gently, mildly, and eaſily, without Sickneſs, Nauſea, Gripes, or cauſing great Lowneſs, far beyond any artificial Purges whatſoever. They give a good Appetite, an eaſy Digeſtion, and quiet Nights, in all Nephritick and Gouty Caſes, when not under the Fit; in all Rheumatick, Scrophulous, Scorbutic, or Leprous Caſes; but eſpecially in Spermatic, Urinary, or Hæmorrhoidal Caſes, he thinks them ſovereign, and not to be match'd. In a Word, in all Inflammatory Caſes, of whatever Kind, and whatever Part, he thinks them one of the moſt ſalutary Means which can be uſed. Thoſe of pretty ſtrong Nerves, and firm Conſtitutions, bear them with high Spirits, great Pleaſure, and Profit; but they do not at all ſuit with thoſe of weak

weak Nerves, Paralytick, Hypochondriack or Hyſterick Diſorders, or thoſe who are ſubject to any Kind of Fits, Cramps, or Convulſions; they ruffle ſuch too much, as generally all Purgatives do. He thinks they have a great Affinity to the *Scarborough* Waters, and might do great Cures in moſt Chronical Diſtempers, if Exerciſe, and a proper Regimen, were directed with them.

There are ſeveral Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Arles.* 2. *Aſton.* 3. *Weſtal.* 4. *Naunton.* 5. *Sandford.* The next Place we are to ſpeak of, is

*Stow on the Would*, call'd, generally in all Records, *Stow St. Edward*, a Market Town, ſtanding N. E. of *Cheltenham*, and near the North Banks of the River *Windruſh*. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *May* 1, and *October* 13, being the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*. The Pariſh is 12 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Meadow, Arable, and Paſture. The Fairs are famous for Hops, Cheeſe, and Sheep, of which laſt, it is ſaid, 20,000 have been ſold at one Fair; the Toll of which, and the Markets, is computed at 80 *l. per Annum.*

This Manor belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Eveſham* in *Worceſterſhire*, which held it to the Diſſolution, when it was granted to *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*; but upon his Attainder, reverting to the Crown, was granted, 4 *Eliz.* to the *Chamberlains*, of which Family, *Edmund Chamberlain*, of *Maugeſbury*, Eſq; was lately the Lord. He was High Sheriff of this County in the Year 1705.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 150 *l. per Annum.* The Building is large, and ſtanding on an Hill, the Tower being high, is ſeen at a great Diſtance. *Ailmere*, Earl of *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*, built this Church, on a Spot of Ground call'd, St. *Edward's Cloſe*, whence, we may ſuppoſe, it was call'd *Stow St. Edward.*

There is an handſome Marble Monument in this Church, for *John Chamberlain*, Eſq; who died in 1688, and divers Inſcriptions for others of the ſame Family. In the Chancel alſo there is a Monument for *Haſtings Kyte*, a Captain in the Army of King *Charles* I. who

was ſlain near this Place, in 1654, and an Inſcription for M. *Wild*, Rector of this Town, who died in the Year 1673.

*Aimere*, Earl of *Cornwal*, before mention'd, erected an Hoſpital here, valued at 25 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* and Sir *William Martin* gave the *Glean Alley*, in St. *Olave*'s Pariſh in *Southwark*, worth then but 18 *l*, *per Annum*, now it pays 40 *l per Annum*, and at the improv'd Rents, is worth 300 *l. per Annum*, to the Uſe of a Free School, and Alms Houſes for nine poor People. The next Place to be ſpoken of, is

*Winchcomb*, a Market Town, which has a Weekly Market on *Saturdays*, and two Fairs Yearly, upon St. *Mark*'s Day, *April* 25, and *July* 17. Sir *John Atwood* was ſeized of the Market and Fairs, and of the Town of *Winchcomb*, and of the Hundreds of *Kiſsgate*, *Holſorn*, and *Greton*, 15 *Richard* II.

It was a Borough in the Reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor, and then paid a Yearly Rent of ſix Pounds, of which Earl *Harold* had a third Part. In the Conqueror's Time, the three Hundreds before mention'd were added to it, and then it paid 28 *l.* Yearly. The Pariſh is 12 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of good Paſture and Arable, watered with a ſmall Brook, which runs thro' hence into the *Avon*. It was anciently a County, till *Edric* the Governor of it, under King *Athelred*, and *Knute*, laid it to the County at large.

The Manor of this Town was annexed to the Abbey, which was the only Thing that made it famous, till the Infant King *Kenelm*, inhumanly murdered by his Siſter *Quindreda*, was buried here; for he being canonized for a Saint, upon the miraculous Diſcovery of his Death, and the ſtrange Puniſhment of *Quindreda*, whoſe Eyes dropp'd out as ſhe was gazing at his Funeral, and ſigning to diſturb it, brought great Multitudes to viſit his Tomb, whereby the Town was much enrich'd.

The Original of the Abbey was after this Manner: *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, *Anno* 787, built a Nunnery at *Winchcomb*, but King *Kenulph*, his Succeſſor, not liking his Foundation, changed it into a Monaſtery, and ſo much

much enlarged it, and endow'd it, that 300 Monks the Order of St. *Benedict*, were maintain'd in it at its firſt Erection. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and conſecrated by *Wilfrid*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and 12 other Biſhops; three Kings, and moſt of the Nobles of the Kingdom of *Mercia* being preſent.

The Manor continued in the Abbey till the Diſſolution, when it was given, firſt to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, and then to *William Parr*, Marquis of *Northampton*, but reverting to the Crown by their Treaſon, it continued in its Poſſeſſion till 1608. When it was alienated we know not, but the Scite of the Monaſtery was granted 1 *Mariæ* I. to *John* Lord *Chandois*, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill continues.

The Church is a Curacy worth 10 *l. per Annum*, paid out of the Impropriation, which, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, did formerly belong to the Abbey; but the Impropriation, which in the whole is worth 300 *l. per Annum*, is divided among 35 Proprietors, who pay out of it 12 *l* 9 *s.* 7 *d* to the Crown Yearly; and the Vicarage and ſmall Tithes belong to the Lord *Tracy*. The Building is large, and hath two handſome Iſles, covered with Lead, a large Chancel, and lofty Tower at the Weſt End, adorn'd with Battlements and Pinnacles.

There were anciently divers Chantries and Chapels in this Church, of which St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel was the Burial-Place of the *Botelers* Lords *Sewdley*.

Of the ſeveral Benefactions to the Poor of this Pariſh, theſe two are the moſt worthy our Notice: The Lady *Chandois* founded an Alms Houſe for 12 poor Women, but without any Endowment; and the Lady *Tracy* gave 100 Pounds to the Poor, which is laid out for Land for their Maintenance.

There are ſeveral conſiderable Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Sewdley Tenement*, ſo call'd, becauſe they are always poſſeſs'd, as being of the Manor of *Sewdley*. 2. *Coats*. 3. *Poſtlip*, now the Eſtate of the Earl of *Coventry*. 4. *Cockbury*. 5. *Langley*. 6. *Greeten*. 7. *Frantone*. 8. *Nauntone*. 9. *Greet*. 10. *Cornæan*, the Eſtate of *Edward Montacute*, Eſq; 11. *Stanley*.

*Moreton*,

*Moreton*, or *Moreton-Hendmarſh*, the next Place we are to mention, is a ſmall Market-Town and Pariſh, conſiſting moſtly of Paſture, the *Evenlode* running on the Borders of it. It had a Market in the Reign of King *Henry* III. but has been long diſuſed. It lies in the great Road from *London* to *Worceſter*, and the *Roman* Foſſe-Way paſſeth thro' it. About a Mile from hence, in the *London* Road, are four Shire Stones, where the four Counties of *Gloceſter*, *Oxford*, *Worceſter*, and *Warwick*, meet and join.

*Ausfred* of *Corneille* held this Manor in the Conqueror's Reign, and it continued ſome Time in his Family; but it came to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter* in King *Henry* III's Reign, in which it continued till the Diſſolution, and then was given to the Dean and Chapter, who now enjoy it.

The Church is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Bourton*, and is ſupplied by the ſame Miniſter, dedicated to St. *David*, the Patron of the *Welch* Nation, who is ſaid to have lived 147 Years, and done many Miracles, but has a Right of Burial granted to it by Pope *Julius*, in 1512. The Building is ſmall, but has a North Iſle, and a Tower at the Weſt End, with Battlements.

There are ſeveral Inſcriptions in it for the Family of the *Creſwicks*: Beſides ſome ſmall Gifts to the Poor, they have a Stock of 60 *l.* to ſet the Poor at Work, given by ſeveral Perſons. More Northward, and not far from *Lemington*, lies

*Campden*, or *Camden*, under the Side of the Hills, ſo called from a Camp near it, where a Battle had been formerly fought. It is a Borough and Market Town. They received their Charter in the third Year of King *James* I. and ſo the Town is govern'd by two Bailiffs, 12 Burgeſſes, and a Steward, who have Authority to chooſe 12 other inferior Burgeſſes. They have Power to try Actions, not exceeding the Sum of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

It hath a weekly Market on *Wedneſdays*, and four Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on St. *Andrew*'s Day, on *Aſh Wedneſday*, on St. *George*'s Day, and St. *James*'s Day; the Benefit of the two former belong to the Corporation, but of the two laſt, to the Lord of the Manor. The

Market

Market is famous for Stockings. The Pariſh is Ten Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting moſt of Paſture and Arable, and a ſmall Brook runs thro' into the *Stow*, and ſo into the *Avon*.

The *Saxon* Kings, in the *Heptarchy*, met in this Town *A. D.* 685, to conſult about making War and Peace with the *Britons*.

Earl *Harold* held this Manor before the Conqueſt, but *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Cheſter*, obtained it of *William* the Conqueror, and from his Family it paſſed thro' divers Hands, 'till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Thomas Smith*, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, who was created a Baronet, 4 *Jac.* 1. afterwards Viſcount *Campden*. He left no Heirs Male. Whereupon this Manor paſſed to *Juliana* his eldeſt Daughter, who marrying to *Edward* Lord *Noel*, he became Lord of it, and dying in 1643, left it to

*Baptiſt* Lord *Noel*, his Son and Heir, who in Right of his Mother, was made Viſcount *Campden*; and by his third Wife *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheireſſes of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, left for the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate,

*Edward Noel*, Viſcount *Campden*, his eldeſt Son, who was created Earl of *Gainſborough* in 1682. He had Iſſe by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*,

*Wriotheſly-Baptiſt*, his only Son and Succeſſor, who had only Daughters, and ſo the Honour devolv'd upon his Couſin German,

*Baptiſt*, the Son of *Baptiſt*, younger Brother to *Edward Noel*, created Earl of *Gainſborough*, who was ſucceeded by his Son

*Baptiſt*, Lord Viſcount *Campden*, Father of

*Baptiſt*, the preſent Earl of *Gainſborough*.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 150 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Earl of *Gainſborough*, whoſe Great Great Uncle, *Edward* Lord *Noel*, annexed to it the Impropriation of *Winfrith* in *Dorſetſhire*, worth 100 *l. per Annum*. The Building is large and beautiful, with Iſles on each Side, and an handſome Tower above an Hundred Feet high, two Chapels and a ſpacious

ous Chancel. In the leaſt Window of it there are curiouſly painted the Arms of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*.

There are many Monuments and Inſcriptions in the Church, the moſt ſumptuous is for the aforeſaid Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, who it is ſaid in the Epitaph gave 10,000 *l.* to charitable Uſes in his Life Time. He farther erected an Alms-Houſe in this Place for ſix poor Men and ſix Women, and endowed it with three Shillings and four Pence, to be given Weekly to each Perſon, beſides an Allowance for a Black Gown and Coals: He alſo gave 500 *l.* for a Stock to ſet the Poor at Work, and did many Acts of Charity both for the Church and Town.

Mr. *John Fereby*, alias *Verby*, founded a Grammar-School in this Town, and endowed it with 60 *l.* a Year for the Maintenance of a School-Maſter and Uſher. It is ſettled by Decree in Chancery, and Mr. *Fereby*'s Effigies is ſet up in the School.

*James Thynne*, Eſq; has given 1000 *l.* for the erecting and endowing a Charity-School, for the teaching 30 poor Girls to read, knit, and ſpin, and to buy them Cloaths, and give the Miſtreſs 10 *l. per Annum* for inſtructing them.

Here are ſome Remains of a noble Houſe, built by Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, which was, without any great Reaſon, burnt down by the King's Party in the late Rebellion, leſt it ſhould be made a Garriſon by the Parliament.

Having now mention'd all the Market-Towns, we ſhall take a View of the other Parts of the County. Firſt, in the Foreſt of *Dean*, the Villages of Note are *Alvington*, or *Aventon*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Abone*, anciently a *Roman* Station, in their *Iter*, from *Iſca*, now *Caerleon*, to *Caleva*, near *Wallingford*, but dwindled at preſent into a ſmall Village, and is only a Chapel of Eaſe to *Wolaton*. The Manor of this Town belong'd anciently to the Priory of *Lanthony*, near *Gloceſter*, and had a Market belonging to it. At the Diſſolution of the Abbies, it was granted to *Arthur Porter*.

Weſtward upon the River *Wye*, which parts this County from *Monmouthſhire*, and was anciently the Boundary

Boundary between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Wales*, ſtands

St. *Briavels*, or *Breulais-Caſtle*, almoſt all in Ruins, but ſerves as a Priſon for Offenders in the Foreſt. It has always been eſteem'd a Place of Truſt and Honour, and ſeveral of our Nobility have been Governors of it. The Earl of *Berkeley*, as before mention'd, is the preſent Conſtable of it: And here the Mine Court is kept. This Caſtle gives Name to the Hundred, in which is

*Flaxley*, a Village of no Note, but for the Abbey of *Ciſtertian* Monks, the Manor of which, at the Diſſolution of Abbies, was granted to Sir *William Kingſton*. The Church is an Impropriation, lately belonging to the Widow *Bovy*, for whom a ſtately Monument is erected in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

*Lidney*, a Pariſh of a pretty large Extent, bordering upon the *Severn*, contains ſeveral Manors, two of which went by the Name of *Ledenie*, or *Lidney*. One of them was for many Generations in the Families of *Beauchamps* and *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick*; the other for near as long a Time in the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewſbury*. How they afterwards came to the Crown is not known, but we find them granted to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, by the Name of *Warwick* and *Spencer*'s Land, 1 *Edward* VI. who, upon his Attainder, forfeiting them to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to Sir *William Wintour* Vice-Admiral of *England*, becauſe he had with great Valour and Succeſs defended *England* againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*.

Sir *William* began a ſtately Houſe here, in that remarkable Year 1588, and call'd it *White Croſs*, which his Poſterity have inhabited ever ſince. Sir *John Wintour*, the Grandſon of this Sir *William*, was as eminent for his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. as his Grandfather had been for his Courage. He was engaged for his Sovereign thro' the whole Civil Wars; and as he ſuffered much in his Eſtate, ſo being put to Flight once by the Rebels, he was forced to make his Eſcape by leaping from the Rocks of *Tydenham*, into the River, by which he ſaved his Life, but miraculouſly, in ſo much that the Place bears the Name of *Wintour's-Leap*, to this Day.

His Family was lately in a flouriſhing Condition; for Sir *Charles Wintour*, Son of Sir *John*, was not long ſince High Sheriff of this County.

Here are ſeveral Hamlets, *viz.* 1. *Aileburton.* 2. *Naſſe.* 3. *Newton.* 4. *Purton*, where is a Paſſage over the *Severn*, call'd *Purton Paſſage.* 5. *Hurſt.* 6. *Alliſon*, or *Aluredſon*, where was a Caſtle in the Conqueror's Reign, to defend the Marches from the *Welch.* In this Hamlet lies *Sully*, or *Sailwell-Houſe*, the Seat of *William Jones*, Eſq; who hath a good Eſtate in this Place.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Church, which is a large and ſpacious Building, with a very handſome Spire.

There is an Alms Houſe of four Rooms given for the Benefit of the Poor, for whoſe Support and Maintenance, Mr. *Dunning*, of *Purton* has given 20 *s. per Annum*, and Mr. *Morgan*, of *Hurſt*, 40 *s. per Annum. Chriſtopher Willoughby*, Eſq; alſo ſettled 16 *l. per Annum*, upon this Pariſh, to be given to two poor Widows, 4 *l. per Annum* each, and the reſt to the other Poor of *Aileburton*, as the Pariſhioners think fit. It is charged on certain Lands in *Milton Abbots* in *Wiltſhire.*

*Newland* is a very large Pariſh, and is reputed to be 30 Miles in Compaſs, including the Hamlets. It conſiſts of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable, and many Woods. It is ſituated in a pleaſant Plain, and well watered with ſeveral Brooks, which runs into the River *Wye*, upon which the Pariſh borders. Here are divers Coal-Pits, and Iron Mines, ſome of which are exhauſted, by which Means there are great hollow Places under Ground, others are digging, and ſome of them run to 60 or 70 Feet deep, and are as large as a conſiderable Church; yet here is but one Iron Furnace and two Copper Works.

The Manor of this Town is now held by the Crown, by which Means every free Miner (and there are many of them in this Town) has Liberty to dig in any Man's Ground, paying a Duty to the Crown.

The

The Pariſh is divided into four greater Hamlets, and one leſs, *viz.* 1. *Newland*, in which is *Wye* Seat, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, upon which Account it is exempted from paying Tithes. 2. *Clowerwell*, or *Clear Well*, from a Spring ariſing in it, the Seat of *Francis Wyndham*, Eſq; deſcended of the *Somerſetſhire* Family of that Name. 3. *Colford*, commonly call'd *Covert:* This Hamlet conſiſts of 160 Houſes, hath an handſome Market-Houſe, and a Weekly Market on *Fridays*, and two Fairs Yearly, the one on *June* 9, and the other on *November* 20, and a neat Chapel for the Uſe of the Townſhip, which the late Queen *Anne* endow'd with a Yearly Rent of 15 *l.* 4. *Bream*, which hath a Chapel of its own alſo. 5. *Le Bayly*, anciently the Eſtate of the *Tiptofts* Earls of *Worceſter*, and *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewſbury*.

The Church is a Vicarage of 40 *l. per Annum*, in the Poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of *Landaff*, to whoſe See the great Tithes were appropriated, *A. D.* 1399, but the Tithes of all Aſſart-Land belong to the Vicar, by the Statute of 34 *Edward* I. The Church is a large Building, adorned with a handſome Tower, and a ſpacious Church-Yard. There are ſeveral Monuments in the Chancel, and one remarkable one in the Church-Yard, having the Effigies of a Man, who died *Anno* 1475, with this Inſcription:

*Here lieth* Jenkin Wyrrall, *chief Foreſter in Fee,*
*A braver Fellow never was, nor ever will there be.*

The Charities of this Pariſh are conſiderable, and there is a large Hoſpital in it, founded by *William Jones*, an *Hamburgh* Merchant of *London*, for 16 Men and Women, who are allow'd two Shillings a Week each, and a Gown at *Chriſtmas*. They have a Chaplain who is oblig'd to be Lecturer at *Newland*, for which he receives 100 Marks Yearly from the Company of Haberdaſhers in *London*. Mr. *Bell* founded a School-Houſe, and gave 10 *l.* a Year to the Maſter, and an Alms Houſe for eight poor People, on whom he ſettled 12 *l. per Annum*, to which Mr. *John Whitſton*, Alderman

man of *Briſtol*, added the like Sums for both.

*Tudenham*, or *Tydenham*, a pretty large Pariſh, 15 Miles in Compaſs. It is bounded on three Sides by the *Wye* and *Severn*, and conſiſts chiefly of Paſture and Arable Land. *Chepſtow-Bridge*, as it is commonly call'd, is half in this Pariſh, and maintain'd by this County, as the other Half is by *Monmouthſhire*. The Tide at this Bridge riſes as high as any in the World, ſometimes 60 Feet. *Offa*'s Dyke, which was drawn by that King to part the Kingdom of *Mercia* from *Wales*, begins at *Beachley* in this Pariſh, and paſſes thro' *Flintſhire*, to the River *Dee* in *Cheſhire*, retaining the Name to this Day.

This Town and *Wolaſton* were taken from the *Welch* by *Walter* and *Roger*, younger Brothers of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *A. D.* 1160, and ſoon after the *Marſhals*, Earls of *Pembroke*, were made Lords of it, and from them it paſs'd by Marriage to the *Bigots*, Earls of *Norfolk*, and from them, by the *Mowbrays*, to the Earls of *Worceſter*, 3 *Edward* VI. in which Family it ſtill remains, but they are now advanced to be Dukes of *Beaufort*.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 40 *l. per Annum*. At the utmoſt Point of the Pariſh, where the *Wye* and *Severn* divide, ſtood a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Tecla*, (corruptly call'd, as it is ſet down in the Maps, *The Treacle*) ſhe was the firſt Female Martyr, and ſuffer'd *A. D.* 47. The Ruins of the Chapel are ſtill to be ſeen upon the Rocks at Low Water.

This Pariſh alſo has divers Hamlets belonging to it; *viz.* 1. *Church-End.* 2. *Biſhton.* 3. *Sudbury.* 4. *Beachley*, where is a Paſſage over the *Severn*, from *Briſtol* into *Wales*, 5. *Wibden*, the Seat and Eſtate of Mr. *Madoc.* 6. *Streate.* 7. *Lancaught.*

*Weſtbury*, a very large Pariſh, reputed 23 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable Ground. It is bounded on the South Side by the *Severn*, and a ſmall Brook riſing in *Yarleton-Hill*, call'd *Peacock's Brook*, runs thro' the whole Pariſh, and falls into the *Severn*.

This large Pariſh contains many Hamlets; *viz.* 1. *Weſtbury.*

*Weſtbury.* 2. *Rodley*, the Inhabitants of which pay a Rent to the Lord of the Manor, call'd *Pridgavel*, for their Liberty of fiſhing for *Lampreys* in the *Severn*. 3. *Claxhill.* 4. *Bolloe.* 5. *Upperlaugh* 6 *Netherlaugh*, 7. *Boſeley.* 8. *Cleve.* 9. *Adſet.* 10. *Norwood*, 11. *Elton.* 12. *Walmer*, which has many large Commons by the *Severn* Side. The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 40 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation 20 *l.* It belongs to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Vicarage. Here are two Churches in the ſame Yard, the Old and the New, which latter, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is chiefly in Uſe by the Pariſhioners. It has ſeveral handſome Monuments in it.

*Wollaſton*, anciently call'd *Ulaveſton*, an ancient Town, and the Pariſh is 12 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Arable and Paſture. It is bounded by the *Severn*, and a ſmall Brook runs quite thro' it.

The Manor hath been long in the Dukes of *Beaufort*, probably ever ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbey, if it belong'd to the Abbey of *Tinteun*, as there is ſome Reaſon to believe. The preſent Duke of *Beaufort* is Lord of the Manor.

There are alſo ſeveral Hamlets in this large Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Wollaſton.* 2. *High Wollaſton.* 3. *Keinſham.* 4. *Eveſend.* 5. *Gunſtod.* 6. *Cluſterwine.* 7. *Brookend.*

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 25 *l. per Annum*, and the Patron is the Duke of *Beaufort*, to whom the Impropriation belongs, worth 60 *l. per Annum.* The Church is but mean, having a low Wooden Tower in the Middle, and two croſs Iſles. There is an Acre in *Thornhill*, given to the Repair of it.

The Charities of this Place are but few. There are about 120 Houſes in this Town, and 460 Inhabitants. Theſe are all the remarkable Places in the Weſtern Part of the County, and therefore we ſhall now paſs the *Severn*, and take a View of the middle Part of the County, which is a rich Vale, water'd on both Sides in ſome Places by that River, which, ſince we ſhall take it for our Guide, we ſhall in our Paſſage give a ſhort Deſcription of

The *Severn*, call'd in *Latin*, *Sabrina*, and by the *Britons*, *Halfren*, riſes in *Plilymon Hills*, in *Montgomeryſhire*, and having water'd *Shropſhire* and *Worceſterſhire* for 70 Miles, enters this County two Miles above *Tewkſbury*, and runs thro' it above 40 Miles by Land, which, counting all its Windings, will make near 70 Miles by Water. It is, for a conſiderable Diſtance from the Mouth, two or three Miles broad, the Tides coming up to *Tewkſbury*, and being navigable as high as *Shrewſbury*, which is 50 Miles by Land above this County. It is remarkable for its Tide call'd the *Hygre*, in *Latin Hygra*, but more commonly, *The Boar*, which we have taken Notice of before, which ſwells not by Degrees, as in other Rivers, but rolls in with an Head, two or three, and ſometimes four Feet high, foaming and roaring as if it were enrag'd by the Oppoſition of the Banks.

The Stream being rapid, makes the Water muddy, and ſo not very fruitful in Fiſh, yet it is pretty well ſtock'd with Salmon, and is particularly famous for Lampreys; but the Profit does not countervail for the Damage it does by the frequent Inundations. It receives the *Avon*, which parts this County from *Worceſterſhire*, and then comes to the Town of *Tewkeſbury*, already mention'd.

*Alderton*, is the next Pariſh. It is about five Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Arable, and ſome Paſture, water'd with a little Brook.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, dedicated to St. *Peter*, but the Building is ſmall, and the Tower at the Weſt End low, but ſtrong.

Near the Weſt End of a Wood in this Pariſh, a great Quantity of Wood and Trees parted from the Top of a Hill, and ſlipt away out of this County into *Worceſterſhire*, about 70 Years ſince, and is at this Day call'd the *Slip*. Keeping the Courſe of the River, we come next to

*Deerhurſt*, ſo call'd from *Deer*, and the *Saxon* Word *Hurſt*, which ſignifies a Wood. *Bede* mentions this Place. This Pariſh is eight Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable; but lying very low, is ſubject to receive Damage by the Overflow-

flowings of the *Severn*, which runs two Miles together, on the Weſt Side of it.

Here is a Bridge, by the Neighbours call'd, *Guildable Bridge*, becauſe certain Tolls and Cuſtoms were anciently paid at it, and a large Common, which begins at the Church-Yard, and goes round this Pariſh, *Apperley*, and *Walton*, near four Miles in Length.

It had formerly a ſmall, but very antient Monaſtery, built by *Dodo*, a great Nobleman of *Mercia*, about *A. C.* 715. The *Danes* in their Incurſions deſtroy'd it, and it continued in a low Condition for many Years, till *Edward* the Confeſſor cauſed it to be rebuilt, and conſecrated by *Ealdred*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in the Year 1056, but made it a Priory Alien, ſubject to the Abbey of St. *Dennis* at *Paris*; yet, a little after, as *Malmeſbury* ſays, it was only an empty Monument of Antiquity.

In the Year 1675, one Mr. *Powell* dug up in his Orchard, an old Stone, with an Inſcription in *Latin* to this Purport:

Duke *Odda* commanded this Royal Palace to
be built, and to be dedicated to the Holy
*Trinity*, for the Soul of his Couſin *Elfrick*,
which was parted from his Body in
this Place. But *Ealdred* was the
Biſhop who conſecrated it, on
the II of the Ides of *April*, and
XIV Year of the Reign of
the holy King *Edward*.

The Manor of *Deerhurſt* belonged to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter* before the Conqueſt, as it does at this Time.

The Church here is a Peculiar, comprehending ſeven other Pariſhes. It is an Impropriation, belonging to one Mr. *Farmer*, and is worth 300 *l. per Annum*. The Prior of *Deerhurſt* was ſeized of the Advowſon of this Church, 5 *Henry* III. but it is now in the above-mention'd Mr. *Farmer*, who pays the Vicar 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*. The Body of the Church is a very handſome, large, and lofty Building, cover'd with Lead, with Iſles on each Side, and a good Chancel. The Tower had

a fine Steeple, but being blown down in 1666, it is now a ſmall one, with Pinnacles.

The ancient Priory is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Coventry*, who taketh his Title of Viſcount from this Town of *Deerhurſt*, *Thomas* Lord *Coventry* being created by King *William* III. Viſcount *Deerhurſt* and Earl of *Coventry*.

The Hamlets of this Pariſh are 1. *Apperly*, of 50 Houſes, where Mr. *Lane*, and Mr. *Caſſey*, have each of them handſome Houſes, and good Eſtates, but the Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*.

2. *Wightfield*, of which the *Caſſeys* were long Lords. 3. *Walton*, containing 29 Houſes, belonging to the ſaid Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*. Over againſt this Town, Mr. *Camden* ſays, in the Middle of the River, lies a Place call'd

*Alney*, and by the *Saxons*, *Oleneag*, now *The Eight*, i. e. *The Iſland*, famous upon the Account of the ſingle Combat fought in 1016, between *Edmund*, Surnam'd *Ironſide*, King of *England*, and *Canutus*, King of the *Danes*, to decide the Fate of the Kingdom, which had been long worried with bloody Wars, to the great Loſs of both Sides. The Combat was dubious, but produced a Peace, the two Kings agreeing to divide the Nation between them, and enjoy their Share between them and their Heirs; but King *Edmund Ironſide* dying ſoon after, the *Danes* ſeized upon the Whole. But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* not only corrects the *Saxon* Name, ſaying, that it ſhould be written *Olanige*, but diſallows this Place to have been the Field of Combat; for he ſays, that general Tradition is againſt it, nor can it be juſtified by any Analogy between the old and new Names. But near *Gloceſter*, between *Overſbridge* and *Mayſmore*, there is an Iſland, call'd at this Day, *The Iſle of* Alney, which one would not ſcruple to ſay, was the Place of that Action. On the other Side of the *Severn*, a little below *Deerhurſt*, ſtands

*Hesfield*, a Pariſh of ſeven Miles in Compaſs, bordering on the *Severn*, on the S. E. Side, and conſiſting of rich Meadows, and Paſture.

The Manor was given to *Richard Pauncefort*, the Son

Son of *Grimbald*, by King *Henry* III. which Family had fair Poſſeſſions here, and in *Wiltſhire*, before. His Poſterity held this Manor till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, but about that Time it was alienated to the *Tracys*, who were Lords of it in 1608, and ſince hath been purchaſed by Mr. *Parker*, who is the preſent Lord, yet Mr. *Pauncefort*, of the Family of the ancient Lords, has an Houſe, and ſome Eſtate in this Town. The Manor was held of old of *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

The Church is within the Peculiar of *Deerhurſt*, and a Rectory of 100 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Parker* is the Patron. The Building is 28 Yards long, with a ſtrong Tower, and Battlements at the Weſt End. In the Chancel are two Monuments, the one for Mrs. *Dorothy Pauncefort*, who died in 1508, and the other for Mrs. *Dorothy Paucefort*, who died in 1620. There are a Tenement, and five Acres of Land in this Parſh, given to charitable Uſes, and an Hamlet of eight Houſes, call'd *Micharidge*, lying three Quarters of a Mile from the Church. The River leads us from hence to the City of *Gloceſter*, already treated of, from the Weſt Gate of which is a broad Cauſeway, leading to the Bridge, over the *Severn*, call'd *Overſbridge*, from the little Bridge of *Over*, where is the common Gallows for the City and County; and in the ſame Hundred of *Dudſton*, are

*Hinam*, the Seat and Park of *Edward Cooke*, Eſq;

*Maiſmore*, where is the Seat of Mr. *Wagſtaff*; and

*Hartpury*, the Manor of which belongs to Sir *William Compton*, Bart. The Pariſh is large, the Church a Vicarage, the Biſhop of *Gloceſter* Patron, the Impropriation was formerly purchaſed of one Mr. *Wyat*, whoſe Anceſtors had a Grant of it from Queen *Elizabeth*, by *John Guiſe*, of *Abbloſcourt*, Eſq; and ſettled upon one of his Daughters, Mrs. *Dennis Mottley*, the Widow of Colonel *Mottley*, for her natural Life, and afterwards on her Son *John Mottley*, Eſq; for him and his Heirs for ever; but this Gentleman conſented to the Sale of it, merely to pay the Debts of his Mother, contracted at that unhappy Time, without any other Advantage to himſelf,

tho' his Mother was only Tenant for Life, and the Eſtate was ſold, as moſt Eſtates were at that Time, for double what it coſt. This I mention as an uncommon Inſtance of Filial Piety.

It was ſold to Sir *William Compton*, before-mention'd, Father to the preſent Gentleman of that Name, who had been Tenant for it to Mrs. *Mottley*, for 14 Years before. The before mention'd Mr. *Mottley* has been the Author of ſeveral *Dramatick*, and other Pieces; *viz.* a Tragedy call'd, *The Imperial Captives*; a Tragedy call'd, *Antiochus*; *The Widow bewitch'd*, a Comedy; and not long ſince, gave the Publick the Hiſtory of *Peter the Great*, Emperor of *Ruſſia*, in three Volumes in *Octavo*.

We ſhall next paſs along with the *Severn*, by *Lanthony*, one of the South Hamlets of the City of *Gloceſter*, famous for the Monaſtery that once ſtood there, and of which there ſtill remains great Ruins. The Scite of this Monaſtery, and the Lands adjoining, were granted by King *Henry* VIII, to Sir *Arthur Porter*, whoſe only Daughter marrying to Sir *John Scudamore*, this Eſtate came into that Family, and the late *James* Lord Viſcount *Scudamore*, of *Ham Lacy*, in *Herefordſhire*, was the Proprietor of them, from whom they deſcended to his Daughter and Heireſs, married to the Duke of *Beaufort*, but lately divorc'd from him by Act of Parliament. She has a beautiful Houſe at *Newark*, in this Hamlet, which hath a delicious Proſpect over *Gloceſter* itſelf, the *Severn*, and the neighbouring Vale. It was anciently the Houſe of the Priory of *Lanthony*.

This Hamlet, at the Diſſolution, was exempted from the Payment of Tythes, becauſe it belonged to the Priory; but *John* Lord *Scudamore*, in 1662, generouſly annexed all the Tithes of *Lanthony* to the Priory of *Hempſted*, and cauſed it to be confirm'd by Act of Parliament, by which Means it was improv'd above 50 *l. per Annum*. This Hamlet is five Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts chiefly of rich Meadow and Paſture. The *Severn* having paſs'd this Hamlet, and united its Stream near *Newark Houſe*, which was built by the laſt Lord *Scudamore*, comes ſoon to

*Hemp*

*Hempſted*, a Pariſh of about ſix Miles in Compaſs, the Manor of which belong'd to the Priory of *Lanthony*, till the Diſſolution, when it was given to *Thomas Atkyns*, and *Margaret* his Wife, 57 *Henry* VIII. and continues ſtill in the Family, Sir *Robert Atkyns*, of *Saperton*, being the preſent Lord.

The Church was in the Patronage of the Lord *Scudamore*, who not only improved the Rectory, by the Addition of the Tithes of *Lanthony*, as before mention'd, but built a handſome Parſonage-Houſe, which coſt him 700 *l.*

There is an Hamlet in this Pariſh, call'd *Rea*, about half a Mile from the Church.

*Elmore*, ſo call'd from the Plenty of Eels taken in the Moor belonging to this Pariſh. *John de Burg*, eldeſt Son of *Hugh de Burg*, Earl of *Kent*, held the Manor here 44 *Henry* III. and from him it deſcended to *Nicholas de Guiſe*, who married his Daughter and Heireſs. The Family of the *Guiſes*, which is very ancient in this County, one of them being Biſhop of *Bath* in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, has enjoy'd this Manor ever ſince 46 *Henry* III. now 482 Years, and have a very large Houſe here; Sir *John Guiſe*, of *Rendcomb*, is the preſent Lord.

The Church is an Impropriation, belonging to Sir *John Guiſe*, who allows the Curate the ſmall Tithes, worth 20 *l. per Annum*. The Building is double, ſupported by Pillars. It has a North Iſle, and a Tower, with Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*. There are two Monuments, the one of Alabaſter, the other of Black and White Marble, for Sir *William Guiſe*, and *John Guiſe*, Eſq; his Son.

From this Place we have a Proſpect of *Prinknerſh*, a pleaſant Seat, on the Side of an Hill, belonging to *John Bridgman*, Eſq; It belonged anciently to the Abbot of *Gloceſter*, who had a Manſion-Houſe here, as likewiſe another on the other Side of the River, call'd *Abblodſcourt*, after the Diſſolution, in the Family of the *Guiſes*, which was ſold ſome Time ſince, by the preſent Major-General *Guiſe*, to *Samuel Cockerel*, Eſq;

A little below *Elmore*, on the ſame Side of the *Severn*,

the *Stroud*, which riſes in *Coteſwold-Hills*, ſlides into it, on which, near the Riſe, ſtands

*Brimpſfield*, once a Place of ſome Repute for its Caſtle and Priory, which was a Cell to the Abbey of St. *Stephen de Fonteney*, in *Normandy*, and being diſſolved by King *Henry* V, was given by King *Edward* IV. among other Lands, to the Dean and Canons of St. *George*'s Chapel at *Windſor*.

The Manor of this Town was anciently in the Crown, from which, by the Marriage of the Heireſſes, it paſs'd firſt to the Earl of *March*, *Edmund Mortimer*, next to the Earl of *Cambridge*, then to the Lord *Chandois*, and laſtly, to *Miles Sandys*, younger Brother of *Edwin Sandys*, Archbiſhop of *York*, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains. They have a pleaſant Seat here, with a large Park to it, and keep a Court Yearly.

The Church is a Rectory, of 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Sandys*. The Pariſh is ſix Miles in Compaſs, and has two Hamlets belonging to it, *viz. Caudle Green*, and *Manleſs-Town*. Part of *Bardlip-Town*, containing nine Houſes, is in this Pariſh.

*Edgworth*, ſo call'd, becauſe it is ſituated on the Side of an Hill, a Pariſh, ſix Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting chiefly of Arable Land, thro' which there is a Brook that runs into the River *Stroud*. In this Pariſh lies Part of

*Pinbury-Park*, the Eſtate of *Nathaniel Ridler*, Eſq; who built an handſome Houſe here. The Church is a Rectory, worth 60 *l. per Annum*; Mr. *Ridler* is the Patron.

*Saperton*, a Pariſh of eight Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting moſtly of Arable. A Brook, which runs into the *Stroud*, parts this Pariſh from *Biſey*.

This Manor came, by Marriage, into the Family of the *Pools*, 7 *Henry* VII. in which it continued till 1660, when Sir *Henry Pool* ſold it to Sir *Robert Atkyns*. It is remarkable of the Family of the *Atkyns*'s, that one of them, 'till very lately, has always preſided in ſome of the Courts of Judicature of this Kingdom, for above 300 Years.

The

The Church is a Rectory, of 120 *l. per Annum*; Sir *Robert Atkyns* is the Patron of it.

There are two Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Frampton Manſels*, ſo call'd, becauſe it anciently belong'd to the Family of the *Manſels*. 2. *Hayly*. Both of them lie about a Mile from the Church. From hence the River paſſes, and gives Name to the Town of *Stroud*, already mention'd; and, on a Brook, running out of the *Stroud*, ſtands,

*Woodcheſter*, a ſmall Pariſh of ſix Miles in Compaſs, about two Miles diſtant from *Minching Hampton*. Queen *Elizabeth* granted this Manor to the *Huntleys*, who ſold it to Sir *Robert Ducy*, whoſe Daughter's Grandſon, the Lord *Ducie Moreton*, now enjoys it.

If we may believe Tradition, *Gueta*, Earl *Godwin*'s Lady, to make Reſtitution for her Huſband's Fraud at *Berkeley*, built a Religious Houſe here, the Ornaments of which are yet in Part to be ſeen, in the Teſſeraick Works, of painted Beaſts and Flowers, which appears in the Church-Yard, two or three Feet under Ground, in digging the Graves; but the Learned ſcruple not to contradict this Story, ſuppoſing it to be the Floor of the Habitation of ſome *Roman* General, who gave Name to the Caſtle.

The Church is a Rectory, of 70 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of the Lord *Ducie*; the Building is but ſmall. Here is a Free-School, erected at the Coſt and Charge of Mr. *Nathaniel Cambridge*, who gave 1200 *l.* for that Purpoſe, to this Pariſh; but it ſtands at *Seintly Farm*, in *Hampton* Pariſh. One Mrs. *Seys* has alſo given 400 *l.* to endow and erect a School, to teach the poor Girls of this Pariſh to read and write. Near this Place, Weſtward, ſtands *Stanley St. Leonards*, one of the Market Towns already ſpoken of, from whence the *Stroud* leads us to

*Eaſtington*, or *Eaſington*, a Pariſh nine Miles in Compaſs conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable, becauſe it lies upon the *Stroud*, which grows wide at this Place, where it empteſ itſelf into the *Severn*, near the *Framelode* Paſſage.

This Manor was ſold in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*,

*keth*, to *Edward Stevens*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it ſtill remains.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 140 *l. per Annum.* The Advowſon did anciently belong to the *Benedictine* Nunnery at *Clerkenwell*, *London*, and after the Diſſolution, was granted to Sir *William Herbert*; but now it belongs to a Deſcendant of the before-mention'd Mr. *Stevens*. The Building hath a South Iſle, and a low Tower, and Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *Michael*. There was a Chantry in this Church, dedicated to *Thomas Becket*, and St. *Catharine*, to which the Prior of St. *Leonard Stanley* preſented. In the Weſt Window are the Arms of the Earls of *Gloceſter*, and in the Chancel ſeveral Inſcriptions, but moſt of them for the Family of the *Stevens's*.

Mr. *Richard Capel*, Rector of this Pariſh a Perſon eminent for Piety and Learning, reſign'd his Parſonage in 1633, and practiſed Phyſick at *Pitchcomb*, near *Stroud*, becauſe he would not read the Book of Sports on the Lord's Day He publiſh'd ſeveral Books of Devotion, and was choſen one of the Aſſembly of Divines, but would not ſit. While he was Rector here, Mr. *William Pemble*, a Perſon ſufficiently known for his Writings, but a rigid *Calviniſt*, retired to his Houſe, and dying there in 1623, lies buried in the Church-Yard.

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Alkerton*, poſſeſs'd by *Chetel*, a *Saxon*, who not taking Part with King *Harold*, was ſuffer'd to enjoy it by the Conqueror, and leave it to his Poſterity. 2. *Nup End.* 3. *Weſt-End.* 4. *Mill-End.* 5. *Church End.* 6. *Nas-End.* The *Severn* now grows wider and deeper, and after ſome Windings, leads to

*Frampton*, a Pariſh eight Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting chiefly of Meadow and Paſture. It is bounded with three Rivers, *viz.* on the Weſt with the *Severn*, on the South with *Berkeley* River, and on the North with the *Stroud*.

It is no Market-Town, but has a Fair on *February* 3. call'd *Frying Pan* Fair, Yearly.

This Manor belong'd to *Robert Fitz-Pain*, in King *Edward* II's Time, then to the *Chudiocks*, and laſtly,

to

to the *Arundels*, who ſold it to *Humphry Hooke*, Alderman of *Briſtol*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Heel Hooke*, was not long ſince Lord of it.

The *Severn*, a little lower, receives the *Cam*, upon which ſtands

*Cambridge*, a ſmall Country Village, or Hamlet, to *Slymbridge*, which lies over-againſt it, and is a Pariſh of 10 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of rich Meadow, good Paſture, and Arable, being bounded by the *Severn* and *Cam*. The Anceſtors of the Earl of *Berkely*, who is the preſent Lord of the Manor of *Slymbridge*, have been the Owners of it almoſt ever ſince the Conqueſt, ſaving ſome little Interval in King *Henry* VII. and VIII's Time, when it was in the Crown, but reverted to them again 4 *Edward* VI. and has ever ſince continued in that Family. It has a Fair on St. *Catharine*'s Day, *November* 25.

Many Hundreds of Acres of very rich Meadow, which are call'd the *New Grounds*, have lately been gain'd from the *Severn*, and belong to the Earl of *Berkeley*, becauſe his Manor extends to the Middle of that River. The Attorney-general, in King *Charles* II's Time, began a Suit in the Exchequer, to entitle the Crown to them, but dropt it when it came to the Trial. There is a Common in this Pariſh, call'd, *The Waſh*, conſiſting of very rich Ground, ſometimes overflow'd by the *Severn*, which, if it was enclos'd, would be worth 1000 *l. per Annum*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 150 *l. per Annum*. The Patronage was anciently in the *Berkeley* Family, but is now in *Magdalen College*, in *Oxford*, to which the Rector pays 10 *l. per Annum*, for Choir Muſick, on the Top of the College-Tower, on *May-Day*. Several of the Rectors of this Pariſh have been Men of Note, and made Biſhops; *viz.* Dr. *Berkeley*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; Dr. *Stokeſley*, Biſhop of *London*; Dr. *Owen Oglethorpe*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, who crown'd Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1588.

The Building is large and high, adorn'd with Battlements, and has an handſome Spire-Steeple at the Weſt End, and an Iſle on each Side. To the Chancel

alſo

alſo is joined an handſome Veſtry.

There are ſeveral Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Hurſt.* 2. *Sager.* 3. *Church End.* 4. *More.* 5. *Goſſington*, of which, the Hall is a Seat of *William Eſſington*, Eſq; 6. *Kingſton.* 7. *Slymbridge-Street*, where the Wharf belonged to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Briſtol*, given by one of the *Berkeley* Family, and after the Diſſolution granted to that See. 8. *Cambridge*, before-mention'd.

There is a Family in this Pariſh nam'd *Knights*, who have dwelt here for many Generations, and are diſtinguiſh'd for having five Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand. Something higher up the River *Cam*, is ſituate

*Durſley*, and then returning to the *Severn*, ſomewhat lower, this Town of *Berkeley*, both already ſpoken of; below the laſt, the little River *Avon* runs into the *Severn*, at the Head of which, ſcarce nine Miles up the Country, ſtands a little Village, call'd

*Boxwell*, a Pariſh of about ſeven Miles in Compaſs. The great Road from *Gloceſter* to *Bath*, paſſeth thro' it. It takes its Name from a large high Box-Wood, where is a Well, that ſends out its Stream into the *Avon*.

The Manor of this Place was held by St. *Peter*'s Abbey in *Gloceſter*, in the Conqueror's Reign, and ſo continued to the Diſſolution. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that famous Scholar and Seaman, had Part of it afterwards, but it is now in the Family of the *Huntley's*.

The Church is a Rectory, in the Donation of *Richard Huntley*, Eſq; It is ſaid, that there was anciently a Monaſtery for Nuns, deſtroy'd by the *Danes*.

*Leiterton*, is an Hamlet belonging to this Pariſh. It has a ſmall Chapel of Eaſe belonging to it, which has a Tower at the Weſt End, with Battlements. There are three Acres of Land given to repair it. About 40 Years ago, a Barrow was open'd, in which were three Vaults, with Urns of Aſhes. From hence, the River moves on its Courſe, to

*Alderley*, a ſmall Pariſh, of five Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting chiefly of Arable and Paſture. It is ſeated upon the Side of an Hill, and bounded on the North and

and South with two ſmall Brooks, which uniting, empty themſelves into the *Avon*. In ſome of the Hills of this Pariſh, are found ſome Quantities of Cockle and Oyſter-Shells, caſt up here, as may reaſonably be ſuppos'd, in the Univerſal Deluge; tho' ſome will have them to be only the Sport of Nature.

This Manor in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. belong'd to the *Pointz's*, from whom it paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands, to Sir *Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, who obtain'd it in Exchange for the Manor of *Meyſey Hampton*, whoſe Son does now, or lately did, enjoy it.

The Church is a Rectory, of 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Hale*. The Building is ſmall, but hath a Tower, with Pinnacles, at the Weſt End, and an Iſle on the North Side, both of the Church and Chancel.

In the Church-Yard are ſeveral Tombs, but the moſt remarkable is that for the before mention'd Sir *Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*. His Tomb is of black and white Marble, neat, but plain. He died *December* 5, 1676, in the 67*th* Year of his Age. We muſt not paſs by this great Man, without ſome Notice of his Excellencies, which may be a Pattern to all future Generations.

He was as eminent in his Knowledge of the Law, as he was in the Execution, which was in the very higheſt Poſt, which he manag'd with ſuch Impartiality, that his Friends and the Great Ones, tho' they could not forbear to admire him, could hardly love him, becauſe, on the Bench, he had no Regard to the one, nor Reſpect to the other; but knowing that he ſat there to do Juſtice only, he held the Balance ſo even, that tho' others might complain unjuſtly, his Conſcience ſhould not accuſe him of wronging any, even the meaneſt Man.

He was as eminent for his Knowledge of Divinity as of the Law, and ſet it off with ſuch a pious Practice, that he deſerv'd as high a Station in the Church as State, and it is no Doubt but he has one in the Church Triumphant. The Holineſs of his Soul is ſufficiently demonſtrated, in his Contemplations Moral and Divine,

his Poems on the Feſtivals, and his religious Practice, by his conſtant Attendance on God's Worſhip on *Sundays*, from whence he was not once abſent in 36 Years. In a Word, this County has enough to boaſt of, that Sir *Matthew Hale* was born in it, ſettled his Family in it, and lies buried in it. Near this Place, and upon the ſame Street, lies

*Kingſwood*, a Pariſh belonging to *Wiltſhire*, but encompaſs'd round by *Gloceſterſhire*, and in the ſame Dioceſe, having no Place in *Wiltſhire*, nearer than ſeven Miles to it. The Houſes ſtand compact together, like a Market Town, and it is a very conſiderable Place for the Cloathing-Trade, which makes it pretty large and populous.

This Town, in ancient Times, gave Name to the Foreſt adjoining, which is of great Extent; but now it is drawn within the Bounds of 5000 Acres, chiefly conſiſting of Coal-Mines. The Conſtablewick of this Foreſt was, by King *Edward* IV. granted to *Humphry Stafford*, of *Hooke*, a Branch of the Family of the Earls of *Stafford*; but at the Reſtoration, *A. D.* 1660, the Office of Keeper of *Kingſwood* Foreſt, and that of *Filwood*, was granted to Col. *Humphry Cooke*.

Within this Foreſt are two fine Seats, *viz. Barrs-Court*, in *Bitton* Pariſh, belonging to the late Sir *Michael Newton*, Bart. and Knight of the *Bath*; and *Siſton-Houſe*, the Seat of *Samuel Trotman*, Eſq;

The Manor in ancient Times was in the Family of the *Berkeleys*, till *William de Berkeley*, in 1139, founded an Abbey of *Ciſtercians* in this Place, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and ſettled it upon it. After the Suppreſſion, it was granted to Sir *John Thynn*, in whoſe Family it continued for ſome Time, till it was paſs'd to the *Smiths* of *Nibley*. Mr. *Thomas Witchel* is the preſent Lord of it, but the whole Pariſh is Tythe-free, upon the Account of a Grant to the Abbey.

The Church is a Curacy, paid by the Pariſhioners, who are oblig'd, by a Decree in the Exchequer, to pay the Curate, whom they have Power to chuſe, 26 *l.* 16 *s.* *per Annum*. They have only a Chapel for Divine Service, which is a ſmall Building, with a little Spire at the

the Weſt End, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

Dr. *Nathaniel Holms*, who has written and publiſh'd divers Books of Enthuſiaſtical Divinity, was Miniſter of this Pariſh. He died in 1678. Somewhat N. E. of this Place, on the other Side of the ſame River, is

*Wotton Under Edge*, one of the Market Towns already mention'd; from whence the *Avon* paſſes to

*Tortworth*, which ſtands on the S. Side of it, a Pariſh of eight Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture, Arable, Wood-Grounds, and large Commons.

One *Aldwold* held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Turſtin*, the Son of *Rolfe*, in the Conqueror's. Sir *Nicholas Kingſton* was Lord of it, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. He purchaſed Fairs, Markets, and Free-Warren, in the Manor of *Tortworth*; but they are long ſince diſuſed. From his Family this Manor paſs'd, by Marriage, to the *Veels*, who held it above 200 Years. From them it went, by Marriage, to the *Matthews's*, and after to the *Throgmortons*, who ſold it to Mr. *Webb*, of whom, Sir *Robert Ducy*, before-mention'd, bought it; whoſe Great Grandſon, by the Female Line, Lord *Ducie Moreton*, is at this Time Lord of it, and hath an handſome Seat here.

The Church is a Rectory, of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the ſaid Lord *Ducie*. The Building is large, and hath an Iſle on the South Side, belonging to the Lord of the Manor, with a lofty Tower, adorn'd with Pinnacles.

In the Garden belonging to the Manor Houſe here, is a remarkable Cheſnut-Tree now growing, which is 19 Yards in Compaſs, a Bigneſs ſo great, (if it be but one Tree, for to ſome it ſeems divers Trees incorporated together) that it may be thought to juſtify the Tradition about the Age of it, that it has been growing ever ſince the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 1216. Over-againſt this Place, on the other Side of the *Avon*, is *Micklewood Chaſe*, by which, when the River has paſs'd a good Way, it falls into the *Severn*, which leads us, after it has waſh'd ſome inconſiderable Villages, to

*Oldbury*, a Pariſh of eight Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting chiefly of rich Paſture Ground, and bounded by

the River *Severn*, and a little Brook that comes from *Thornbury*. This was a *Roman* Station, in their Journey from *Iſca*, i. e. *Caerleon* in *Monmouthſhire*, to *Calleva*, in *Berkſhire*; and *Antoninus* ſays, here was the *Trajectus*, or Paſſage over the *Severn*, as the Name, which ſignifies an old Borough, may import.

There are in this Pariſh two Military Camps, the one call'd *Campus Major*, becauſe it is a large *Roman* Fortification, and another call'd *Campus Minor*, where the Church now ſtands. There are ſeveral ſuch in this County. The next Place is *Thornbury*, already mention'd, leaving which, our Guide, the *Severn*, brings us next to

*Auſt*, formerly call'd *Auſt-Cliwe*, from its Situation upon a very high craggy Cliff. Here the Ferry over the *Severn*, that was formerly at *Oldbury*, is now ſettled at the Place call'd *Auſt Paſſage*. It is an Hamlet of *Henbury*, eight Miles from the Church.

This Manor in the Conqueror's Days, was in *Turſtin*, the Son of *Rolfe*; after him it paſs'd thro' many Hands, till it ſettled for ſome Time in the *Capels*, who at length ſold it to Sir *Samuel Aſtry*, by whoſe Daughter, it paſs'd to the *Randols*, but is now in the *Veels*.

There is a neat Chapel in this Place, with an high Tower at the Weſt End, adorn'd with Pinnacles. It has been lately endow'd by Mr. *Harcourt*, and his Wife, the Lady *Aſtry*, with 20 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Camden* thinks this Place peculiarly memorable for this Accident: "King *Edward* the Elder lying at "*Auſt-Cliwe*, invited *Leolin*, Prince of *Wales*, then at "*Betherſley*, (probably the ſame Place, now call'd "*Beachly*, that lies over againſt it) to a Conference "about Matters in Diſpute between them; but *Leolin* "refus'd, and thereupon King *Edward* paſſed over to "him, which ſo affected *Leolin*, that he leaped into "the Water, and embraced the Boat King *Edward* "was in, ſaying, *Moſt wiſe King, your Humility has con-* "*quer'd my Pride, and your Wiſdom triumph'd over my* "*Folly; mount on my Neck, which I have fooliſhly exalted* "*againſt you, and enter into that Country which your Good-* "*neſs has this Day made your own:* And taking him on

"his

" his Shoulders, made him ſit on his Robes, and did " him Homage." Below this, we meet with nothing remarkable, till we come to

*Weſton*, upon the *Avon*, call'd *King's-Weſton*, becauſe it was anciently the Demeſne of the Crown. In this Place King *William* landed, when he returned from his Expedition into *Ireland*, in 1690. This Town at, and before the Conqueſt, was Part of the Manor of *Berkeley*, tho' it be diſtant 12 Miles from it. It is now the Eſtate of the Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Eſq; whoſe Grandfather, Sir *Robert Southwell*, purchaſed it in the Year 1678. A few Miles from hence, the River *Avon*, which parts this County from *Somerſetſhire*, empties itſelf into the *Severn*. This River at its firſt Entrance into the County, receives the *Boyd*, a ſmall Brook, which takes its Riſe near

*Pucklechurch*, a Pariſh 10 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting moſt of Paſture, and ſome Woods. The *Boyd* runs by it, and great Store of Coal is dug up in this Pariſh. It takes its Name from the Latin *Pulcher*, Fair, and ſo ſignifies a fair Church.

This Place was anciently a Royal Villa, tho' now it is but a ſmall Village, and a Reſidence of ſome of the *Saxon* Kings. The Ruins of the great Buildings are ſtill to be ſeen. *Edmund*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, was ſlain in his Palace here with a Dagger, as he was endeavouring to part the Sewer of his Houſhold, and *Leoft*, a notorious Outlaw, who were quarrelling, *A. D.* 946.

The Manor was afterwards given to the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury*, in *Somerſetſhire*, the oldeſt and richeſt Monaſtery in *England*, and when King *Richard* I. took from the Monks the Power of electing their own Abbot, and annexed that Privilege to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, the Monks made over this Manor to the Biſhop there, to recover their old Cuſtom of chuſing their Abbot. While it was in the Biſhops Hands, one of them procured the Foreſt of *Kingſwood*, in which Part of it ſtands, to be diſafforeſted; and another procured a Charter of Free Warren in it, 41 *Henry* IV; but King *Edward* VI. ſeized this Warren into his Hands,

and gave it to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*.

A great Part of the Manor doth ſtill belong to the Biſhoprick of *Bath*, but the reſt of it has, for a long Time, been in the Hands of the *Dennis's*, a very conſiderable Family in theſe Parts, which hath afforded Sheriffs for the County eighteen Times. They had a large Seat here, call'd, *The Court Houſe*, and a good Eſtate thereunto belonging, but the two Heireſſes, Mrs. *Mary Dennis*, and her Siſter, marry'd to Sir *Alexander Cummins*, joining with their Mother, ſold it, about the Year 1720, if I am not miſtaken, to *Robert Knight*, Eſq; Treaſurer to the *South Sea* Company.

The Church is a Vicarage, the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* are the Patrons, being the Impropriators, ever ſince the Year 1388. The Burial-Ground is large, and hath on the North Side, the Burial Place of the *Dennis's*, and by it ſeveral good Monuments, Statues, and Inſcriptions, for that Family.

The Biſhop of *Bath* had anciently a large Park in this Pariſh, which being granted to Sir *William Herbert*, 4 *Edward* VI. is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Whitmore*, of *Slaughter*, Eſq; There is a Wake in this Pariſh, upon the *Sunday* after the Feaſt of *Thomas Becket*, *July* 1.

*Abſton*, or *Abbotſton*, call'd alſo *Wyke*, from the winding Brook that runs by it.

The Manor of *Abſton* anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury*; but when King *Richard* I. was Priſoner at *Vienna*, the Emperor *Leopold* obliged him to annex that Abbey to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, and beſtow it on *Savaricus* his Kinſman; but *Joceline*, his Succeſſor, being importun'd by the Monks to grant them the Election of their Abbot, and yielding to their Deſire, obtained a Right to this Manor, and ſome others, with divers Patronages, for his See.

King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37, purchaſed this Manor of *William*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and gave it the ſame Year to Mr. *John Winter*, whoſe Grandſon, Sir *John Winter*, aſſign'd it to Mr. *Thomas Haynes*, whoſe Son, *Richard Haynes*, Eſq; is the preſent Lord of it, and has an handſome Seat here.

The

The Church is annexed to *Puckle Church*, and the Building hath an handſome Tower at the Weſt-End, adorn'd with Pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. *James*.

Divers Lands in this Pariſh, to the Value of 2, or 300 *l. per Annum*, were, about 30 Years ſince, given by Mr. *Thomas Stevens*, an Alderman of *Briſtol*, to erect and endow two Hoſpitals in that City, which, the Truſtees by him appointed, have faithfully executed.

Other Lands there are in this Pariſh, of the Yearly Value of 20 *l.* which were purchaſed for the Uſe of the Poor of *Dyrham* and *Deynton*, out of the Money given by Mr. *Langton Clerke*, for the Uſes before-mention'd.

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Berdwick*. 2. *Holy-Brook*, which is a Fountain dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. 3. *Church-Eight*, where was a Chapel dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, but is now quite ruined. 4. *Bridgyate*. 5. *Toghill*, where Sir *Ralph Hopton*, General of the King's Army, drew up his Forces, to engage the Parliament Army, drawn up at *Landſdown*, under the Command of Sir *William Waller*, *July* 5, 1643. The Fight laſted near twelve Hours, but at length the Parliament Forces quitted the Field. Sir *Bevil Greenvill*, whom the Lord *Clarendon* calls one of them who were the Life of the King's Cauſe in the Weſtern Parts, loſt his Life in this Battle; which, as it was much lamented by King *Charles* I. ſo the Memory of it was preſerved in his Son's Titles, who was created by King *Charles* II. Earl of *Bath*, and Lord *Landſdown*. On the other Side the *Boyd*, ſtands

*Derham*, ſo called from *Dwr*, which ſignifies Water, and *Ham*, a Town, this Place being full of Springs that ſupply the *Boyd*. It is but a ſmall Village, but is famous for certain huge Ramparts and Trenches, which ſhew that it has anciently been the Scene of many military Actions. Hiſtory gives us a particular Account of one; *viz.* That *Ceaulin*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, engaging with the *Britons* in the neighbouring Fields, obtained a great Victory over them, and ſlew *Cammeail*, *Condidon*, and *Fariemoiol*, three of their Kings; where-

upon, the Cities of *Bath*, *Gloceſter*, and *Cirenceſter*, were ſurrender'd to him.

This Manor was, in the Confeſſor's Days, held by *Aluric* the *Saxon*, whom the Conqueror depriv'd of it, and gave it to *Widen*, for his Service in the Expedition into *England*; but it continued not long in his Family, for we find that *Henry de Newmarch*, or, *de Novo Mercatu*, deſcended from *Bernard de Newmarch*, who came in with the Conqueror, was ſeized thereof, in the Beginning of the Reign of that King, and left it to his Brother *James*, who died 17 King *John*, leaving only two Daughters, *Iſabel* and *Hawiſe*; the Eldeſt of whom, being married to *Ralph Ruſſel*, he became Lord of *Derham*; and his Family continued a long Time ſo, till, by the Female Iſſue, it came firſt to the *Dennis's*, then to the *Winters*, and laſtly, to *Wiliam Blathwait*, Eſq; who is the preſent Lord, and hath a pleaſant new built Seat on it, near the Church, with curious Gardens, Water-Works, and Walks; as alſo, a large Park and Warren adjoining.

The Father of this Gentleman was a Perſon famous for his Skill in modern Languages, and for Dexterity in Buſineſs, which advanc'd him to ſeveral publick and private Employments; *viz.* Secretary of War and State, during King *William*'s Abode in *Flanders* and *Holland*; one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations; and Clerk of the Privy-Council to King *Charles* II. King *James* II. King *William* III. and Queen *Anne*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 *l. per Annum* in the Patronage of Mr. *Blathwait*. The Building hath an Iſle on both Sides, and at the Weſt End a Tower, with Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *Peter*.

Sir *William Dennis*, and others, founded a Guild in this Pariſh in 1620, of which, if any be deſirous to know the Method of founding it, and the Statutes to be obſerved by it, let him conſult Sir *Robert Atkyns*'s Hiſtory of this Shire; the Account being too long to be inſerted here. See P. 415, in *Dyrham*.

*Hinton*, is an Hamlet in this Pariſh, anciently belonging to the Family of the *Rivers's*, or *de Ripariis*, but being after divided, one Part was ſold to Mr. *Thomas White*,

*White*, of *Coventry*, who being Mayor of *Briſtol*, and charitably inclin'd, gave it to the Corporation, for publick Uſes, 32 *Henry* VIII. for which it is ſtill carefully employ'd. From hence, the *Boyd* paſſing on, ſhews us nothing worth Notice before it falls into the *Avon*, which having got thro' *Kaneſham-Bridge*, ſoon reaches *Briſtol*, a City for People, Trade, Building, and all Conveniencies of Life, that yields Pre-eminence to none but *London*. It is indeed a County by itſelf, and ſo cannot rightly be reckon'd a Part either of *Gloceſterſhire*, or *Somerſetſhire*; but being by Mr. *Camden* placed in the latter, and by Sir *Robert Atkyns* omitted in his Hiſtory of *Gloceſterſhire*, I ſhall refer it to that County, and follow the *Avon*, which, as ſoon as it has paſſed thro' this City, receives the River

*Frome*, which runs calmly into it, making a quiet Harbour for Ships, and a Creek convenient to load and unload Wares, commonly call'd, *The Key*. Near the Confluence of theſe two Rivers, is a Champion Ground, call'd, *The Marſh*, lately beautified with fine Buildings. Upon the *Frome* ſtands *Chipping-Sodbury*, already mention'd; from whence the *Frome* winds about, till it comes to

*Acton*, a Pariſh eight Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of good Paſture and Arable: It is ſometimes call'd, *Iron-Acton*, becauſe much Iron Ore has been formerly dug up in this Place, and many Iron Works, and great Heaps of Cinders are ſtill to be ſeen. The Brook *Stower* coming from *Doddington* and *Laden* from *Titherington*, join in this Place, and make up the River, which is after that call'd the *Frome*.

This Manor, in the Reigns of the Confeſſor and Conqueror, was held by the Church of St. *Peter* at *Bath*, but ſoon after the Conqueſt, it came to the *Actons*, the Heireſs of which Family, by marrying with Sir *John Pointz*, brought it into his Family, wherein it continued near 400 Years, being ſold by Sir *John Pointz*'s Widow, to Mr. *Player*, from whom it paſs'd to *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq;

The Church is a Rectory, the Building hath a South Iſle, and two Chancels; that on the South Side belong-

ing to the Manor-Houſe. A little below this Town, a Brook from

*Cromhall*, runs into the *Frome*. This Pariſh is 10 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture chiefly, being well water'd by the Brook aforeſaid.

The Manor of this Town is call'd *Cromhall-Ligons*, from the Family of the *Ligons*, who were long the Lords of it, but it is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Ducie de Moreton*, who hath a large Park in this Place. In the ſame Pariſh is a leſs Manor, call'd

*Cromhall-Abbots*, becauſe it belong'd anciently to the Abbot of St. *Auſtin* in *Briſtol*, given to this Houſe by the Lord *Berkeley*, in 1148.

On an Hill in this Place, call'd *Anchorite-Hill*, are the Ruins of a Cell ſtill viſible. It is ſaid the Monks of *Bangor* conſulted the *Anchorite* that dwelt in it, when they went to meet *Auſtin* the Monk, who was ſent to convert the *Saxons*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Lord *Ducie*.

Here has lately been diſcover'd a chequer'd Pavement, about 15 Feet, and an half in Breadth, and 18 and an half in Length, compoſed of white, red, blue, and dark colour'd cubical Stones, alternately varied, ſet together with a ſtrong Cement, and, by the Skill of the Workman, form'd into a very curious Order and Regularity. From this Place the *Frome* leads us, by ſome ſmall inconſiderable Villages, to

*Stoke*, commonly call'd *Stoke Giffard*, becauſe it anciently belonged to the *Giffards* of *Brimeſfield*. The Pariſh is 14 Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts of ſome Arable and Paſture Lands, but moſtly of Woods: The *Frome* runs thro' it.

*Duns*, a *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Reign, but the Conqueror gave it to *Oſborn Giffard*, for his Service in the Invaſion: It continued in his Family till King *Edward* II's Reign, when *John Giffard* being attainted and executed for Treaſon, his Eſtate was ſeized into the King's Hands, and given to *Maurice de Berkeley*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoys it, *Norborne Berkeley*, Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it. He is one of the

Repre-

Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County, and has a large and pleaſant Houſe in this Pariſh.

The Church is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of Mr. *Berkeley*.

There are three Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Great Stoke.* 2. *Little-Stoke.* 3. *Harris-Stoke.* From hence the *Frome* paſſes by *Stapleton*, into the *Avon*, which hereabouts furniſhes *Briſtol* with a Diſh, perhaps, no where elſe to be met with, call'd *Elvers*, which are little Eels, ſcarce ſo big as a Gooſe Quill, appearing in ſuch Multitudes in the River, in the Spring, that the Water ſeems black with them, and being catch'd with ſmall Nets, are made into little Cakes, fry'd, and eaten. The *Frome* paſſing on, receives the River *Trim*, now dwindled into a ſmall Brook, on which ſtands

*Henbury*, a large Pariſh, of 25 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture and Wood Lands chiefly, but the Grounds by the *Severn* are Marſhy.

The Manor is of great Extent and Juriſdiction, divers Lands in 11 adjoining Pariſhes holding of it, and divers Fiſhings in the *Severn* belonging to it. The Conqueror held it as a Member of his Manor of *Hueſbury*, at the Time of his Survey; but it was not long after granted to the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in whoſe See it continued till it was ſurrender'd to the Crown, 1 *Edward* VI. and given the ſame Year to Sir *Raph Sadler*; after which it came to the Family of *Morſe*, who were Owners of this Manor for ſeveral Generations, till *George Morſe*, the laſt Poſſeſſor thereof, left it to his only Daughter and Heireſs, firſt married to Sir *Samuel Aſtrey*, Knt. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and afterwards to *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq; Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and died poſſeſs'd thereof; ſince whoſe Deceaſe the ſaid Manor is come to *Arabella*, Lady *Walden*, her youngeſt Daughter by the ſaid Sir *Samuel Aſtrey*, Wife of the Right Hon. *Henry* Lord *Walden*, afterwards Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*.

Near this Place is an Hill, call'd *Blaiſe Hill* becauſe there ſtood anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Blaiſe*, but long ago demoliſhed. In the Year 1707, ſome Foundation-Stones of this Chapel being dug up, many

ancient *Roman* Coins and other Antiquities were found; and in a Vault, ſuppoſed to have been in a Church, were many whole, and Parts of human Bodies ſeen. The Hill is round, and affirmed by Tradition to have been a *Roman* or *Britiſh* Fortification, there being three Ramparts of a great Height and Thickneſs, and Trenches ſtill viſible.

The Church is a Vicarage, given to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, by King *Henry* VIII. but is now in the Patronage of the Earl of *Suffolk*, but the Impropriation belongs to Mr. *Fane*, and is worth 200 *l. per Annum*. The Building is large, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and hath 60 *l. per Annum* in Lands belonging to it, to keep up Repairs. In the Chancel is an handſome Monument, in Memory of Sir *Robert Southwell*, who died in 1702, and had been eminent for many publick Employments, and an Envoy Extraordinary to ſeveral Courts. His Lady lies in another Monument by him.

Here is a Free-School, erected by one Mr. *Anthony Edwards*, of *King's-Weſton*, who having built two convenient Houſes for the Maſter and Uſher, ſettled 80 *l. per Annum* upon it, allotting 30 Marks for the Maſter, and 20 for the Uſher's Stipend, the reſt to be employ'd in the Schooling of the poor Children, who are to wear blue Coats, and be taught by the ſaid Maſter and Uſher.

*Weſtbury*, a Pariſh 14 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of rich Paſture, being well water'd by the River *Trin*, which runs thro' it, into the *Avon*, which is the Weſt Boundary.

The Church of *Worceſter* held this Manor, then call'd *Hueſbury*, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and King *William* the Conqueror.

Here was anciently a College, conſiſting of a Dean and five Prebendaries, which was founded by *Richard* Duke of *York*, Son of *Edmund de Langley*, the fifth Son of King *Edward* III. and his Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Rutland*, near the River *Trin*. King *Edward* gave them the Hoſpital of St *Lawrence*, near *Briſtol*, for their Maintenance. *William Cannings*, a Merchant, who had been five Times Mayor of *Briſtol*, retiring hither, and be-

becoming at length Dean, built it a-new, and became a great Benefactor to it: He alſo built an Alms-Houſe for poor Men and Women, in this Pariſh, and allow'd the Mayor of *Briſtol* to put in one of the Men and his Wife one of the Women. King *Edward* IV. gave the Manor of *Elms-Tree*, in the Pariſh of *Fetbury*, to this College, to pray for his Father, and Mother, and Brother's Souls, and his own Welfare.

The Church is a Vicarage, the Impropriation is worth 100 *l. per Anunm.* and is in Mr. *Fane*. The Building is large and handſome, and there are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions in it and the Chancel, for Sir *Richard Hill*, Sir *Richard Ellſworth*, &c.

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh; *viz.* 1. *Stoke-Biſhop*, ſo called, becauſe it was held in the Reign of King *William* the Conqueror, by the Biſhop of *Conſtance* in *Normandy*. 2. *Redland*, which formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Tewkeſbury*. 3. *Shirehampton*, given to the Abbey of *Cormeille* in *Normandy*, by the Conqueror. In this Tithing lie *King-Road*, and *Hung-Road*, two eminent Stations for Shipping. Having taken a View of the Weſt and South Parts of this County, we will now paſs towards the Eaſt, where, leaving *Marſhfield*, one of the Market Towns, we come to

*Badminton*, a Pariſh ſix Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Arable and Paſture Land.

The Manor was held by the *Botelers*, after the Conqueſt, for near 400 Years, but *Nicholas Boteler*, at length, ſold it to one of the *Somerſets*, Earl of *Worceſter*, whoſe Poſterity, now Dukes of *Beaufort*, enjoy it; *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort* is the preſent Lord, who has ſo noble a Seat here, adorn'd with ſuch ſtately Parks, pleaſant Gardens, and fine Walks, that the late King *William*, who came hither from *King Road*, where he landed on his Return from his Expedition into *Ireland*, ſaid to the then Duke, Great Grandfather to the preſent, *That he was not ſurprized at his not coming to Court, when he had ſo ſumptuous a Palace of his own.* It is juſtly eſteem'd one of the moſt magnificent Houſes in *England*.

The Church is a Vicarage, which formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Perſhore*, but now the Duke of *Beaufort* is

is the Patron and Impropriator. The Building hath an Iſle on each Side, and joins to the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Houſe. In it are divers Inſcriptions, in Memory of the *Botelers*, who were ſo long Lords of this Manor.

*Little Badminton* has long had the ſame Lord Patron, and Impropriator, as *Great Badminton*; *viz.* the *Botelers* and *Somerſets*. From hence we come to

*Didmerton*, a ſmall Pariſh, bordering on *Wiltſhire*. The Road from *Cirenceſter* to *Briſtol* and *Bath*, lies thro' this Place.

This Manor was held of Earl *Harold*, by *Lewin*, and by *Durand* of *Gloceſter*, in the Conqueror's Reign. *Otnel de Syward* obtained it ſoon after the Conqueſt, and it continued in his Name for ſeveral Generations; but in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign it came to the *Codringtons*, by the Marriage of an Heireſs of the *Seacoles*. *Robert Codrington*, Eſq; is the preſent Lord of this Place, and has a large Houſe, with pleaſant Gardens in it, near the Church.

*Robert Codrington*, a younger Brother of this Family, and Maſter of Arts, of *Magdalen*-College, in *Oxford*, wrote the Life and Death of *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex*, who was beheaded at the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and ſeveral other ingenious Treatiſes.

Colonel *Codrington*, Governor of the *Leeward Iſlands*, remarkable for ſeveral Pieces of Poetry, particularly, Verſes addreſſed to Sir *Samuel Garth*, before his *Diſpenſary*, was likewiſe of this Family.

The Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Codrington*. The Building, which is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, is ſmall, but erected in the Form of an L, becauſe that Saint's Name begins with that Letter. We come next to

*Leightertin*, an Hamlet, and Chapel of Eaſe to *Boxwell*. It was held of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and of *Joan* his Wife, 46 *Edward* III. but it was in the Hands of the *Stanſhaws*, 12 *Edward* IV. The Chapel is but ſmall.

About 30 Years ſince, a Barrow was here open'd, wherein were three Vaults, with Urns of Aſhes. It is probable that it was an honorary Tomb, thrown up

im-

immediately after the Battle of *Sherſton*, fought between King *Edmund* and the *Danes*, *A. D.* 1016. Here the Borders wind to

*Shipton*, commonly call'd, *Shipton-moigne* and *Dovel*, to diſtinguiſh it from two other Places of the ſame Name, *viz. Shipton Olive*, from the Family of the *Olives*, who were long Lords of it, and *Shipton Solers*, from a Family of that Name, who were long Owners of it.

The Name is taken from the Sheep kept here, and the Families of *Le Moigne* and *Dovel*, who were two famous Warriors, ſuppoſed to lie buried in the Church, the firſt of which was Lord of this Manor, and the other, of a conſiderable Hamlet adjoining.

*Wulvi* held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Days, and *Radulph de Lymes*, and *William de Owe*, in the Conqueror's. The Family of the *Le Moignes* came early into it, for *William Le Moigne* held it, 5 *Henry* III. by the Service of keeping the King's Larder, and it was in his Family near 200 Years, and then, by an Heireſs, it paſs'd to the *Stourtons*, afterwards created Barons of the Realm, and from them, to the *Hodges's* and *Eſcourts*, *Walter Eſcourt*, Eſq; is the preſent Lord, and hath a large Houſe here, with a handſome Gate Houſe to it, and a pleaſant Park by it.

The Church is a Rectory of 100 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Thomas Hodges*. The Building is handſome, and hath ſeveral Effigies in it, and in the Chancel. The Burial-Place of the *Eſcourts* is in the South Iſle, where is a ſtately Stone Monument for Judge *Eſcourt* and his Lady. More North, upon the very Edge of the County, ſtands *Tetbury*, one of the Market-Towns before ſpoken of. Within a Mile N. W. of this Town, lies

*Beverton Caſtle*, call'd anciently, *Bureſtan*, from the blue Stones which were found in this Place. The Caſtle is very ancient and ſtrong, being built ſquare, and moated on all Sides, having a Tower at each Corner, one of which is ſtill remaining. It was made a Garriſon in the Grand Rebellion, ſometimes for the King, and ſometimes againſt him.

The

The Manor and Caſtle was anciently in the *Berkeleys*, from whom they paſs'd, thro' ſeveral Hands, to the *Hicks's*; of which Family, Sir *Henry Hicks*, the preſent Lord of the Manor, is deſcended.

The Church is a Rectory, the Preſentation is in the Crown. The Building is ſmall, but has a South and Croſs Iſles, the laſt of which belongs to the Lord of the Manor.

This Place had a Market and Fair granted to them, 21 *Edward* I. but they have been long diſuſed. Weſtward of this Place lies

*Kingſcot*, a Pariſh conſiſting moſtly of Arable Grounds, and Woods.

The Manor, in the Conqueror's Days, belonged to the Honour of *Berkeley*, but the *Kingſcots* obtained it above 500 Years ago, by the Marriage of *Aldena*, Daughter of the Lord *Berkeley*, of *Berkeley* Caſtle, and it has continued in the Poſſeſſion, and been the Seat of that ancient Family ever ſince, *William Kingſcot*, Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it.

Here was probably a *Roman* Station; for, ſome Years ago, in a Field adjoining, were thrown up with the Plough, a Multitude of *Roman* Coins, a large Statue of Stone, and a *Fibula Veſtiaria* of Silver, chequer'd and enamell'd. From *Tetbury* the River winds to

*Cylkerton*, an Hamlet belonging to *Rodmerton*: *Scirewo'de* held it in the Reign of the Confeſſor, and *William de Owe*, in the Reign of the Conqueror. The Manor did afterwards belong to the Knights Templars, but being taken from them, was given to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*; from whoſe Family it has paſſed by the *Monox's* and *Webbs*, to the *Cox's*, *Charles Cox*, of *Lower Lypiate*, Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it. We come next to

*Rodmerton*, a Pariſh, eight Miles in Compaſs. The Name is taken from the Road, and Meer, a Boundary, and Town; *i. e.* A Town bordering on the Road.

*Leuvin* held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Gislebert*, Biſhop of *Liſieux* in *Normandy*, held it of the Conqueror, but leaſed it out to *Hugh Marminot*. It was afterwards held of the Honour of *Gloceſter*, by one Knights-Fee, 47 *Henry* III. and has ſince been in divers Families,

Families Sir *Walter Long* was lately Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 *l. per Annum.* It formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Oſney*, in *Oxfordſhire*, but now is in the Patronage of the Heirs of Sir *Walter Long*. Mr. *Yate*, of this Place, in 1641, proving *Torleton* to be a Manor of this Town, 14 *Edward* III. recovered the Tythes, and annexed them to this Church. The Building is pretty large, having two Iſles, ſuppos'd to be built, the North Iſle by the *Wyes*, becauſe their Arms are there, and the South by the *Allens*. From this Town, the Borders lead us to the River, which having croſſed at *Sarney*, we ſee

*Dryffeild*, a Pariſh ſeven Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of good Meadow by the Church-Side, Paſture, and Arable. The Name is thought to be derived from *Dwr*, Water, becauſe the moſt Part of the Pariſh is low and watery.

*Eluff* held *Dryffeild* in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Renbald* the Prieſt, in the Conqueror's, who ſoon after granted the Manor and Advowſon to the College of *Cirenceſter*, in which it continued till the Diſſolution. After the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, it was given to *Humphry* and *George Brown*, in Exchange for Lands at *Waltham*, in *Eſſex*, whoſe Family enjoy'd it ſome Time, but is now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *George Hanger*, who has a large Houſe, and pleaſant Gardens, near the Church.

The Church is a Vicarage, endow'd with all the Tithes, and ſo is worth 60 *l per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Griffin*. The Building is ſtrong. *John Blake*, the laſt Abbot of *Cirenceſter*, who ſurrender'd his Houſe to King *Henry* VIII. lies buried here. The next Place we come to, is

*Kempsford*, a Pariſh, conſiſting of good Meadow, Paſture, and Arable Grounds, the River *Coln* running thro' the Midſt of it into the *Iſis* which divides it from *Wiltſhire*.

Earl *Harold*, afterwards King of *England*, was ſeized of this Manor, then call'd *Chenemeresford*, in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Oſgod*, a *Saxon*, held it under him; but the Conqueror granted it to *Ernulf de Heſding*, who had aſſiſted him in the Invaſion, but he ſoon after con-

vey'd

vey'd it to *Patrick de Cadurcis*, or *de Chaworth*, whoſe Family held it till *Maud*, the Heireſs of that Family, marrying *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, Nephew to King *Edward* I. it came into the Royal Line, and was by his Son *Henry*, created Duke of *Lancaſter*, given to the Dean and Collegiate Church of *Leiceſter*, for the Maintenance of an Hoſpital, call'd *New Work*, in *Leiceſter*, founded by him, as it continued till the Diſſolution.

After the Suppreſſion, King *Edward* VI. granted this Manor to Sir *John Thynn*, a Perſon much in Favour with the Duke of *Somerſet*, for his great Parts, and good Education, of whom he obtained ſome great Eſtates. He was knighted at *Muſcleborough-Field*, for his valiant Behaviour againſt the *Scots*. It continues in his Family to this Day, and is the Poſſeſſion of the Right Hon. *Thomas*, the preſent Viſcount *Weymouth*, Great Nephew to Sir *Thomas Thynn*, created by King *Charles* II. 34 *Reg.* Baron *Thynn*, of *Warmiſter*, and Viſcount *Weymouth*, a Perſon truly honourable for Virtue, Loyalty, and Charity, who had a Seat here.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 100 *l. per Annum*. The Biſhop of *Gloceſter* is Patron, and the Impropriation belongs to the Lord *Weymouth*. The Building is large and handſome, and the Tower, which ſtands in the Middle, hath four Coats of Arms at the four Corners; *viz.* 1. The Earl of *Gloceſter*'s. 2. King *Alfred*'s, 3. The Duke of *Lancaſter*'s. 4. A Pantlet in a Border. In the Chancel are ſeveral Inſcriptions, for Sir *Henry-Frederick Thynn*, &c. and an Effigies of a Monk, without any Inſcription. The *Iſis*, or *Thames*, paſſes from this Place to *Lechlade*, one of the Market-Towns before ſpoken of.

Having thus viewed the Weſtern and Middle Parts of the County, we ſhall paſs to the more Eaſtern Parts, which being hilly, are called *Coteſwold*, from the Sheep-Cotes made there, for the large Flocks of Sheep, with fine Fleeces, there fed, and *Wold*, or *Would*, which, in the *Saxon* Language, ſignifies an Hill. Among theſe Hills, as it were in a Neighbourhood together, lie ſeveral Villages and Towns, of which the following are moſt worthy Notice.

*Rend-*

*Rendcomb*, a Pariſh, ſeven Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting moſt of Arable Land. The River *Churn*, which riſes in *Birdlip-Hills*, running thro' it to *Cirenceſter*. It is ſo call'd from its being encompaſs'd with Vallies, for *Rund*, is *Saxon* for a Circle, or round Thing, and *Comb*, for a Valley.

This Manor, in the Confeſſor's Reign, belong'd to *Aluric*, a *Saxon*, but the Conqueror made it a Reward for the Labour of one *Turold*, a *Norman*, who left it divided between his Sons *Giſlibert* and *Walter*; but *Giſlibert* taking Part with *Robert Curthoſe*, againſt King *William Rufus*, his Eſtate was all ſeized by that King, and this Manor with other Parts of his Eſtate, was given to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, from whom it hath paſs'd, by the Female Branches, to the *Clares*, *Audleys*, *Staffords*, and *Berkeleys*, who ſold it to Sir *Chriſtopher Guiſe*, whoſe Family have been Men of great Eſtates, and is very ancient in this County, their old Manſion-Houſe, call'd *Elmore*, having been near 500 Years in their Poſſeſſion, as before mention'd.

Sir *Chriſtopher Guiſe* new built this Houſe at *Rendcomb*, in a very elegant Manner; the Park and Gardens are fine, being much improved by his Son, Sir *John Guiſe*, a Gentleman, of whom honourable Mention is made in Hiſtory, having raiſed and cloathed a Regiment at his own Expence, at the Time of the Revolution, he being the firſt Gentleman who went to meet the Prince of *Orange*, at his landing in the Weſt, and afterwards driving the Duke of *Beaufort* out of the important City of *Briſtol*, which he had taken Poſſeſſion of for King *James*. As theſe Services gain'd him the Love and Eſteem of all true Lovers of their Country, ſo, on the other Hand, they made him many Enemies among the Popiſh Party, and drew upon him a Duel with one of King *James*'s Officers in the *College Green*, at *Glocester*, ſoon after the Time of Divine Service, whereat he had been greatly inſulted by the Officer, who trod on his Toes, and uſed other Provocations in the Church; but Sir *John* ſoon diſarm'd his Antagoniſt, and ſhew'd himſelf better ſkill'd in Arms, than the Man who made them his Profeſſion.

This

This Gentleman before this had had a very narrow Eſcape for his Life, in a private Quarrel with Sir *Robert Atkyns*, at a Place call'd *Barrets-Brook*, where Sir *Robert* ran Sir *John Guiſe* thro' the Body, the Sword going in at his Navel, and coming out at his Back-Bone, falling at the ſame Time, into a Saw Pit, and the Sword breaking in his Body; yet he recovered, and lived afterwards to have three Children by his Lady, a Daughter of the Lady *Arabella How*; *viz.* Sir *John Guiſe*, who ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, and two Daughters, *Arabella*, married to *Edward Blount*, Eſq; and Mother to the preſent Ducheſs of *Norfolk*, and *Rachael*, married to Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, of *Wiggan*, in *Lancaſhire*, Bart.

The Church is a Rectory. The Building large and beautiful, erected by Sir *Giles James*, who was at that Time, *viz.* in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, Lord of the Manor, and Patron.

Having paſs'd by *Cirenceſter*, and other Places by the *Churn*, we come to *Coln*, a River riſing among the Hills about *Whittington*, a ſmall Village, from whence it glides to

*Compton-Abdale*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from an Hamlet adjoining to it, called *Caſſey-Compton*, and two Villages near it, called *Compton-Greenfield* and *Compton-Little*. It is a ſmall Pariſh conſiſting of Arable and Woods; the *Coln* runs thro' it. —— *Stigand*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, held it in the Confeſſor's Reign, but *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *York*, had it in the Conqueror's Time, and it remained in that See 'till King *Edward* VI. gave it to Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, whoſe Heirs ſelling it to Sir *Richard Grubham* of *Wiſhford* in *Wiltſhire*, it came to Sir *John How*, his Nephew, whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Richard How*, is the preſent Lord of it, who has a very pleaſant new built Seat here, and delightful Gardens, the River *Coln* running thro' them, and large Woods, and a great Park adjoining.

The Church is a Rectory, anciently belonging to the Priory of St. *Oſwald* in *Glocester*, but ſince the Diſſolution, annexed to the See of *Briſtol*. The Building is ſmall. From hence the *Coln* leads us by ſome little Villages, to

*Stowell*, a ſmall Pariſh, conſiſting moſt of Arable Ground. The River *Coln* runs thro' it. It is call'd *Stanewele*, in *Domeſday-Book*, from *Staue*, a Stone, and *Well*, a Spring.

It anciently belong'd to the Family of the *Martells*, and continued long in it, but in King *Edward* IV. Reign, it was in the *Horns*, whoſe Heireſs marrying *Anthony Bourn*, it paſſed by them to the *Atkynſons*, whoſe Heireſs married Sir *William Wentworth*, who gave it to *William* Earl of *Strafford*, of whom *John How*, Eſq; commonly call'd *Jack How*, the Son of *John How*, Eſq; and the Lady *Arabella How*, and Brother to the Lord *How*, of *Langar*, in *Nottinghamſhire*, purchaſed it. He was Vice Chamberlain to King *William*, Pay-Maſter of the Guards and Garriſons, and one of the moſt honourable Privy-Council to both King *William*, and Queen *Anne*, which Preferments he obtained by his Freedom of Speech, in oppoſing Standing Armies, and advancing what he conceived to be for the Good of his Country. Here are a pleaſant Seat, and Park, deſcended to the Right Hon. the Lord *Chedworth*, whoſe Father *John How*, Eſq; was raiſed to that Dignity, by his preſent Majeſty, King *George* II. and died ſoon after.

The Church is annexed to *Hampnet*, by the Conſent of the Biſhop and Patron. The Building is in the Form of a Croſs, ſmall but handſome. The *Coln* paſſing this Place by *Bibury*, touches next upon the Lands belonging to

*Queniton*, or *Queinton*, ſo call'd from the Nunnery of *Poleſworth*, lying in this Place, for *Qwen*, in *Saxon*, ſignifies a *Woman*. They were Ladies of the Manor till the Diſſolution, when it was given to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, who are the preſent Lords.

The Church, which is a Vicarage, worth 70 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation, belonged to the Nunnery of *Poleſworth*, but at the Suppreſſion, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Worceſter*, who are the preſent Patrons. The Church is large, and dedicated to *All Saints*.

Here was once a Preceptory of the Knights Tem-

plars, founded by *Agnes Lacy*, *William* of *Poictou*, and the Counteſs *Cecilia*. The next Place is

*Fairford*, one of the Market Towns before-mention'd.

*Farmington*, anciently call'd *Thormarton*, is on one Side the *Leche*, where a ſmall Brook riſes, and runs into the *Windruſh*.

This Manor did anciently belong to the Priory of *Eddington* in *Wiltſhire*, given to it by the Founder, *William de Eddington*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. At the Diſſolution of this Priory, it was given to Sir *Michael Aſhfield*, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to Sir *Rice Jones*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Henry*, leaving only one Daughter, married to the Earl of *Scarborough*, the preſent Lord of that Name is, in her Right, Owner of this Manor.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 *l. per Annum*, and the Earl of *Scarborough* is Patron. The Building is ſmall, but hath a little Tower at the Weſt End.

In this Pariſh is an exceeding large *Roman* Camp, call'd *Norbury*, 850 Paces long, and 473 Paces broad, now a Corn Field; and not far from it Weſtward, is a Barrow. Adjoining to this Place, is

*Sherborn*, a Pariſh of ſmall Extent, but conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable: The River *Windruſh* running on the North Side, and a ſmall Brook thro' the Middle of it. In it there are found many excellent Quarries of Free-Stone.

The Manor belonged, in the Conqueror's Reign, to the Abbey of *Winchecomb*, which held it to the Diſſolution; when it was given to *Chriſtopher Allen*, who ſold it, 6 *Edward* VI. to *Thomas Dutton*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Ralph Dutton*, is now Lord of it, and has a large ſtately Houſe in it, with large Parks about it.

The Church is an Impropriation, in the Patronage of Sir *Ralph Dutton*, who is the Impropriator, and hath all the Tithes, except half the Hay, worth 140 *l. per Annum*. The Building is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and has an Iſle as large as the Church, with a large Spire Steeple at the Weſt End. Aſcending Northward, and keeping to the Bounds of the County Eaſtward, we come the River *Windruſh*, which riſing near *Guiting*, receives two little Brooks near *Slaughter*, on which

ſtands

ſtands *Stow on the Would*, one of the Market-Towns before ſpoken of. Then paſſing by *Campden*, another Market-Town, farther on the Northern Borders, is

*Beckford*, a Pariſh of ſeven Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture and Arable. The River *Charan* riſes here, and runs thro' *Avon*, near *Tewkeſbury*.

This Manor was held of the Crown in the Confeſſor's Days, and Earl *William* had it in the Conqueror's, ſince which it has paſſed thro' many Hands, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Benedict Wakeman*, Eſq; who has a handſome large Seat near the Church.

The Church is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of Mr. *Wakeman*, who has the Impropriation, but pays to the Vicar out of it, eight Quarters of Wheat, ſix of Oats, four of Barley, and 8 *l.* in Money, Yearly, at *All-hallows-Tide*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſontide*. The Building is well repaired, and has an handſome Tower and Veſtry. It is dedicated to St. *Barbara*. Near this Place is

*Dumbleton*, a Pariſh nine Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture, well planted with Orchards, and ſtored with Timber-Trees. A ſmall Brook call'd *Iſborn* runs thro' it.

This Manor belong'd to the Abbey of *Abingdon*, from the *Norman* Conqueſt to the Diſſolution of Abbies, when it was given to *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, and Sir *Thomas Pope*, in Exchange for *Layer-Morney* in *Eſſex*, 34 *Henry* VIII. by whom it was alienated to *Thomas Cox*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Cox's* of *Coxhall* in *Kent*. Sir *Robert Cox* is now Lord of the Manor, Patron of the Rectory, and conſtant Church-Warden, who is oblig'd to keep the Church in Repair; yet Part of this Pariſh is an Impropriation, belonging to *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, worth 10 *l. per Annum*, to whom alſo the Rector pays ten Shillings Yearly. The Pariſh on this Account has a Claim to a Fellowſhip in that College. The Building hath two Iſles on the South and North Sides. It is dedicated to St. *Peter*.

In the Chancel is an handſome Monument for Sir *Charles Piercy*, third Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Cox*, of *Cleeve*, and for *Charles Cox*, Son of Sir *Thomas*.

*George Hopkins*, an eminent Preacher at *Evesham*, who was ejected for Non-Conformity, retired hither, and conſtantly frequented this Pariſh Church on *Sundays* and *Holidays*. He died in 1666. and lies buried in this Church. Eaſtward of this is

*Toddington*, a Pariſh eight Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable. The River *Charan* runs upon the Borders of it.

The Family of the *Tracy's* have been very long Lords of this Manor, and are deſcended of the Royal Blood of the *Saxon* Kings of *England*. *William de Tracy* lived in the Reign of King *Henry* II. and is ſaid to have been one of the Knights who murdered *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Oliver Tracy*, his Son, was High Sheriff of *Gloceſterſhire* in 1319, as was *Thomas*, his Great Grandſon, in 1359, and Sir *John*, the Son of *Thomas*, in 1366. Sir *John Tracy*, of this Family, was made Viſcount *Rathſool* in *Ireland*, by King *Charles* I. and his Son *Robert* Lord *Tracy*, by *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Cox*, of *Caſtleditch* in *Herefordſhire*, was Father of Mr. Juſtice *Tracy*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas. *William* Lord *Tracy* is now the Lord of this Manor, and hath a large Houſe and Park in this Pariſh.

The Church is a Vicarage, the Lord *Tracy* the Patron, who not long ſince pull'd down the old Building, and erected, and decently adorn'd, a new one, at his own Charge. More to the South, is

*Hales*, a ſmall Pariſh, famous only for the *Ciſtercian* Abbey that once flouriſhed there, of which there are at this Time little or no Remains, but a neat Cloiſter.

This Abbey was founded by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, King of the *Romans*, in Performance of a Vow that he had made at Sea, when he was in Danger of Shipwreck. He placed in it 20 *Ciſtercian* Monks, and 10 Converts, which he brought from *Beaulieu* in *France*. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and to *All Saints*, by the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in the Preſence of King *Henry* III. the Earl's Brother, the Queen, 13 Biſhops, many Noblemen, and 300 Knights. This great Earl and

and his Lady, who may be ſtiled an Emperor and Empreſs, lie buried in it.

The Manor of this Town was, at the Conqueſt, taken from the *Saxon* Lord, and given to a *Norman*, the Anceſtor of *Jeoffrey de Luci*; but it coming to the Crown, was given by King *Henry* to his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, before-mention'd, who ſettled it on the Abbey here, in which it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was granted, with the Scite of the Monaſtery, to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, and after his Attainder, to *William* Marquis of *Northampton*, from whom it paſs'd to *William Hobby*, Eſq; and afterwards to the *Tracy's*, who have ever ſince been Lords of it, *William* Lord *Tracy* being the preſent Lord, who has a large Houſe here, ſuppoſed to have been the Habitation of the Abbot, from the religious Inſcriptions and Figures in many of the Rooms of it.

The Church is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Didbrooke*. Near near this Place, is

*Sewdeley*, a Pariſh ſix Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture and Arable; a ſmall Brook runs from it into the *Avon*.

*Harold*, the Son of *Radulph* the *Saxon*, held this Manor under the Conqueror, and his Poſterity took the Name of *De Sewdeley*, and held it till the 42d Year of King *Edward* III. when *John de Sewdeley* leaving no Male Iſſue, this Manor fell to his Siſter *Joan*'s Share, who married *William le Boteler*, of *Wem*, in *Shropſhire*, whoſe Grandſon, *Ralph de Boteler*, was created Baron of *Sewdeley*, and was Lord Treaſurer of *England*, 20 *Henry* VI. He built the Caſtle of *Sewdeley* out of the Spoils which he got in the Wars with *France*. He having no Iſſue, ſold this Manor and Caſtle to King *Edward* IV. from whom it paſs'd to King *Henry* VII, who gave it to his Uncle *Jaſper*, Duke of *Bedford*, from whom it came to the Crown, and was given by King *Edward* VI. to *William* Marquis of *Northampton*, and Queen *Mary* I, granted the Caſtle and Manor to Sir *John Bridges*, afterwards created Baron *Sewdeley*, by the Name of Lord *Chandois*, becauſe he had married one of the Daughters and Coheireſſes of Sir *John Chandois*,

Lord *Sewdeley*. The Manor continued in this Family, till *George* Lord *Chandois*, having no Heirs Male, gave it to his Wife *Jane*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Rivers*, who marrying *George Pitt*, of *Stratfieldſey*, in *Hampſhire*, left this Manor to his Son *George Pitt*, Eſq; who is the preſent Lord of it. Yet the Barony of *Sewdeley* continues in the honourable Family of the *Bridges*, or *Bruges*, now Duke of *Chandos*.

The Caſtle, which was once a very beautiful Building, is moſt of it pull'd down.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Pitt*; the Building was neat, adorn'd with Battlements and Pinnacles, but was ſo defac'd and ruined by the Civil Wars, that there is only one Part of it uſed for Divine Service, *viz.* a ſmall Iſle on the South Side, call'd, *The Chapel*, under which, ſeveral of the Lords *Chandois* lie buried. A little higher lies

*Winchcomb*, one of the Market-Towns before-mention'd.

Among the Natural Curioſities of this County, we muſt not forget the little Star-Stones, call'd *Aſtroites*, found at *Laſſington*, near *Gloceſter*, on the Side of an Hill; they are of a Greyiſh Colour, looking as if they were curiouſly engraven, and being put into Vinegar, move as if they were alive. They are likewiſe found at *Shugbury* in *Warwickſhire*, and *Belvoir* Caſtle in *Leiceſterſhire*. Nor

*Pan Park Hole*, where was formerly a Pit for Lead Ore, which has a narrow Deſcent, as it were by a Tunnel, only two Yards Broad, and near 40 Yards deep, into a Rock, after which it opens to a Cave, 75 Yards long, 41 broad, and 19 high. In this there is a Pool, of good ſweet Water, 27 Yards long, 12 broad, and five and a half deep, and the loweſt Bottom of the Pool is 20 Yards higher than the higheſt Tide of the *Severn*, which is three Miles off.

In the Pariſh of *Puckle Church*, is a Well, dedicated to St. *Aldam*, the Water of which is eſteem'd very good for ſore Eyes, and Diet-Drinks; as alſo a Spring in the Pariſh of *Siſton*, dedicated to St. *Bridget*, much eſteemed

eſteemed for its Medicinal Virtues; likewiſe another in *Standiſh* Park, called *Radwell.*

## PERSONS *of Eminence born, or inhabiting in the County of* Gloceſter.

*Tidemanus*, of *Winchcomb*, Biſhop of *Worceſter* in the Reign of King *Richard* II.

Dr. *Chedworth*, Biſhop of *Lincoln* in King *Henry* VI's Time. He and *Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, were appointed to correct and reform the Statutes of *Eaton*, and *King's College*, *Cambridge*. He is ſuppoſed to be born at *Chedworth*.

Dr. *Carpenter*, Biſhop of *Worceſter* in King *Edward* IV's Days, was born at *Weſtbury*.

Dr. *Ruthal*, Biſhop of *Durham* in King *Henry* VII's Reign, was born in this County.

*William Tracy*, of *Todington*, Eſq; who having made his Will and dying ſoon after, his Executors brought the Will to the Biſhop of *Canterbury* to prove, who finding theſe Expreſſions in it.

" I commit my Soul unto God and his Mercy ——
" Believing that thro' the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt ——
" I ſhall have Remiſſion of Sins —— This Faith
" is ſufficient, wirhout any other Man's Works, or
" Merits. —— My Belief is that there is but one God,
" and one Mediator, —— which is Jeſus Chriſt.——
" And therefore, will I beſtow none of my Goods——
" that any Man ſhould ſay or do any Thing to help
" my Soul. As touching my Temporal Goods——
" I do not ſuppoſe that any Merit ſhall be in beſtow-
" ing them, but my Merit is in the Faith of Jeſus
" Chriſt only, by whom ſuch Works are good, *&c.*"

ſhewed it to the Convocation, who having diſcuſs'd the Matter, adjudg'd, that he ſhould be taken out of his Grave, and burnt as an Heretick; and accordingly they ſent a Commiſſion to Dr. *Parker*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe, to put their Sentence in Execution, which he did, *Anno* 1532. King *Henry* VIII. hearing of this cruel Action, done without his Knowledge, or any Order of Law, ſent for the Chancellor, and charged

him with an high Offence, which he endeavoured to excuſe, by the Archbiſhop's Command, who was lately dead; but that availed little, for in the Concluſion it coſt him 200 *l* to obtain his Pardon.

Dr. *Fox*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, was born at *Durſley*, who was active to get Hands for the Divorce of King *Henry* VIII. from Queen *Catharine*.

Dr. *John Hooper*, Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, educated at *Oxford*, and a learned Divine, was, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, an Oppoſer of the ſix Articles, which the Doctors of that Univerſity underſtanding, ſo hated him, that he was forced to leave the Univerſity, and retire firſt into the Country, to Sir *Thomas Arundel*'s, where he was his Steward, and then into *France*, and laſtly into *Germany*, where he married, and got a particular Acquaintance with *Bullinger*, at *Zurich*.

When King *Edward* VI. reigned, he returned into *England*, and coming to *London*, became a very zealous diligent Preacher, much followed by the Commons, and much favoured by the Court; by which Means, he was made Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, by the Command of the King, and not long after, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, which Sees he held both together.

It ſeems that after he was Biſhop, ſome Ceremonies were preſſed upon him, as the wearing of a Chamere, white Rochet, and ſquare Cap, which he diſguſted as Popiſh Ceremonies, and therefore put up a Petition to the King, That he might be diſpenſed with in the Refuſal of thoſe ceremonial Orders, or be diſcharged of his Biſhopricks. The King conſented to his Petition, and wrote to the Archbiſhop to omit thoſe Ceremonies, and diſpenſe with him as to the Uſe of them, as did alſo the Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; but the Biſhops would not yield, ſaying, they were Trifles, and that his Stubbornneſs and Wilfulneſs was not to be endured; whereupon Dr. *Hooper* was forced to yield, and having preached before the King in his Pontificals, he retired to his Dioceſe.

Being come to his Flock, he employed his Time with all Diligence for the Edification of his People, ſeeking all Means how to inſtruct and improve them

in

in the Way of Salvation, going about his Dioceſe, and preaching to the People, viſiting Schools, hearing Cauſes, and diſcharging with all Faithfulneſs the Office of a Biſhop.

Two Years did he thus continue executing the Office of a careful and diligent Paſtor, at the End of which Time King *Edward* died, and Queen *Mary* coming to the Throne, this Biſhop was one of the firſt that was ſent for by a Purſuivant, for two Cauſes: 1. To anſwer to Dr. *Heath*, whoſe See he had poſſeſs'd himſelf of, that Biſhop being deprived for his Popiſh Opinions. 2. To render an Account to Dr. *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, becauſe, in King *Edward* VI's Time, he was an Accuſer of that Biſhop's Miſbehaviour to King *Edward* VI's Ordinances, at St. *Paul*'s Croſs, in the open Congregration. He was firſt carried before the Queen and her Council, where the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* received him opprobriouſly, and railed at him as an Heretick, and from thence ſent to Priſon, where he remained ſome Time.

The next Year, *March* 19, 1554, he was ſummoned to appear before the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, *London*, *Durham*, *Landaff*, and *Chicheſter*, who were appointed Commiſſioners by the Queen, for his Examination and Trial. They called him before them ſeveral Times, and examining him about his Marriage, Chriſt's Corporal Preſence in the Sacrament, *&c.* at length condemn'd him for an Heretick; and having degraded him in *Newgate*, he was delivered to ſix of the Queen's Guards, to conduct him down to *Gloceſter*, and deliver him to the Sheriffs there, who, with the Lord *Chandois*, Sir *John Bridges*, and others, were commiſſion'd to ſee Execution done, which they did accordingly, at *Gloceſter*, *February* 9, 1555.

*Thomas Drowry*, a blind Boy, who had ſuffer'd Impriſonment in *Gloceſter* ſome Time, for confeſſing the Truth, when Biſhop *Hooper* was brought down to be executed, obtained Leave, after long Interceſſion, to be brought to him. The Biſhop examined him, and in Concluſion ſaid to him, "Ah! poor Boy, God hath "taken from thee thy outward Sight, but has given thee

" thee a Sight more precious, for he hath endow'd thy " Soul with the Eye of Knowledge and Faith; God " give thee Grace, that thou loſe not that Sight."

This Boy, *May* 5, 1556, was brought before Dr. *Williams*, then Chancellor of *Gloceſter*, who ſitting Judicially in his Conſiſtory, with Mr. *John Tayler*, alias *Barker*, his Regiſter, aſk'd the Boy, Whether he did believe, that after the Words of Conſecration, the real Body of Chriſt was in the Sacrament? To whom the Boy anſwered, " No, that I do not." Then ſaid the Chancellor, who taught thee this Hereſy? The Boy " replied, you, Mr. Chancellor; for you did ſay in " the Pulpit, (pointing to it) That the Sacrament was " to be received ſpiritually by Faith, and not carnally " and really, as the Papiſts have taught." Then anſwered the Chancellor, " Do as I have done, and you " will eſcape burning." To which the Boy ſaid, " Tho' you can ſo eaſily mock God and your own Con- " ſcience, I will not do ſo." Then the Chancellor ſaid, " God have Mercy on thee, I will read the con- " demnatory Sentence againſt thee;" which he beginning to do, the Regiſter ſtood up and ſaid, " Fie, for Shame, " will you condemn yourſelf? Away! let ſome other " paſs Sentence;" but the Chancellor replied, " I'll " obey the Law, and give Sentence myſelf." Which having done, the Boy was delivered to the Sheriff of *Gloceſter*, and was burnt in that City, ſuffering joyfully.

The Chancellor lived not long after this, and came to a ſudden End, for in 1558, Queen *Elizabeth* ſent down certain Commiſſioners to *Gloceſter*, and when they were near the City, Dean *Jenkins* adviſed him to accompany him in meeting them, but the conſcious Chancellor anſwered, he would never ſee them, and kept his Word; for great Trouble of Mind broke his Heart before the Commiſſioners arrived. *Atkyns*, P. 125.

*Thomas Croker*, a Bricklayer of *Gloceſter*, was burnt in the ſame Fire with *Thomas Drowry*.

*John Horn* was burnt for his Religion, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, with a Woman in 1556, at *Newent*, or *Wotton-Under-Edge*.

*James*

*James Baynham* of *Weſtbury*; Son of Sir *Alexand Baynham*, bred up at the Inns of Court, a Perſon learned in the Law, of a virtuous Diſpoſition and godly Converſation: He married the Widow of *Simon Fiſh*, the Author of a famous Book called *The Supplication of the Beggars*, which tended much to the Reformation of Religion, and made him ſuſpected to be of the ſame Inclination.

Not long after, he was accuſed to Sir *Thomas More*, then Chancellor of *England*, and being arreſted by a Serjeant at Arms, was carried out of the *Temple* to Sir *Thomas*'s Houſe at *Chelſea*, where he continued in free Priſon a while, but when Sir *Thomas*, who often treated with him to renounce his Principles, (for he was a zealous Aſſerter of the Proteſtant Doctrines) but could not prevail, he uſed him more ſeverely, and caſt him into a Priſon in his own Honſe, whipped him at a Tree in his Garden, call'd afterwards, *The Tree of Troth*, and laſtly, ſent him to the Tower of *London* to be rack'd, thereby to force him to accuſe ſuch Gentlemen of the *Temple* as were of his Judgment, and confeſs where his Books were, Sir *Thomas* being preſent himſelf to ſee this Cruelty executed on him. And becauſe his Wife could not be prevailed with to diſcover his Books, ſhe was ſent to the Fleet and their Goods confiſcated.

When Sir *Thomas More* found all his Attempts to reduce him to the Church in vain, he ſent him to the Biſhop of *London*, who put him into *Lollard*'s Tower, examined him ſeveral Times upon many Articles and Interrogatories, and at laſt, by fair Words and Threatnings, brought him to recant; and ſo doing Penance at St. *Paul*'s Croſs, he was ſoon diſmiſs'd, and ſent Home; but within a Month after he was ſo troubled in Conſcience for his Abjuration, that he could not be quiet 'till he aſked God, and the Proteſtant Congregation in *Bow-Lane*, Forgiveneſs, and declared openly in St. *Auſtin*'s Church, *London*, that he had denyed God, and prayed all the People to forgive him. Upon this he was ſoon apprehended again, condemned, and delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

When he was come to the Stake in *Smithfield*, where he

he ſuffered, *April* the 30*th*, 1552, he ſpoke thus to the People: "Good People, I am come hither to die as an "Heretick: Theſe be the Articles I ſuffer for. 1. I "ſay, that it is lawful for every Man and Woman to "have God's Book in his Mother Tongue. 2. That "the Pope is Antichriſt. 3. That there are no other "Keys of Heaven Gate, but preaching of the Word. "4. That there is no other Purgatory but Chriſt's "Blood; and that the Souls of the Faithful go imme-"diately to Heaven. 5. That *Thomas Becket* was no "Saint, but a Traitor. 6. That there is no Tranſub-"ſtantiation in the Sacrament, but that 'tis Idolatry to "worſhip the Bread *&c.*" One *Pavey* gave him the Lie in thus ſpeaking, and haſtened to burn him.

While Mr. *Baynham* was in the Midſt of the Flames, and his Arms and Legs were half conſumed, he cried out, and ſaid, "O ye Papiſts, ye look for Miracles, "Behold, here you may ſee a Miracle, for in this Fire "I feel no more Pain than if I were in a Bed of Down, "but it is to me as a Bed of Roſes." And having thus ſaid, he was conſumed in the Flames.

Mr. *Pavey*, the next Week after, went up into a Gallery, where he had a Rood before him, and prayed and wept bitterly, which his Maid finding him to do, went to him, and he to divert her, bad her take a ruſty Sword and make it clean, and not trouble him, which while ſhe was doing, he tied up a Rope and hanged himſelf.

*John Pigot*, was executed at *Sodbury* in 1555, and *John Barnard* and *John Walſh*, were ordered to be apprehended and proſecuted, becauſe they often repaired to *Sodbury* to ſhew the Bones of that Martyr, who had been lately burned there, becauſe thereby they did animate the People to a Perſeverance in the reformed Religion.——It is affirmed by the Inhabitants of *Sodbury*, that the Chancellor of that Dioceſe, Dr. *Whittington*, did attend in Perſon, upon the Martyrdom of a certain Woman whoſe Name they knew not, condemned by himſelf for Hereſy, and that a Bull broke out of the Town, and ran ſo furiouſly to the Place of Execution, and there gored the Chancellor, with-

without doing hurt to any other preſent, ſo much, that he killed him immediately, carrying away his Guts on his Horns.

Mr. *Henry Smith* of *Campden*, is recorded in the Book of Martyrs for his remarkable Death, tho' not by Martyrdom. He was much taken Notice of for rejecting the Popiſh Superſtitions; but being afterwards ſent to ſtudy the Law in *London*, he turned to be a zealous Papiſt, and finiſhed himſelf in his Lodgings near the *Temple*, in the Year 1559.

*John Treviſa*, Vicar of *Berkeley*, tranſlated the Bible into *Engliſh* at the Requeſt of *Thomas* IV. Lord *Berkeley*, as alſo *Polychronicon*, and added a Continuation of it. He wrote alſo the memorable Affairs of his own Times, and died *Anno* 1409.

Friar *Bacon* was born at *Todgmors Bottom*, in *Biſley* Pariſh. He was educated at St. *Bury Hill*, then call'd St. *Mary*'s Chapel, on *Stroud* River, in the Pariſh of *Hampton*, where is ſtill a Room, call'd Friar *Bacon*'s Study. He died in 1284. He was a very learned Man, a Prodigy of Knowledge for the Age he lived in, and wrote 80 Books; but for his Skill in the Mathematicks, was reputed a Conjurer in thoſe ignorant Times, which ignominious Name his Memory ſtill bears among the Vulgar.

Sir *John*, Miniſter of *Windruſh*, did Penance, for keeping a Concubine, by walking three Times round *Burford* Croſs, with a Faggot on his Back. The Woman was his Wife, who was, in thoſe Days, eſteem'd worſe than a Concubine.

*Henry Dean*, Prior of *Lanthony*, 2 *Henry* VII. was ſucceſſively Biſhop of *Bangor*, *Sarum*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

*William Tindal*, a ſtrenuous and early Aſſertor of the Reformation, was Tutor to Sir *John Walſhe*'s Children, and tranſlated the *New Teſtament* in his Houſe; but being proſecuted by the Biſhops, was forced to fly from that his Retirement into *Flanders*, where he was apprehended by an Order from *England*, put into *Filford* Caſtle, and being convicted of Hereſy, was burnt under the Walls of it, in 1556.

Dr.

Dr. *Gilbert Burn*, Biſhop of *Wells*, was Rector of *Minchinghampton*.

Dr. *James Berkeley*, Son of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, was Rector of *Slymbridge*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Exeter*.

Dr. *Henry Stokeſley*, Rector alſo of *Slymbridge*, was Biſhop of *London* in 1530, and a violent Perſecutor of the Proteſtants.

Dr. *Owen Oglethorpe*, afterwards made Biſhop of *Carliſle*, was alſo Rector of *Slymbridge*. He crown'd Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1588, but was afterwards deprived for Popery.

*Robert Harris*, born in *Campden*, was a famous Preacher of the Puritan Party, one of the Viſitors of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and one of the Commiſſioners for ejecting ſcandalous Miniſters in that County. He much inveighed againſt Pluraliſts, and was a notorious one himſelf. He died in 1658, and was buried in *Trinity* College in *Oxford*, where he had been Preſident.

Dr. *Paul Buſh*, firſt Biſhop of *Briſtol*, was Rector of *Winterborn*, an eminent Man, and Provincial of the Order of *Bonhomes*.

*John Wilkins*, Rector of *Titherington*, and Maſter of *Campden* School, publiſhed a Concordance of the Bible, and wrote ſeveral Grammatical Treatiſes.

*Calybate Downing*, a violent Preacher to ſtir up Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I. was born at *Shermington*.

*John Riland*, Fellow of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, and Archdeacon of *Coventry*, who wrote ſome religious Diſcourſes, was born at *Radbrook*, in *Queinton* Pariſh.

*Giles Widows*, ſo eminent for preaching his loyal Sermons at St. *Martin*'s Church in *Oxford*, when the Garriſon was there, in 1645, was born at *Mickleton*.

*John Biddle*, Maſter of *Cript* School in *Gloceſter*, was born at *Wotton Under Edge*: He wrote againſt the Divinity of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and many other blaſphemous Books, for which he was kept in Priſon under all the Changes of Government of the rebellious Times. He died in *Newgate*, in 1662.

Dr. *Bull*, Biſhop of St. *David*'s, was Rector of the ſame Pariſh. He is famous for his Defence of the *Ni-*

*cens*

*cene* Faith, and ſeveral other learned Works.

Dr. *Frampton*, Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, was Rector of *Avening*. He was deprived for not taking the Oath of Allegiance to King *William* III. and Queen *Mary*, and was a Perſon of great Learning and Piety.

*Sebaſtian Benefield*, *Margaret* Profeſſor at *Oxford*, was born at *Preſbury*.

*Thomas Neal*, *Hebrew* Profeſſor at *Oxford*, a very learned Divine, was born at *Wotton Under-Edge*.

*William Guiſe*, of *All Souls* College, *Oxford*, was born at *Abblodſcourt*. He was one of the greateſt Maſters of the *Oriental* Languages, that *Europe* ever produced; and tho' he died at the Age of but 33 Years, had tranſlated the *Jewiſh Miſna* out of *Hebrew* into *Arabic*, by which he obtained the Name of *Miſna Guiſe*; this Work, with Notes, was publiſhed by *Surrenhuſius*, in ſix Volumes in *Folio*, before which Edition, is an Epiſtle from Dr. *Bernard*, of *Oxford*, to Dr. *Narciſſus Marſh*, Biſhop of *Leghlin* and *Ferns*, lamenting the Death, and giving a Character of this great Genius. We have likewiſe ſome Account of him in *Wood*'s *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, and the Preface to *Oakley*'s Hiſtory of the *Saracens*.

Beſides the *Miſna*, Mr. *Guiſe* wrote a fair Manuſcript, with his own Notes to it, of *Abulfeda*'s *Geography*, which, after his Death, his Lady made a Preſent of to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and is the faireſt Manuſcript of that Work in *Europe*; for the learned *Schickard*, Profeſſor in the Academy of *Tubinge*, having employed himſelf for ſome Time on the Manuſcript, in the late Emperor's Library at *Vienna*, complains, in a Letter to *Grævius*, that he could not read it, and was forced to abandon the Deſign he had form'd, of giving the Publick an Edition of it.

But that great Patroneſs of Arts, the late Queen *Caroline*, intended, from Mr. *Guiſe*'s Manuſcript, to have had one publiſh'd at her own Expence, and employ'd Mr. *Gagnier*, the *Arabick* Profeſſor at *Oxford*, to that Purpoſe, when Death ſnatch'd that excellent Princeſs from the World. Of the *Abulfeda*, Mr. *Gagnier* gives an Account, in a Letter, wrote by the Queen's Command,

mand, to Mr. *Guiſe*'s Son, Major-General *Guiſe*, printed in the Year 1733.

*The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this County are,*

*Badmington*, in the Hundred of *Grombaldaſh*, about 10 Miles N. E. of *Bath* in *Somerſetſhire*, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*.

*Berkeley* Caſtle, about 10 Miles S. W. of the City of *Gloceſter*, on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Severn*, the ancient Seat of the Right Hon. *Auguſtus*, Earl of *Berkeley*.

*Courſe-Court*, near *Tewkſbury*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Coventry*'s.

*Stowel*, 13 Miles from *Gloceſter*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Chedworth*'s.

*Campden-Houſe*, the Earl of *Gainſborough*'s.

*Kempsford*, near *Lechlade*, the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*'s.

*Barrington*, the Lord *Talbot*'s.

*Toddington*, Lord *Tracy*'s.

*Cirenceſter*, Lord *Bathurſt*'s.

*Sandywell*, near *Cheltenham*, Lord *Conway*'s.

*Tortworth*, Lord *Ducie*'s.

*Woodcheſter-Park*, the ſame.

*Spring-Park*, the ſame.

*Hardwick*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Hardwick*'s, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

*Boddington*, Lord *Craven*'s.

*High-Meadow*, Lord Viſcount *Gage*'s.

*Stoke*, near *Briſtol*, the Seat of *Norborne Berkeley*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County.

*Knoll*, near *Briſtol*, the Seat of *Thomas Cheſter*, Eſq; the other Repreſentative in Parliament for the County.

*Matſon*, near *Gloceſter*, the Seat of *John Selwyn*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that City, and Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty.

*Lydney*, near *Newnham*, the Seat of *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Eſq; the other Repreſentative for the City of *Gloceſter*, and Brother to the Lord *Bathurſt*.

*Abbey*,

*Abbey*, at *Cirenceſter*, the Seat of *Thomas Maſter*, Eſq; Member for that Borough.

*Overbury*, near *Tewkſbury*, the Seat of *John Martin*, Eſq; Member for the Borough of *Tewkſbury*.

*Quedgeley*, near *Gloceſter*, the Seat of *Thomas Hayward*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Luggerſhall* in *Wiltſhire*.

*Slaughter*, near *Stow*, the Seat of *William Whitmore*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Bridgnorth*, in *Salop*, and Brother to Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, Knight of the *Bath*.

*Compton Abdale*, in the Hundred of *Bradley*, Sir *Richard How*'s.

*Elmore*, about three Miles S. W. of *Gloceſter*, the ancient Seat of Sir *John Guiſe*, Bart.

*Rendcomb*, about 10 Miles S. E. of *Gloceſter*, another Seat of Sir *John Guiſe*'s.

*Brockworth*, about three Miles N. E. of *Gloceſter*, another Seat of Sir *John Guiſe*'s.

*Abblodſcourt*, near *Gloceſter*, late the Seat of Major-General *Guiſe*.

*Winterborn*, the Seat of *Henry Guiſe*, Eſq;

*Hinam*, near *Gloceſter*, the Seat of *Edward Cook*, Eſq;

*Comb-Ind*, the Seat of *Thomas Horton*, Eſq;

*Compton Little*, the Seat of Sir *William Juxon*, Bart.

*Dumbleton*, the Seat of Sir *Robert Cox*, Bart.

*Hartpury*, Sir *William Compton*'s.

*Stanway*, Mr. *Tracy*'s.

*Sewdeley Caſtle*, Mr. *Pitt*'s,

*Sherburn*, Sir *Ralph Dutton*'s.

*Saperton*, Sir *Robert Atkyns*'s.

*Lypiat*, Mr. *Stephens*'s.

*Maugerſbury*, Mr. *Chamberlayn*'s.

*Derham*, Mr. *Blathwait*'s.

*Kingsweſton*, near *Briſtol*, the Seat of the Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Eſq; Secretary of State for *Ireland*.

*Doddington*, Sir *William Coddrington*'s.

*Didmerton*, Mr. *Coddrington*'s.

*Barrs-Court*, the late Sir *Michael Newton*'s.

*Siſton-Houſe*, the Seat of *Samuel Trotman*, Eſq;

*Kingſcot*, Mr. *Kingſcot*'s.

*Shipton*, Mr. *Eſcourt*'s. —— *Abbotſton*, Mr. *Haynes*'s. —— *Ampney*, Mr. *Pleydwell*'s. —— *Diffield*, Sir *George Hanger*'s. —— *Thormarton*, Sir *John Topp*'s. —— *Arlingham*, Mr. *Yates*'s. —— *Apperley*, Mr. *Lane*'s. —— *Aſhſhton Somerville*, in the Hundred of *Kiſtgate*, Mr. *Somerville*'s. —— *Avening*, *Mr. Sheppard*'s —— *Flaxley*, late Mrs. *Bovay*'s. —— *Hull*, Sir *Edward Fuſt*'s. —— *Stoke-Biſhop*, Sir *Robert Canne*'s. —— *Weſtbury*, *Henry Colcheſter*'s, Eſq; —— *Southweek*, Mr. *Popham*'s. —— *Southam*, the Seat of *Kinard de la Bere*, Eſq; —— *Cowberley*, Mr. *Caſtleman*'s. —— *Forthampton*, near *Tewkſbury*, Mr. *Dowdſwell*'s. —— *Kitcot*, the Seat of *Robert Dighton*, Eſq; —— *Addleſthorp*, Mr. *Leigh*'s. —— *Hempſted*, Mr. *Lyon*'s. —— *Henbury*, Mr. *Sampſon*'s. —— *Clurewall*, Mr. *Winhams*. —— *Newton Bagpath*, Mr. *Webb*'s. —— *Badgeworth*, in the Hundred of *Dudſton*, the Seat of *Charles Hyett*, Eſq; —— *Barneſley*, Mrs. *Bourchier*'s. —— *Boxwell*, Mr. *Huntley*'s. —— *Bicknor Engliſh*, Mr. *Machen*s. —— *Nimpſfield*, Mr *Bridgman*'s. —— *Prinknerſh*, the ſame. —— *Stanley Kings*, Mr. *Jefferies*'s. —— *Twining*, Mr. *Hancock*'s. —— *Tayton*, Mr. *Holder*'s. —— *Bekeford*, the Seat of *Benedict Wakeman*, Eſq; —— *Aſhley*, near *Briſtol*, the Seat of Alderman *Elton*, Uncle to the preſent Sir *Abraham Elton*. —— *Miſerden*, Mr. *Sandys*'s. —— On the Edge of *Derdham-Down*, is the fine Houſe of Mr. *Couzins*, late an eminent Grocer in St. *Paul*'s *Church Yard*, *London*. —— *Over-Norton*, the Lord *Say* and *Sele*'s.







His Grace the Duke of Bolton

PART OF DORSET SHIRE

ENGLISH-

PT. OF WILTSHIRE

PA

Chute ham Forrest
Swampe
Enham
Andover
S. Tudworth
Savesto
Amp ort
Abbotsbaune
Platford
Goodworth
Shipton
Quarley
Longstoke
Leckford
Chelterton
Crawley
M. Wallop
Stockbri
Westberry Forrest
Broughton
Tidderley
Buckholt
Ashbey
K. Somborn
WINCHES
Enfield
Middlemarsh
East Dean
Barton
Rumsey
Eastley
Whitchurch
Sherfield
Bersuite
Weldon
Nursting
Redbridge
Millbrook
Dounton
Charford
Hale
Malmsbury Cast.
Eling
Rockborn
Fording bridge
Migiam
Lindhurst
Ditden
Heith
Mountag
Harbridge
Abesley
Ellingham
Ayon R.
The New Forrest
New Park
Bowley
Ring wood
Broken hurst
Lennard
Boulder
Bistern
Sway
Batteram abbey
Exbury
Iron mines
Priestor
Winton
Sopley
Christ Church
Leming ton
Pitwell
Ivy Br
Milton
Evilton
Milford
Salt Works
Hurst Castle
Yarmouth
Allum H.
Copperas H.
Bovecomb
Hengist bury H.


PART OF BERKSH.
Newton
Knight B.
Pamber For.
Silchester
Stratfield
to Bagshot
Combes
Woodhay
Tadley
Mattingley
Blackwater
Farnborough
Linchford
Aldershot
Hurstbourn
Tangley
Burghclere
Kingsclere
Baghurst
Pamber
Bramley
Sherfield
Hartley W.
Hartley Row
Sidmonton
Sherborn
Newnham
Odiam
Itchell
Farnham
S. Mary
Whitchurch
Laverstoke
Wotton
Basing
Dogmansfield
Bentley
Basingstoke
Wanboro
Sutton
Forest
Brambury
Harcote
Foyle
Lasham
Alton
Binsted
Kingsley
Hindhead
Barton stacy
Dumer
Bradley
Michel dever
Chilton
Measted
Sutton
Leckford
Cranley
Littleton
Abbaston
Abbitching
Faringdon
Chauton
W. Wardelam
Wulmer For.
Stockbridge
Bigton
Bramshot
Alresford
Cheryton
Ropley
Lipnock
Priorsdean
Tystead
Gretham
WINCHESTER
Chilcumb
Beauworth
Bramdean
Lis
Rake
Sheet Bridge
Morsted
W. Mean
Exton
Peterfield
PART
Maple
Clanfield
Beriton
OF
Durley
Waltham
Hambledon
Cath-erington
Allington
Bottley
Harndon
SUSSEX
Wickham
Bere For.
Edworth
E. Funtley
Southwike
Wildey
Burant Downs
Farham
Porchester
Havant
Emsworth
Brambles
Helhead
Stubington
Spithead
Middle
Ride
WIGHT I.
Newton
CHANNEL

# *HAMPSHIRE:*

## OR,

## *The County of SOUTHAMPTON,*

THE Inhabitants of this County were known, in the Time of the *Romans*, by the Name of the *Belgæ*, a People of *Germany*, who having paſſed over the *Rhine*, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of Part of *Gaul*, ſailed over into *Britain*, to plunder and ravage the Inhabitants; but finding their Land pleaſant and fruitful, expell'd the *Britons*, and ſettled themſelves there.

Under the *Romans*, this County is thought to be the firſt that ſubmitted to them; for *Dio* tells us, that *Plautius* and *Veſpaſian* were ſent by the Emperor *Claudius* againſt the *Britons*; and *Suetonius* adds, that *Veſpaſian*, in that Expedition, engaged the Enemy 30 Times, and was in one of them ſo cloſely beſieged by the *Britons*, that had not his Son *Titus* reſcued him from imminent Danger, he had been loſt; but at length he brought under the *Roman* Yoke the Iſle of *Wight*, and two other valiant People, of which theſe *Belgæ* are moſt likely to be one, becauſe their Country lies neareſt, and juſt oppoſite to it.

During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was a Member of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons.*

This County, which is 170 Miles in Circumference, is bounded by *Berkſhire* on the N. by *Surry* and *Suſſex* on the E. by *Wiltſhire* and *Dorſetſhire* on the W. and by the *Britiſh* Channel on the S.

It is in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, and contains about 1,312,500 Acres of Land, and 26850 Houſes. The Whole is divided into 39 Hundreds, wherein are 253 Pariſhes, containing one City, eight Boroughs, which ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, and 11 other Market-Towns, beſides the Boroughs in the Iſle of *Wight*, which, tho' a Part of this County, being ſo conſiderable a Place, we ſhall treat of by itſelf. *Southampton*, the County Town is about 70 Miles from *London*. It ſends 20 Members to Parliament, beſides thoſe for the Iſle of *Wight*; *viz* two for the Shire, two for the City of *Wincheſter*, and 16 for the eight Boroughs.

The Air of this County is mild and wholeſome, tho' it muſt be allow'd that a ſmall Part, *viz*, the low Grounds next the Sea, is ſubject to the Sea Vapours, but without the bad Effects they often have in other Countries. The Soil is rich, and the Country affords Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey, Bacon, and great Abundance of Fiſh. Their Sheep are remarkably good, both as to their Fleſh and Wool; their Honey, except that which is gathered upon the Heaths, bears a large Price, and their Bacon the beſt in *England*. The chief Manufactures are Kerſies, Stuffs, and ſome Cloth.

The principal Rivers (which are not very large) are the *Avon*, the *Teſt*, the *Stowre*, and the *Itching*. The *Avon* enters the County at *Charford*, and running Southward by *Ringwood*, diſcharges itſelf into the Sea, below *Chriſt Church*. The *Teſt* riſes in the Northern Part of *Hantſhire*, and runs alſo Southward, forming ſeveral Iſlands at *Stockbridge*; then paſſing by *Rumſey*, it falls into that Arm of the Sea call'd *Southampton Water*.

The principal Towns of this County are, beſides the City of *Wincheſter*, *Southampton*, *Portſmouth*, *Lymington*, *Chriſt Church*, *Peterſfield*, *Stockbridge*, *Andover*, and *Whitchurch*,

*Whitchurch*, which are the eight Boroughs that ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament. The other Market-Towns *Kingſclear*, *Odiam*, *Baſingſtoke*, *Alton*, *Alresford*, *Rumſey*, *Buſhwaltham*, *Fordingbridge*, *Farnham*, *Havant*, and *Ringwood*.

*Wincheſter*, the Metropolis of the *Britiſh-Belgæ*, call'd by *Ptolomy* and *Antoninus*, *Venta Belgarum*, by the *Welſh*, or Modern *Britons*, *Caer Gwent*, and by the old *Saxons*, *Wintanceſter*, by the *Latin* Writers, *Wintonia*, and by us, *Wincheſter*, is ſeated on the River *Itching*, pretty near the Centre of the County.

Some Writers affirm that this Place was not the *Venta Belgarum*, but *Briſtol*, and that this was the *Venta Simenorum*; but this is a great Miſtake, not only becauſe there was indeed no ſuch People in this Iſland as the *Simeni*, but becauſe the Towns, which *Antoninus* places near this *Venta*, are no where elſe to be found in this Nation.

The Original of the Name *Venta*, is by ſome derived from *Ventus*, Wind; *Vinum*, Wine, and *Wina*, a Biſhop; but ſuch Men do but trifle: *Leland* has given us the true Derivation, from *Guin*, or *Guen*, White, as if it ſignified, *The White City*; and ſo it may ſeem to imitate the *Latins*, who have their *Alba Longa*, and *Alba Regia*, and the *Greeks* their *Leuca*, and *Leucas*, taken from the Situation, upon a Soil of Chalk, or whitiſh Clay. It was built 900 Years before Chriſt's Nativity.

There is no Doubt but this City was famous in the *Roman* Times, for it it is probable that the *Roman* Emperors had their Imperial Weaving Shops here, this City being the Chief of all the *Britiſh Ventæ*, and lying neareſt *Italy*. In the *Notitia* there is Mention made of a Procurator, or Governor, of *Cynegium Ventenſe*, or *Bentenſe*, in *Britain*, which *Jacobus Cujacius*, a moſt eminent Civilian, reads *Gynæcium*, and interprets it, *The Royal Weavery*: *Pancirollus* is of the ſame Opinion, and ſays, that the *Gynæcia* were appointed for weaving the Cloaths of the Emperor and his Army, and for making Sails, Linen Shrouds, and other Neceſſarie, for the Furniture of their Manſions, or Quarters.

But *Wolfgangus Lazius* thinks, that the Procurator

here took Care of the Emperor's Dogs, for indeed the Dogs of this Iſland were of great Uſe among the Ancients. The *Gauls* uſed them as Soldiers, and the *Romans* bought them up for their Sports in the Amphitheatre, and Pleaſure in hunting, which the Downs hereabouts are very convenient for, inſomuch that King *Charles* II. began an Hunting Seat, and divers Noblemen have Houſes here, for the Benefit of that Recreation.

There are ſome Hiſtorians who ſpeak of King *Arthur*'s Deeds in theſe Parts, in the Wars againſt the *Weſt Saxons*; but we have no certain Proof that he was ever Maſter of this Town; however, his round Table is ſhewn, hanging up in the Town-Hall, and the People commonly believe it to be ſo, but it plainly appears to be of a later Date; for in former Ages, when Tournaments were uſed to train up Soldiers, theſe Kind of round Tables were invented, that there might be no Diſpute among the Combatants for Precedency; and this was one of them.

The old Ruins near the Cathedral are of *Roman* Building, and conſiſt of ſmall Flints, with Mortar as hard as Stone. On St. *Catharine*'s Hill, near it, is a Camp with ſingle Work, and ſingle Graffe, neither exactly round nor ſquare, but according to the Ground of the Hill.

In this City, in the Times of the *Romans*, lived *Conſtans* the Monk, who was firſt made *Cæſar*, and afterwards Emperor, by his Father *Conſtantine*, who uſurp'd the Empire in Oppoſition to *Honorius*, out of Conceit that his Name would prove ſucceſsful. There is an old Piece of a Wall, near the Weſt Gate of the Cathedral Church, of great Strength and Thickneſs, with ſeveral Windows in it, which ſeems to be the Relicks of the old College of Monks. *Conſtans* ſuffered Death for his Ambition.

During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, tho' this Place was once or twice very much haraſſed, yet ſtill it recovered, and became the Reſidence of the *Weſt Saxon* Kings, adorn'd with magnificent Churches, and honoured with an Epiſcopal

copal See, as alſo endow'd with the Privileges of ſix Mints.

In the *Norman* Times it much flouriſhed, and the Archives, or publick Records, were kept in this City. It continued long in a proſperous Condition, and tho' it ſuffered ſomething by one or two accidental Fires, was plundered by the inſolent Soldiers in the Civil Wars between King *Stephen* and the Empreſs *Maud*, yet all theſe Loſſes were ſufficiently repaired by King *Edward* III. who ſettled a publick Mart here, for Cloth and Wool, which was commonly call'd, *The Staple*

Many remarkable Tranſactions have been done in this City: *Waltheof*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, was beheaded here two Years after the Conqueror's Acceſſion to the Throne. King *Henry* I. took his Wife *Maud*, the Daughter of *Malcolm*, King of the *Scots*, and Great Grand Daughter to *Edmund Ironſide*, by his Son *Edward*, the Baniſhed, out of a Nunnery here. By this Marriage the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united, and poſſeſs'd the Kingdom in the Perſon of King *Henry* II. Grandſon of King *Henry* I. by his Daughter *Maud*.

It was here that King *Henry* II. before mention'd, held a Parliament in the Year 1172, and was crown'd, with his Queen *Margaret*, the *French* King's Daughter, by *Rotred*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*. Here the Ducheſs of *Saxony*, his Daughter, was delivered of a Son, named *William*, from whom the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* is deſcended. *A. D.* 1184, King *Richard* I. when he went to the Holy War, committed this Caſtle to the Keeping of *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who had bought the Earldom of *Northumberland* of him, as one of the moſt important Places in his Dominions; but there being ſome Grounds of Suſpicion, that Earl *John*, King *Richard*'s Brother, intended to uſurp the Throne, *Gilbert Lacy* ſecured this Caſtle for the King, who, returning from the Holy Land, was crown'd here again, tho' he had been before crown'd at *Weſtminſter* by *Baldwin*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1189.

King *Henry* III. was born in this City, *October* 1, 1207, his Father, King *John*, keeping his Court here while the Dauphin of *France* made Wars upon him, by

the Aſſiſtance of the Barons, and was ſucceſsful in the Eaſtern Parts, becauſe this Place was firm to his Intereſt in all his Troubles. King *Henry* III, kept his *Chriſtmas* here in 1239, and four Years after, the Mayor and Citizens kept out *William de Raleigh*, made Biſhop of *Wincheſter* by the Pope, becauſe the King did not approve of his obtaining that See without his Licence; but *Raleigh* excommunicated them, and would not take off his Curſe, till that King had pardoned and received him as Biſhop.

When the Barons in the ſame King's Reign, *Simon de Montfort*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Son, took *Wincheſter* Caſtle, and ſack'd the City, putting all the *Jews* he found in it to the Sword; but the Earl of *Leiceſter* being ſoon after ſlain himſelf, King *Henry* came hither and held a Parliament, in which the Court Party prevailed over the Barons. In this City alſo, *Edmund Plantagenet*, King *Edward* III's Uncle, was beheaded at the Caſtle Gate, by the Procurement of the Queen Mother, and *Mortimer*, her Favourite.

King *Richard* II. held a Parliament here in 1393, and King *Henry* IV. his Succeſſor, was married to Queen *Joan*, Widow of the Duke of *Bretagne*. In this City alſo King *Henry* V. gave Audience to the *French* Ambaſſadors, who came to beg a Peace of him; but they did it in ſuch inſolent Terms, that he ſoon after invaded *France*. Queen *Mary* I. was likewiſe married to Prince *Philip*, afterwards King of *Spain*, here, in 1554.

In the Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Sir *William Waller* ſeized this City for the latter, *Anno* 1642, being aſſiſted by General *Cromwell*. It was afterwards taken by the Royaliſts, and the Lord *Ogle* made Governor of it; but he not long after was forced to reſign it to *Cromwell*. While it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Parliament Party, the Garriſon at *Baſing-Houſe* was very troubleſome to them.

After the Reſtoration, the two Kings, *Charles* II. and *James* II. made ſeveral Progreſſes to this City, eſpecially while the Royal Palace before mention'd was building.

building. Queen *Anne* viſited it alſo ſoon after her Marriage to *George* Prince of *Denmark.*

As to the Town itſelf, the Buildings are not magnificent, but there appears ſuch an Air of Antiquity in them, as makes them venerable. The Streets are broad, and clean enough, and the Situation healthy and pleaſant, being in a Valley, between two very ſteep Hills, which defend it from cold Airs, and boiſterous Winds. The River *Itching* runs on the Borders of it. The City is walled round, and contains about a Mile and a half in Compaſs, in which Circuit there are ſix Gates, and the Paſſage to every one of them, for a conſiderable Way, is Suburbs; ſo that from E. to W. it is a full Mile in Length; but there is a good deal of Ground within the Walls deſolate, the Houſes being ſo much deſtroyed by Fire, or Wars, that there are hardly any Remains of them viſible.

At the South Side of the Weſt Gate ſtood a Caſtle, anciently, upon an high Hill, that it might command the City, but it is now almoſt quite ruined, there being little more left of it than what makes a convenient Court for the Judges at their Aſſizes, which are uſually kept here. In the Place where the greateſt Part of it ſtood, King *Charles* II. employ'd Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* to erect the Palace before-mention'd, and laid the Foundation, *March* 23, 1683, but it never being finiſhed, we have nothing worth Obſervation, but the Model, *viz.* There was intended a large Cupola, 30 Feet above the Roof, which would have been ſeen a great Way to Sea, and an handſome Street, leading to the Cathedral, in a direct Line from the Front of the Houſe, for which, and for Parks, the Ground was procured. The South Side is 216 Feet, and the Weſt Side 326. It is ſaid, that there has been 25,000 Pounds expended upon it already. It was ſettled, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, upon his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, together with *Kenſington* Houſe, and 100,000 *l.* a Year for Life. if he had outlived the Queen.

Of the 32 Pariſh-Churches (which Biſhop *Andrews*'s Regiſter mentions to have been here) there are in this City but ſix remaining; *viz.* St. *Mary Magdalen*, St. *Maurice*,

*Maurice*, St. *Lawrence*, St. *Mary*, St. *George*, and St. *Peter*, beſides the Cathedral, which is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. This noble Building was thus erected: *Kenelwach*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, after the College of Monks in the *Roman* Age was deſtroy'd, built here a Church, as *Malmſbury* writes, very ſplendid for thoſe Times, in the Track whereof was afterwards erected a Cathedral Church of the ſame Model, tho' more ſtately, which has ſince been beautified and enlarged by ſeveral of the Biſhops of this See, at a great Charge, particularly *Walkelin* and *Edendon*; but above all, by *William* of *Wickham*, who, with incredible Coſt, built the Weſt Part of the Church, from the Choir; in the Middle of which, between two Pillars, ſtands his own Monument. It has been dedicated to ſeveral Patrons, as *Amphibalus*, St. *Peter*, St. *Swithin*, and laſtly to the *Holy Trinity*, which Name it bears at this Day. It is 345 Feet long, and 87 broad.

To deſcribe the curious Works and Ornaments of this Church, would require a greater Length than can be allow'd in this Hiſtory; yet ſome Things very remarkable muſt not be paſſed over in Silence: *viz.*

1. The Font, of very ancient Erection, at leaſt, as old as the *Saxon* Times: It is of large ſquare black Marble, ſupported by a plain Stone Pedeſtal, and the Sides ſet off with Baſs Reliefs, repreſenting the Miracles of ſome Saint belonging to this Church.

2. The Biſhop's Throne, of which the Pediment is adorned with a Mitre, and the Arms of the See, and ſupported with fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order.

3. The Seats or Stalls of the Dean and Prebendaries very neat, but ancient, adorned with Spire-Work, gilded, before which ſtands an Eagle, with expanded Wings, on a Pedeſtal, all of Braſs, where the Leſſons are read.

4. The Aſcent to the Altar is by Marble Steps, and the Pavement is very curious, being inlaid with different coloured Marble, in various Figures. The Altar-Piece is a lofty Canopy of Wood Work, projecting over the Communion-Table, with vaſt Feſtoons hanging over it,

it, and all over beautified with exquiſite Foliage.

5. The magnificent Tomb of *William Wainfleet*, Biſhop of this See, who is repreſented in his Pontificals.

6. The great Eaſt Window, which is very remarkable for the Antiquities and Fineneſs of its painted Glaſs, which contains the Portraitures of ſeveral Saints and Biſhops of this Church, and is ſtill whole and entire, as is alſo the Weſt Window, tho' much inferior to the former.

Among the *Saxons* it was of great Repute, becauſe ſeveral of their Kings were buried in it, whoſe Bones were gathered together by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of that See, and put into little gilded Coffins, which he placed in the Wall, at the upper End of the Choir, with the Inſcriptions of their ſeveral Names, *viz. Egbert*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, and firſt Monarch of *England*; King *Ethelwolfe* his Son; King *Alfred*, who founded a College here; and Queen *Alfrith* his Wife, who built alſo a Nunnery for Virgins; King *Edmund*, and his two Sons, King *Eldred*, and King *Edwy*; and King *Canute* the *Dane*, and Queen *Emma* his Wife.

The Tomb of King *William Rufus*, who was ſlain in *New Foreſt*, and was interr'd near the High Altar here, is to be ſeen at this Day, with many other ſumptuous Monuments of Noblemen and others.

This Church was call'd *Ealden Mynſter*, i. e. *The old Monaſtery*, or *Minſter*, to diſtinguiſh it from the more modern one, call'd *Newan Mynſter*, i. e. *The New Minſter*, built by King *Alfred*; and when the Monaſteries were diſſolved, it was made a Cathedral, for a Dean and 12 Prebendaries; but many Lands were ſold from it in the Civil Wars.

At the Eaſt End of the Church ſtood, at the Beginning of the laſt Century, a ſpacious Palace of the Biſhop's, called *Wolveſey*, built by *Henry de Blois*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *A. D.* 1137, who was Brother to King *Stephen*, adorned and fortified with ſeveral Turrets, and almoſt ſurrounded by the River. It was ſeized upon in the Civil Wars, and pulled down, to make Money of the Lead, and other Materials; but ſince the Reſtoration,

ration, Biſhop *Morley* laid out 2,300*l.* to raiſe an handſome Structure for the ſame Uſe; and dying before it was finiſhed, left 500*l.* to compleat it. Over the Door is this Inſcription:

*GEORGIUS MORLEY EPISCOPUS*
*HAS ÆDES PROPRIIS*
*IMPENSIS DE NOVO STRUXIT.*
*A. D. M.DC.LXXXIV.*

He alſo erected a College in the Cathedral Church-Yard, *A. D.* 1672, for 10 Miniſters Widows, and endow'd it with a good Yearly Revenue.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, the late Biſhop, made ſome conſiderable Additions and Improvements to the Palace.

In the South Suburbs of this City is a neat College, which *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of this See, a great Patron and Encourager of Learning, built for a publick School and Seminary to *New College* in *Oxford*, ſettling on it ſuch Revenues as genteely maintain one Warden, ten Fellows, two Maſters, 70 Scholars, three Chaplains, three Clerks, one Organiſt, 16 Choriſters, and other ſtatutable Servants; over the Door of which is an excellent Statue of the Founder, made by Mr. *Cibber*, Father of the Poet Laureat. Till this College was built, he maintain'd 50 poor Scholars at the Univerſity. Near it is a very fair Hoſpital, containing two ſquare Buildings, called St. *Croſſes*, founded by *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, and in his Time Biſhop here; and farther endow'd by *Henry de Beaufort*, Cardinal, for the Relief of 13 Brothers, and all poor Travellers, daily, for ever.

This City is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Burgeſſes, Recorder, and Common Council. The Citizens had formerly the Privilege of over ſeeing the King or Queen's Kitchen, and Laundry, at the Coronation, as the Citizens of *London* had the Care of the Wine Cellar, as *Holliſhed*, and other Chronicles, relate. Here are Weekly two plentiful Markets, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*;

*days*; and three Fairs Annually, *viz.* on *July* 22, *October* 13, and the firſt *Monday* in *Lent*. It ſends two Citizens to Parliament.

This City has given Title to many ancient and noble Families, of which our Hiſtories give us this Account, *viz.*

*Clito*, a noble *Saxon*, at the Time of the Conqueſt, was Earl of *Wincheſter*, but at the coming of the *Normans* he was deprived of his Eſtate and Honour. After him, we find none bearing that Title, till King *John* made

*Saer de Quincy* Earl of *Wincheſter*, who married *Margaret*, the youngeſt Siſter and Coheir of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and by her had one Son and Heir,

*Roger de Quincy*, who married the eldeſt Daughter and Coheir of *Alan*, Lord *Galloway*, in *Scotland*, in whoſe Right he was Conſtable of *Scotland*; but by her had three Daughters only, of whom the Eldeſt was married to *William de Ferrariis*, Earl of *Derby*; the Second, to *Alan de la Zouche*; and the Youngeſt, to *Comine*, Earl of *Buchan*, in *Scotland*; whereupon the Honour was extinct, and ſo continued for a conſiderable Time, till

*Hugh le Deſpencer* was honoured with this Title during Life, by King *Edward* II. whoſe Favourite he was; but it proved fatal both to him and his Son, for they were both put to Death by popular Fury; and the Honour lay dormant again, till King *Edward* IV. revived it, and created

*Lewis de Bruges*, a *Fleming*, Lord of *Gruthuſe*, and Prince of *Steinhuſe*, (who had entertained him in *Flanders*, when he fled thither for Refuge) Earl of *Wincheſter*, giving him a Coat of Arms, not much differing from thoſe of *Roger de Quincy*; but this Lord ſurrendered up his Title ſoon after King *Edward*'s Death, to King *Henry* VII. in whoſe Reign this Title lay vacant, but his Son, King *Henry* VIII. having raiſed

*William Pawlet*, Knight, to be Comptroller of his Houſhold, and afterwards Treaſurer of the ſame, created him, at the Birth of *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, Baron of St. *John*; and afterwards, being made Maſter of the Wards, Knight of the Garter, one of his Execu-

tors,

tors, and of the Council to the Prince, by the ſame King, he was preferred to be Chancellor, created Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and laſt of all Marquis of *Wincheſter*, in his Son, King *Edward* VI's Reign. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Capel*, Knt. by whom he had four Sons, the Eldeſt of which

*John*, commonly call'd Lord St. *John*, ſucceeded him. He was ſummoned to Parliament 15 *Eliz.* the Year after his Father's Death, and was one of the Peers at the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*. He married one of the Daughters and Coheireſſes of *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*, by whom he had alſo Iſſue four Sons, and was ſucceeded by

*William*, the Eldeſt. He was ſummoned to Parliament in his Father's Life-Time, by the Name and Title of Lord St. *John*, of *Baſing*. He married *Anne*, the Daughter of *William* Lord *Howard*, of *Effingham*, and by her had Iſſue one Son, named

*William*, who ſucceeded his Father in his Honour and Eſtate; and marrying *Lucy*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Earl of *Exeter*, had by her ſix Sons, of which the two Eldeſt, *Thomas* and *William*, died in their Father's Life-Time, and the third Son,

*John* was his next Heir, who ſucceeded him in his Title; he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Viſcount *Savage*, of *Rock Savage* in *Cheſhire*, and by her had

*Charles*, his Heir and Succeſſor, called, in his Father's Life-Time, Lord St. *John* of *Baſing*. He had for his ſecond Wife, *Mary*, Daughter of *Emanuel*, Earl of *Sunderland*, and by her had two Sons, *Charles* and *William* He was made Duke of *Bolton* in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *William* III. and Queen *Mary* II. 1689. His Son

*Charles*, called in his Father's Life-Time, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, ſucceeded him, and had Iſſue by *Frances*, Daughter of *William Ramſden*, of *Byron* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq, two Sons, *Charles*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, and the Lord *Henry Pawlet*; and by *Henrietta Crofts*, Daughter of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Naſſau Pawlet*. He was made one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, by his Majeſty King

*George*

*George* I. Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and afterwards Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son,

*Charles*, the preſent Duke of *Bolton*, who is married to the Lady *Anne Vaughan*, Daughter and Heireſs of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Carberry*, but has no Iſſue by her. He is Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of *Southampton*, Warden and Keeper of the *New Foreſt*, and High Steward of *Wincheſter*.

An Infirmary was lately ſet up in this City, by voluntary Subſcription, chiefly owing to the Zeal and Pains of the Rev. Dr. *Alured Clarke*. We are next to ſpeak of

*Southampton*, the chief Town of this County, from whence it takes its Name. It is ſituated between two Rivers, which run, the one on the Weſt Side, which is the *Teſt*, or *Anton*, and the other on the Eaſt, which is the *Alre*, or *Itching*, and fall here into *Southampton-Water*, which is an Arm of the Sea, that runs up to it for ſome Miles, and is ſo deep, that Ships have been built here of 500 Tons. The latter comes down from *Wincheſter*, and the former, which runs into this Water at *Redbridge*, comes from *Stockbridge*, and the Edge of the *New Foreſt*. They are both navigable for ſome Way up the Country, and are particularly uſeful in bringing down Timber, of which, vaſt Quantities lie upon the Shore here, ſome Times for two Miles in Length, from whence it is fetched by the Ship-Builders at *Portſmouth* Dock, for few Ships are built here now.

At St. *Mary*'s Hamlet, a little to the Eaſt, ſtood an old *Roman* Town, call'd *Clauſentum*, which ſignifies, in the *Britiſh* Language, the Port of *Entum*, as *Triſanton* does the Bay of *Anton*; from whence it came to be called, for Brevity Sake, *Hanton*, and the County, *Hantſhire*. The Ruins, which reached as far as the Haven, on the one Side, and beyond the River *Itching*, on the other, particularly, the Trenches of a Caſtle, half a Mile in Compaſs, are ſtill diſcovered in St. *Mary*'s Field, which probably, was one of the Forts erected by the *Romans* to keep out the *Saxons*. After the *Romans* had yielded it to the latter, it was miſerably harraſſed

harraſſed by the *Danes*, who at length took it, *A. D.* 980, and ſeem to have kept it up in a good Condition; becauſe, if the Kings did not make it their Reſidence, it is likely they often reſorted thither, as may appear from this Story.

When *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, had been ſo proſperous, after many Battles, as to become ſole Monarch of *England*, ſome of his fawning and flattering Courtiers endeavoured to perſuade him that his Power was more than human, telling him, *That all Things would obey his Royal Will and Command.* The King being diſpleaſed with ſuch fulſome, if not blaſphemous Flattery, while he was at this Place, reſolving to convince his Courtiers of the Falſeneſs of their Words, commanded his Chair of State to be ſet upon the Shore, juſt as the Tide was riſing; and ſitting down before all his Courtiers, ſpoke to that Element after this Manner:

"Thou art under my Command, and the Ground "which I ſit on is mine, nor has any yet diſobey'd my "Orders, without my ſevere Puniſhment; therefore I "command thee not to come upon my Ground, nor "to wet the Cloaths or Feet of me thy Lord and "Maſter." But the diſreſpectful Waves giving no Heed to his Command, but keeping on their uſual Courſe of Tide, came up, and wet his Royal Feet and Robes; whereupon, he ſuddenly riſing up, broke forth into theſe Expreſſions: "Let all the Inhabitants of the "World know, that vain and weak is the Power of "Kings, and that none is worthy of that Name, or "Title, but he, whoſe Will, being an eternal Law, "the Heaven, and Earth, and Sea obey." After this, he would never ſuffer the Crown to be ſet upon his Head, but preſently crown'd Chriſt's Statue at *Winchester* with it.

In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, his own Book commonly call'd *Domeſday-Book*, ſays, that in the Town of *South-Anton*, the King had 80 Men, or Tenants, in Demeſne, and the whole County is expreſsly call'd *Hancſcyre*, or *Hentſcyre*.

In the Reign of King *Edward* III. when that Prince and

and *Philip de Valois* contended for the Kingdom of *France*, it was burnt down by the *French*; but out of the Aſhes thereof, preſently ſprung up a more conveniently ſituated Town, which remains ſtill, and is waſhed by the two before-mentioned Rivers, fortified with double Ditches, and ſtrong Walls, with Battlements, and Watch Towers, ſome of the ruinous Remains of the laſt are ſtill ſtanding. The Walls are built with very hard Stone, taken up near the Beach of the Sea, * and People flocking to it upon the Account of Trade and Navigation; to encourage and maintain which, King *Richard* II. built a ſtrong Caſtle, of ſquare Stone, upon an high raiſed Mount, that it might be a Defence for the Harbour.

When King *Henry* V. made his firſt Expedition into *France*, he muſtered his Army in this Town, and here diſcovered the deteſtable Conſpiracy of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, Grandfather of King *Edward* IV. who, with the Lord *Scroop*, and Sir *Thomas Grey*, had agreed to deſtroy him, and ruin his intended Enterprize; but being diſcovered, they were immediately condemned and beheaded, and buried in the Chapel of *God's Houſe*, at *Southampton*; and then the King went his intended Voyage againſt the *French* King, who, it is ſaid, had ſent thoſe three Noblemen a Million of Gold, to perpetrate that Fact.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Lord Mayor of *London*, and Keeper of Queen *Margaret*'s Wardrobe, was Cuſtomer of *Southampton*, which ſhews that this was a flouriſhing Port at that Time, or ſo great

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* *They have a Method here, as well as in ſeveral other Parts of the County, of breaking the Force of the Waves, by laying a Bank of the Sea Ore, as they call it, (which is compoſed of long and ſlender Filaments, like pilled Hemp, very tough and durable; this is thrown up by the Sea, and ſecured with Stakes, and anſwers the End better than Walls of Stone,* or *Cliff) by which Means they preſerve conſiderable Quantities of Land for Paſturage, that otherwiſe would be overflow'd by the riſing Waves.*

a Man would not have born that Office; and formerly, all the *Canary* Wines that were brought to *England* were firſt landed here, which brought great Trade and Treaſure to the Town; but the *London* Merchants, finding an Inconveniency by the Delay of their Wines, before they came to their Hands, purchaſed the Privilege of the Corporation, and accordingly had their Wines brought directly to *London*, which tended very much to the Injury of the Town.

In 1512, the Lord *Thomas Grey*, Marquis of *Dorſet*, when he was ſent on an Expedition to *Spain*, to aſſiſt King *Ferdinand* againſt the *French*, rendezvouſed his Forces in this Town, and embarked for it. Here alſo the Emperor *Charles* V. went on Board the *Engliſh* Fleet 10 Years after, which conveyed him to *Spain*.

In the Year 1554, *Philip*, then Prince of *Spain*, who afterwards reigned by the Name of *Philip* II. landed here when he came to marry *Mary* I. Queen of *England*.

This Town, Mr. *Camden* ſays, was, in his Time, famous for the Number and Neatneſs of the Buildings, for the Riches of the Inhabitants, and the great Reſort of Merchants; but it is not now in the ſame Condition as formerly; for having loſt moſt of its Trade by the before-mention'd, and other Accidents, it has alſo loſt many of its Inhabitants. There are ſome Merchants here that carry on the *Port* and *French* Wine Trade, but their greateſt Dealings are with *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*. There are, indeed, others, who trade to *Newfoundland* for Fiſh, which they carry to the *Streights*, &c.

The Officers in this Town to take Care of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, are, a Collector, a Cuſtomer inward, and another outward, a Comptroller, Searcher, and other inferior Officers. The Dock is ſuppoſed to be in the Place where the *Roman* Fort anciently ſtood, and a Golden Coin was not long ſince dug up thereabouts.

It has one Street near a Mile in Length, which leads directly down to the Key, at which Ships of conſiderable Burthen may ride. It is a Town and County, governed

governed by a Mayor, nine Juſtices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs, 24 Common Council Men, and as many Burgeſſes, having a Right to chuſe Members for Parliament. It being a County of itſelf, it is independent of the Lord-Lieutenant of this Shire, which Privilege was given it by King *Henry* VIII. The Mayor is alſo Admiral of the Liberties from *South Sea* Caſtle, to that of *Hurſt*, near *Lymington*.

Here are three Markets Weekly, *viz.* on *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, which much enrich the Town, and four good Fairs, *viz.* on *Shrove Tueſday*, the Feaſt of St. *Mark*, *April* 25, the *Tueſday* before *Trinity-Monday*, and on the *Tueſday* after St. *Andrew*'s Day. Proviſions are very plentiful and cheap at them, the Land producing Corn and Paſtures, and the Sea many Sorts of Fiſh, as Soals, Lobſters, *&c.* which are as good as any in *England*.

As this Town claims the Prerogative of a Court of Judicature for all criminal Caſes, an Aſſize of *Oyer* and *Terminer* is generally held here once in three Years, when the Judge takes it in his Progreſs from *Wincheſter* to *Sarum*.

There are five Churches for the Inhabitants, who are not ſo numerous at preſent, but that fewer might be ſufficient for them; theſe Churches are *Holy Croſs*, St. *Michael*'s, St. *John*'s, St. *Lawrence*, and *All Hallows*, and one for the *French*, which, with a good Hoſpital, called *God's Houſe*, do much adorn the Town; where are alſo a Free-School, founded by King *Edward* VI. and a Charity-School, founded in 1713, and ſupported by a voluntary Subſcription of above 80 *l. per Annum*; in which 30 Boys are cloathed, and inſtructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, and the Principles of the Church of *England*.

Several Noblemen have taken their Title of Honour from this Town, *viz.*

*Oſric*, who was Earl of *Southampton* in the Reign of *Ethelbert*, *Anno* 860, and is famous for his brave Encounters with the *Danes*. After him

*Ælfegus*, was Earl of *Southampton*, in the Reign of

King *Edgar*, as *Dugdale* tells us, but we have no other Mention of him in other Hiſtories, but that he died *Anno* 981. To him ſucceeded in the Reign of King *Canutus* the *Dane*,

*Alfelme*, whoſe Daughter *Ailiva*, was married to that King, and was Mother of *Harold* his Son, who was his Succeſſor in this Realm, After him we read of

*Bogo*, or *Beauvois*, Earl of *Southampton*, who, at the Time of the Conqueſt, was a powerful *Saxon* Lord, of that Spirit, that he could not bear the *Norman* Yoke; and therefore gathering an Army of *Engliſh*, *Danes*, and *Welſh*, reſolved to maintain his Liberty. The *Normans* gave him Battle at *Cardiff* in *Glamorganſhire*, *Anno* 1070, and defeated him; whereupon he fled to *Carliſle*, and we hear no more of him. After this *Beauvois*, was find no Perſon bearing this Honour, till King *Henry* VIII, conferr'd it on

*William Fitz Williams*, whoſe Mother was *Lucy*, Daughter and Coheireſs of *John Nevil*, Marquis *Montacute*. He was a Perſon of great Worth and Merit, being made Admiral againſt the *French*, Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, Captain of *Guiſnes*, Knight of the Garter, and laſtly, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord Privy-Seal. He died in an Expedition againſt *Scotland*, without Iſſue Male; and ſo this Honour was dormant, till

*Thomas Wriotheſley*, or *Wrythe*, who had been before created Baron of *Tichfield* in this County, by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg* 35, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and one of the Knights of the Garter; and being made one of that King's Executors, and Council to the Prince *Edward*, his Son, was three Days before the Coronation of King *Edward* VI. made Earl of *Southampton*. He died at *Southampton-Houſe* (then called *Lincoln-Place*) in *Holbourn*, *July* 30, 1550. And

*Henry*, his only Son and Heir, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He went with *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* to *Cadiz*, 40 *Eliz.* was General of the Horſe in *Ireland*, when that Earl was Deputy there, and afterwards appeared with him in the Inſurrection in *London*, which coſt

coſt *Eſſex* his Head; but this Earl was pardoned, and being kept in Priſon till King *James* I. came to the Crown, obtained his Liberty, and was reſtored to his Honour by Act of Parliament: He afterwards got into that Prince's Favour, and was made Knight of the Garter, Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*, and Caſtle of *Cariſbrook*, and then renew'd his Patent for the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Southampton*, with the like Privileges that he formerly enjoyed. He died *November* 10, 1624, and left

*Thomas* his Heir and Succeſſor. He was a Perſon of great Prudence and ſincere Affection to King *Charles* I. whom he faithfully ſerved in all his Troubles, and firmly adhered to his Son King *Charles* II. at whoſe Reſtoration he was made a Knight of the Garter, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*. He died at *Southampton Houſe* in *Holbourn*, *May* 16, 1667, and was buried at *Tichfield*, among his Anceſtors. He left no Heirs-Male, but had ſeveral Daughters; one of which, named *Rachael*, was married to the late unhappy Nobleman, the Lord *Ruſſel*, beheaded in 1683, by whom ſhe had one Son, whoſe Name keeps up the Memory of her Family, being *Wriotheſley*, as was that of her Great Grandſon, late Duke of *Bedford*. After his Death this Honour was vacant ſome Years, till King *Charles* II. raiſed it to a Dukedom, and created his natural Son,

*Charles Fitzroy*, by the Ducheſs of *Cleveland*, Duke of *Southampton*, which Title he enjoy'd alone till the Death of his Mother; but when ſhe died, he aſſumed that of Duke of *Cleveland*, being the oldeſt Honour, and was ſucceeded in both by his Son and Heir

*William*, the preſent Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*. The next Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Portſmouth*, which is the Key of *England*, and its only regular Fortification. This Town owes its Riſe to the Decay of *Port-Peris*, or *Porcheſter*, which, in the Time of the *Romans*, was a Sea-Port of great Note; but the Harbour being almoſt abandon'd by the Sea, the Inhabitants, that is, the greateſt Part, removed into the little Iſland of *Portſea*, and built the Town of *Portſmouth*,

*mouth*, which is very populous, eſpecially in the Time of War, as Mr. *Camden* ſays; but the Buſineſs of the Navy is ſo much encreaſed ſince his Time, that it is now always ſo, and having a Port, many remarkable Things have happened in it; for

*Maud* the Empreſs, when ſhe came into this Nation to contend with King *Stephen* for the Crown, landed here, *Anno* 1140. King *Henry* III. alſo, in the Year 1229, intending to invade *France*, muſtered the greateſt Army that ever was raiſed in *England* near this Place, but his Ally, the Duke of *Bretagne*, deceiving him, he was forced to diſband it.

In the Reign of King *Richard* II. the *French* burnt this Town, but it recovered itſelf again ſoon; for within ſix Years after, when the *French* appeared again, inſulting the Coaſts, the People of this Port ſent out ſome Ships, fought the Enemy, ſlew all but nine, and took all their Ships. Being encouraged with this Succeſs, they again, two Years after, entered the *Seine*, ſunk four of their Ships, took many, and burnt one of the *French* Admiral's ſmall Ships, which he had built for Pleaſure, the fineſt Veſſel of that Sort in *France* or *England*, returning with a Booty of Wines and Merchandize.

A Thouſand Sail of the biggeſt Ships may ride in Safety in *Portſmouth* Haven, the Mouth of which is not ſo broad as the *Thames* at *Weſtminſter*, and that ſecured on *Goſport* Side by *Charles* Fort, *James* Fort, *Borough* Fort, and *Block-Houſe* Fort, which has a Platform of above 20 great Guns, level with the Water. On the other Side of *Portſmouth* ſtands *South Sea* Caſtle, built by King *Henry* VIII. The Government has, within theſe few Years, bought more Ground for additional Works, and no Doubt it may be made impregnable; for a ſhallow Water may be brought quite round it. The Yards, the Docks, and Store houſes, where all the Furniture is laid up in the exacteſt Order, ſo that the Workmen can find any Implement in the Dark, exceed Imagination; as do the immenſe Quantities of all Sorts of Military and Naval Stores. The Rope-Houſe is 870 Feet long, one continued Room, of almoſt a Quarter of a Mile

in

in Length. Cables are ſome times made here, which require 100 Men to work at them; and ſo hard is the Labour, that they can work but four Hours in the Day. The ſmalleſt Number of Men continually employed in this Yard, is upwards of 1000, and that but barely ſufficient.

Here is alſo a good Counterſcarp, and double Moat, with Ravelins in the Ditch, and double Paliſadoes, and advanced Works, to cover the Place from any Approach, where it may be practicable. The Strength of the Town is alſo conſiderably augmented on the Land Side, by the Fortifications raiſed of late Years about the Docks and Yards, and thoſe Parts made a particular Strength by themſelves; and tho' they are indeed in ſome Senſe independent of one another, yet they cover and ſtrengthen one another, ſo that they cannot be ſeparately attack'd on that Side, while they are both in the ſame Hands.

Theſe Docks and Yards are now like a Town by themſelves, and a Kind of Marine Corporation in themſelves, there being particular large Rows of Dwellings built at the pubiick Charge, within the new Works, for all the principal Officers of the Place, eſpecially the Commiſſioner, the Agent of the Victualling, and the like.

The Fortifications were began by King *Edward* IV. who built two Forts of Free Stone, at the Entrance of the Harbour, and King *Henry* VII. made it a Garriſon for the Defence of the Coaſts, which was found to be of great Uſe in the Reign of his Son and Succeſſor, King *Henry* VIII, when the *French* made ſeveral Attempts upon this Town, more particularly *Anno* 1545, when they came into the Haven with ſix Gallies, and engaged the *Engliſh* Ships lying in the Harbour, but were not able to make their Way into the Port, and landed in the Iſle of *Wight*; yet *Francis* I. the *French* King, notified by his Ambaſſadors to his Confederates, that his Ships had taken *Portſmouth*. Sir *George Carew*'s Ship, the *Mary Roſe*, was ſunk in this Engagement, but it was by the too great Weight of its

own Ordnance, and not by any Damage received from the Enemy.

Queen *Elizabeth*, at great *Expence*, added new Works to the old Fortifications, ſo that there ſeem'd nothing wanting to make it a compleat Fortreſs: She alſo placed a Garriſon here, of which ſome Part keep Guard Night and Day at the Town-Gates, and others are ſet upon the Top of the Church Tower, where, by the Ringing of a Bell, they give Notice what Horſe and Foot are advancing towards the Town, and by waving of Colours, ſhew from what Quarter they come.

In King *Charles* I's Reign, *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, coming hither to embark on his ſecond Expedition againſt the *French*, was ſtabbed by *John Felton*, a Lieutenant in his Army, inſtigated to it by his private Reſentments, for being neglected in the Preferments that had lately fallen, of which he had ſome Promiſes made him by the Duke, who being no Favourite of the People, tho' he was of the King, he thought he ſhould have the common Applauſe for ſo wicked a Piece of Revenge.

The Parliament, during the Civil Wars againſt King *Charles* I. having the Fleet on their Side, eaſily ſecured all the Sea Ports of *England*, and this among the reſt; but that they had a Principle of Loyalty, which Force had ſmother'd only, and not extinguiſhed, appear'd by their ſo eaſily declaring for General *Monk* in 1659, when he was advancing the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

After the Settlement of that Prince upon the Throne, Queen *Catherine* arrived here from *Portugal*, *May* 24, 1662, the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal Perſons of the Town waiting upon her at her Landing, in their Formalities She ſtay'd here five Days before the King came to her, but the next Day after his Arrival they were joined together in Marriage in this Town, where it was alſo conſummated.

In the Reign of King *James* II. the Officers of his Army began in this Place, firſt of all to ſhew their Diſlike of that Prince's Proceedings in Favour of Popery;

ry; for Colonel *Beaumont*, who commanded the Duke of *Berwick*'s Regiment in his Abſence, and five other Captains, refuſed to admit the *Iriſh* Papiſts, according to the Duke's Order, which bold Step gave King *James* a Taſte of what Obedience he was to expect from Proteſtant Captains in a Popiſh Cauſe. Theſe Officers were all impriſon'd, and had not the Revolution freed them from the Danger they were in, it might have coſt them their Lives; for the Authority then reigning would not have borne ſuch Oppoſition.

The Civil Government of this Corporation, is by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament; hath two Markets Weekly, on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*; and a Fair Yearly on *July* 1. The Town lies low, ſo the Air is neither wholeſome, nor the Streets cleanly, but Buſineſs and Profit diſpenſe with ſuch ſmall Inconveniences.

We do not find that this Town, tho' always very conſiderable, did ever give any honorary Title to the Nobility, 'till King *Charles* II. created one of his Female Favourites, *Louiſa de Querovail*, Baroneſs *Petersfield*, Counteſs of *Farnham*, and Ducheſs of *Portſmouth*, for Life, *Auguſt* 6, 1673. She had only one Son by him, *Charles Lewis*, late Duke, and Father of the preſent Duke of *Richmond*.

After the Death of the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth*, the Title lay dormant, 'till his preſent Majeſty was pleaſed to create the Right Hon. *John Wallop*, Lord Viſcount *Lymington*, Earl of *Portſmouth*, in the Year 1743. The next Place to be ſpoken of is

*Lymington*, a Borough and Market-Town, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, which ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament; the Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs annually on *May* 1, and *September* 21.

The Town ſtands upon an Hill, and about a Quarter of a Mile from it are the Salt Works, which uſed to ſupply the greateſt Part of the Weſt of *England* with Salt, 'till that Trade was ſpoiled by the Merchants of

*Lever-*

*Liverpool*, who ſend the *Cheſhire* Salt up the *Severn* Channel, and afford it cheaper, which makes moſt Cuſtomers.

The Sea comes up within a Mile of the Town, and tho' the River on which it ſtands is not navigable very far up, yet here it makes a very good Port, commodious for Shipping, and there is a Key, and Officers appointed for the Management of the Cuſtoms; and ſeveral Ship-Builders.

This Town in the Rebellion againſt King *James* II. by the Duke of *Monmouth*, was famous for its Mayor, Colonel *Thomas Dore*'s declaring for him immediately upon his landing at *Lime*, and raiſing an Hundred Men to join and aſſiſt him; but before he compaſſed his Deſign, the King's Army was victorious and prevented him, and becauſe he was not actually in the Rebellion, but only intentionally, King *James* thought him an Object of Mercy, and pardon'd him; which Favour, tho' great, yet he was ſo averſe to Popery, that he joined heartily in the Revolution, but never obtained any other Reward for his Services, than to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Lord *Lucas*'s Regiment of Foot.

The late Duke of *Monmouth*, after his Forces had been routed at *Sedgmore*, was making to this Town, hoping, that by the Aſſiſtance of Colonel *Dore*, he might have got on Board a Ship and ſo made his Eſcape; but he was apprehended before he could reach this Town. The next Place to be ſpoken of is

*Chriſt-Church*, near the Conflux of the *Avon*, and the *Stour*, which laſt comes out of *Dorſetſhire*. This is a ſmall Borough-Town, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Common-Council. It was anciently called *Twinamburn*, on Account of its Situation between the before mention'd Rivers, and is now commonly called *Chriſt-Church*, from the Dedication of the Church to Chriſt. Over one of the Gates is the Statue of *Bevis*, the famous Earl of *Southampton*, of whom ſeveral romantick and fabulous Stories have been related.

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The Trade of this Town is chiefly in making Silk Stockings, aud ſome Cloathing.

Here was a ſtrong Caſtle, built by *Richard de Ridvers*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, to whom King *Henry* I. gave this Town in Fee. The Manor was afterwards conveyed by *Avelina de Fortibus*, Counteſs of *Devonſhire*, to *Edward* I. And in the Reign of *Edward* IV. Sir *Thomas de Weſt*, Anceſtor of the Lord *Delawar*, was Governor of it. There was a Collegiate Church here before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, which was built in the Time of the *Saxons*, but falling to decay, it was reſtored by *Ralph Flambard*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who had been Dean of it, and he changed its former Name of *Trinity* to that of *Chriſt*.

The Market here is on *Mondays*, and the Fairs on *October* 7, and *Trinity-Thurſday*.

Here are ſeveral Officers employed to look after the Cuſtoms, but it is rather to prevent Merchants ſmuggling their Goods in theſe remote Parts, than in Expectation of raiſing Money by that Impoſt on Merchandize, there being no foreign Trade maintained worth mentioning. The next Place to be ſpoken of is

*Peterſfield*, a Borough and Market-Town, lying in the Road between *Portſmouth* and *London*, and therefore accommodated with good Inns. The Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *June* 29, and *November* 30, Annually.

It is pretty populous, and tho' it cannot be cal'ed rich, it is not poor, nor are the Houſes ill built. It ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament. The next Place to be ſpoken of is

*Stockbridge*, which is a Borough by Preſcription, and another noted Thorough fare Town, with ſome good Inns, in the South Weſt Road from *London*; but its Market is declined, and it is a poor Place, ſo mean, that they had like (*Anno* 1693) to have loſt their Charter for Bribery. It is governed by a Bailiff, Conſtable, and Serjeant. The Bailiff of the Place, who is generally an Inn Keeper, or ſome Dependant on him, is the Returning Officer. It has no Market, the Fairs

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are on *June* 29, and *Holy Thurſday*. It ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament.

The ingenious Sir *Richard Steele* once ſtood a Candidate for this Town, and tho' he was powerfully oppoſed, yet carried his Election, by a Stratagem, which made all the Women of his Side: Having made a great Entertainment for the Burgeſſes and their Wives, and after having been very free and facetious among them, he took up a large Apple, and ſtuck it full of Guineas, and declared it the Prize of that Man, whoſe Wife ſhould be firſt brought to bed after that Day Nine Months. This occaſioned a great deal of Mirth, and what with the Entertainment, and with the Hopes of getting the Prize, the good Women prevail'd on their Huſbands to vote for Sir *Richard*, whom they to this Day commemorate; and, as it is ſaid, once made a ſtrong Puſh to get a ſtanding Order of the Corporation made, that no Man ſhould be received as a Candidate for that Borough, who did not offer himſelf upon the ſame Terms.

Sir *Richard*, not long after, complemented the Bailiff, Mr. *Snow*, by dedicating a Treatiſe to him, *On the Importance of* Dunkirk, then not demoliſhed, as it ought to have been by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, but, for ſome Expreſſions therein, which rather deſerved a Reward, he was expelled the Houſe.

This Town has been of ſpecial Note for Wheelwrights and Carpenters. We ſhall next ſpeak of

*Andover*, called by the *Saxons*, *Andeafaran*, *i. e.* The Ferry, or Paſſage, over the River *Ande*. It is a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, a great Thorough fare, lying in the Weſtern Road from *London*, pleaſantly ſeated on the Side of Downs, which makes it both healthy and delightful, a populous and thriving Place.

The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council-Men, and has the Privilege of electing Members of Parliament. It has a great Market every *Saturday*, and two Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *May* 1, and *November* 6. *Weyhill* Fair which

which is ſo famous, and kept on *September* 29, is near this Town, but takes its Name from the adjoining Village, which is of Note for nothing elſe.

The Fair is reckoned to be as great as any in *England*, for many Commodities, and for Sheep indiſputably the biggeſt, the Farmers coming out of the South, North, and Eaſt, to buy the *Dorſetſhire* Ewes here. It is alſo a great Hop and Cheeſe Fair, the firſt being brought out of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, and the latter out of *Wiltſhire*, *Gloceſterſhire*, and *Somerſetſhire*.

Here is a Free School founded by *John Hanſdon*, *A. D.* 1569, and an Hoſpital for the Maintenance of ſix Men, built and endowed by *John Pollen*, Eſq; who was Repreſentative for this Borough, in ſeveral Parliaments, in the Reign of King *William* III.

This Town gives Title to the eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Berkſhire*, who is always call'd Lord *Andover*. On the Skirts of the Foreſt of *Chute*, ſtands

*Whitchurch*, a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, not taken Notice of by Mr. *Camden*, from whence we may conclude, that either it is of no great Antiquity, or that it was of little or no Repute in his Time. It is governed by a Mayor, and chooſes Burgeſſes for Parliament.

The Town is in a mean Condition, yet has a Market on *Fridays* Weekly, and Fairs Annually, *viz.* on *Whit-Monday*, the third *Thurſday* in *June*, and *October* 28. Having now ſpoken of all the Parliamentary Boroughs, we come to the other Market-Towns, the firſt of which is

*Kingſclear*, famous for having been anciently the Seat of the *Saxon* Kings, as the Name may imply. It is now a well frequented Market-Town, and gives Name to the Hundred in which it is. The Market is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fair uncertain. This Town is in the Road between *Oxford* and *Baſingſtoke*. The next Place we are to ſpeak of, is

*Odiam*, or *Odiham*, a ſmall Market-Town, where was formerly a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Royal Palace. The Caſtle was ſtrongly beſieged, *Anno* 1216. the 18*th* of King

King *John*, by *Lewis*, the Dauphin of *France*, and the Barons Army, for 15 Days together, being maintained by 13 Men only in it, for all that Time. King *Henry* II. gave it, with *Killingworth* Caſtle, to *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who repaired them both, and reſign'd them into the King's Hands. *David* II. King of *Scots*, was kept Priſoner here in King *Edward* III's Reign.

This Place is famous for giving Birth to Mr. *William Lily*, who wrote the Grammar, which, with ſome Alterations, was commanded by Act of Parliament, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, to be taught in all Schools. He died Maſter of St. *Paul*'s School, *London*, *Anno* 1522.

The Market here is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs Annually on *July* 7, and the *Saturday* before *Midlent-Sunday*. The next Place to be ſpoken of is

*Baſingſtoke*, a good Market Town, and a great Thorough-fare, lying in the Weſtern Road Forty five Miles from *London*. Near it is a Brook, famous for Plenty of Trouts. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſeven Aldermen, ſeven Burgeſſes, &c. and has a great Market on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, for Corn, eſpecially for Barley, becauſe its Inhabitants are many of them Malſters, of whom there are in this Town ſome of the richeſt in *England*.

Of late Years the Manufactures of Druggets, Shalloons, and ſuch ſlight Goods, have been carried on here with good Succeſs. The Fairs are on *Michaelmas* Day and *Whit Wedneſday*.

Our Hiſtories relate a bloody Battle, that was fought near this Town between the *Saxons* and the *Danes*, *Anno* 871. *William* the firſt Lord *Sands*, built a curious Chappel on a Hill in this Town, which he dedicated to the *Holy Ghoſt*. Upon the Roof of it the Hiſtory of the Apoſtles, Prophets, and Diſciples of Chriſt, is very beautifully deſcribed. He lies buried in it. Here are three Charity-Schools, in which 32 Boys, and 24 Girls, are taught and cloath'd: In one of the Schools 12 Boys are taught, cloath'd, and maintained, by the *Skinners* Company in *London*; the 24 Girls are taught and cloath'd

cloath'd at the Expence of a Lady of Quality.

Not far from this Town the Lord *Sards* had a very neat Seat, call'd the *Vine*, from the Vines planted there, tho' more for Shade, ſays *Camden*, than Fruit. It is now the Seat of *Anthony Chute*, Eſq; Member for *Newport*, in the Iſle of *Wight*. Not far from this Town, to the N. E. ſtands

*Baſing*, a Place made famous by its Lords, who took their Surnames from it, as the Lords St. *John* of *Baſing*, the Lords *Poyning*, of *Baſing*; for *Hugh*, the laſt Lord of *Baſing*, of that Family, having only one Daughter, *Conſtantia*, who was Heireſs to this Part of his Eſtate, and marrying into the Family of the *Pawlets*, was Grandmother of that *William Pawlet*, who was made Lord St. *John* of *Baſing*, by King *Henry* VIII. and afterwards Earl of *Wincheſter*, by King *Edward* VI.

This Lord was deſcended of a younger Family of the *Pawlets*, of *Hinton* St. *George*, in *Somerſetſhire*: He having ſpent his Fortune, went to Court upon Truſt, and got into ſuch Favour, that he ſerved King *Henry* VII. King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* I. and Queen *Elizabeth*, in the high Offices of Comptroller, and Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Lord Chancellor, *&c.* in which laſt he continued all his Time, and died at 97 Years of Age.

It was by his Counſels, in a great Meaſure, that the Duke of *Northumberland*'s Deſign, in ſettling the Lady *Jane Grey* on the Throne, was prevented; for which, the Queens *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, continued him in the Treaſurer's Office, which he enjoyed 30 Years, being (as he ſaid of himſelf, when he was aſk'd, how he preſerved himſelf in that Place thro' ſo many Changes of Government?) not an Oak, but an Oſier.

He built a Seat here, both for Largeneſs and Beauty wonderfully magnificent, which being left to his Succeſſors, *John*, and two *Williams*, was, by the ſecond *William*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, made a Garriſon for King *Charles* I. in the Beginning of his Wars with the Parliament, and much diſtreſſed the Rebel Party, by the Command it had on the *Weſtern* Roads, inſomuch that

that *Baſing-Houſe* was ſeveral Times beſieged by their Forces, under Col. *Norton*, Col. *Morley*, and Sir *William Waller*, who greatly diſtreſs'd, but could not take it.

When the King's Cauſe declin'd every where, *Cromwell* came with his victorious Forces out of the Weſt, and attack'd *Baſing Houſe*, and ſo vigorouſly puſhed on the Siege, that the Defendants ſaw it impoſſible for them to hold out as they had formerly done, and deſired a Parley; but the General was reſolved to chaſtize them for their obſtinate Loyalty, and would hearken to no Propoſals, intending to take it by Storm; having therefore poſted his Army about the Houſe, the Attack was began, and Sir *Hardreſſe Waller*'s and Col. *Montague*'s Regiments having forced the Works of the Beſieged, mounted the Walls, and got into the Houſe, before the Defendants perceived the Danger they were in; many of them were put to the Sword, Major *Cuffle* was kill'd by Major General *Harriſon*, and 400 Priſoners were taken; among whom was the brave Marquis himſelf, and Sir *Robert Peake*, who commanded the Garriſon under him. It was taken *October* 14, 1645.

*Hugh Peters* was at the taking of this Houſe, and being come to *London*, to make a Report of it to the Parliament, ſaid, it was an Houſe fit for an Emperor to dwell in, it was ſo ſpacious and beautiful. The Marquis, from this Action, call'd this Houſe, *Love-Loyalty*, which Name he had cauſed to be written with a Diamond in every Window, as if he would have it a perpetual Monument of his Loyalty to his Prince; but this Name ſo provoked the Enemy, that they burnt it to the Ground. Here was a Bed, it is ſaid, valued at 1400 *l.* and the Plunder was ſo great, that a private Soldier got 300 *l.* in Money.

This Marquis's Loyalty was the more extraordinary, becauſe it came from a Catholick Subject to a Proteſtant Prince.

The Duke of *Bolton*, Grandfather to the preſent, built ſome convenient Lodgings out of the Ruins of *Baſing-Houſe*, but the chief Seat of that Family is at *Hackwood Park*, about a Mile diſtant from it, where he

he raiſed himſelf a ſtately Palace; ſo that now the preſent Duke of *Bolton* has three noble Seats, *viz. Abbotſtone*, *Baſing*, and *Hackwood*, all of them almoſt in Sight of each other. The next Place we are to treat of, is

*Alton*, a little Market-Town, between *Farnham* in *Surry*, and *Alresford* in the *London* Road. King *Alfred* gave it by Will to the Keeper of *Leodre*. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on *Auguſt* 10.

This Place gave Name to *William de Alton*, a *Dominican* Friar, who wrote in King *Edward*'s II's Days, and aſſerted, that the Virgin *Mary* was polluted with Original Sin, as all Mankind are. Friar *Pitts*, famous in Foreign Parts in King *James* I's Reign, was born near this Town; he was the Jeſuit *Sanders*'s Nephew, and died Dean of *Verdun* in *Lorrain*. The next Place we are to mention, is

*Alresford*, a Market and Borough-Town, lying in the Road between *Wincheſter* and *London*: It is governed by a Bailiff and eight Burgeſſes, but ſends no Members to Parliament. It has a good Market on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and two Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *Holy Thurſday*, and *Midſummer* Day.

This Place, on *May* Day, 1610, was burnt down by a Fire that broke out in ſeveral Places at the ſame Time, and ſpared not the Church or Market-Houſe. Before this Fire, there was not one poor Perſon who received Alms in the Pariſh. The Town is reſtored again ſince, and appears much handſomer than it did before, the Market-Houſe, and many private Houſes, being built with Brick.

From this Place, to *Alton*, there goes a *Roman* Highway, Part of which ſerves for an Head or Stank, to a great Pond, or little Lake, in this Town.

Between this Town, and the Head of the *Itching*, are three noble Seats, *viz.* one at *Chilton Candover*, the Reſidence of Sir *Robert Worſeley*; another call'd, *The Grange*, built for Sir *Robert Henly*, by *Inigo Jones*, now the Seat of *Anthony Henley*, Eſq; and the third, *Abbotſtone*, the Seat of the Duke of *Bolton*. We are to ſpeak next of

*Rumſey*, call'd by the *Saxons*, *Rumſeg*, a large and ancient Town, in the Road from *Southampton* to *Saliſbury*. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſix Aldermen, and 12 Burgeſſes, *&c.* It is much inhabited by Clothiers, and has a good Market on *Saturdays* Weekly, and three Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *Eaſter Monday*, *Auguſt* 15, and St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*. The next Place we are to mention, is

*Buſh-waltham*, which gives Name to the Foreſt adjoining, where the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* had formerly a ſtately Seat, but it was ruined in the late Civil Wars. The Market here is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fair on the Firſt of *Auguſt*. The next Place to be ſpoken of, is

*Fordingbridge*, a Market-Town, giving Name to the adjoining Hundred. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on *Auguſt* 28.

Near this Town is a Camp upon an Hill, call'd *Cod's-Hill*, now over-grown with Oaks. One Side of it is ſteep, and the other Side double trench'd.

The Town was much larger than it now is, becauſe it hath ſuffer'd much by Fire at ſeveral Times, and the Houſes not rebuilt. The next Place we are to ſpeak of, is

*Fareham*, a little Market-Town, the Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *June* 29. This was one of the Places that gave Title to the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, who was alſo Counteſs of *Fareham*.

*Havant*, another Market Town, of no great Conſideration, lies on the N. E. Side of *Portſmouth*. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on *October* 6. The laſt Market Town we are to ſpeak of, is

*Ringwood*, or *Regnewood*, in Domeſday Book called, *Rinceived*, anciently named *Regnum*, it lies on the N. W. Side of the County, on the River *Avon*, and in the Time of the *Romans* was inhabited by a People called *Regni*, as we may gather not only by the Remainder of their Name in that of this Town, implying *The Wood of the Regni*, but from the Courſe of *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, the Places to and from it exactly anſwering the Diſtances therein mentioned.

That

That this Town was anciently a Place of ſome Eminence, ſeems probable, from the adjacent Hundred, which derives its Name from it, but it is of little Note now, otherwiſe than for its Weekly Market, which is very much frequented, and is kept on *Wedneſdays*. The chief Commodities ſold there are Corn and Cattle. The Fair is on *June* 29.

Near this Town the Duke of *Monmouth*, after his Army was routed at *Sedgmore*, in *July*, 1685, was taken in a Peaſe-Field, and with him the Lord *Grey*, and a *German* Count, who accompanied him, by the Lord *Lumley*, who carried them all Priſoners to this Town, and kept them there, till Orders came from King *James* II. to bring them up to *London*, where the Duke was ſoon after beheaded.

The *Avon* runs from hence to *Chriſt-Church*, already mentioned, and at that Town, uniting with the *Stour*, paſſes on in one Stream for ſome Space, and empties itſelf with that into the Sea, at one Mouth.

*Ptolemy* calls this River *Alaun*, and Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion, that this is the true Name, becauſe there are ſeveral Villages lying upon it, that bear ſome Similitude to it, as *Allinton*, and *Allingham*, or *Ellingham*, for he thinks it not probable that ſo many Rivers in *England* ſhould be called by the general Name *Avon*, which, in the *Britiſh* Language, ſignifies a River, and have no particular Name of Diſtinction. We will now ſteer our Courſe from the *Avon* Eaſtward, and there we meet firſt with

*New-Foreſt*, the Name at firſt given it, tho' now it is almoſt 700 Years old. This Place is a plain Monument of King *William* the Conqueror's arbitrary Power and Tyranny. It was, before he turned it into a Foreſt, a Country well inhabited, having many Villages and Towns, to which belonged 36 Mother-Churches, all which he deſtroyed, turning the poor Inhabitants to ſeek themſelves Habitations where they could find them, and placing in their Rooom wild Beaſts for his own Pleaſure. This was done *Reg.* 14. *A. D.* 1080: and for this Impiety to God, and Cruelty to his Fellow Creatures,

he was remarkably purſued and puniſhed by the Divine Vengeance, to the third Generation; for two of his Sons, *Richard* and *William Rufus*, afterwards King of *England*, both loſt their Lives in this Foreſt. *Richard* was gored to Death by a Deer, but ſome ſay poiſoned with a peſtilential Blaſt; and *William* was ſhot by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, as he was purſuing his Game here; and *Henry*, his Grandſon, by *Robert Curthoſe*, his eldeſt Son, was caught by the Head in the Boughs of a Tree, like *Abſalom*, as he was hunting, and there hang'd till he died.

*Leland* writes, that the Place where King *William Rufus* was kill'd, was, in his Time, called *Thorougham*, and that a Chapel was then ſtanding in it. The Warden of this Foreſt has always been ſome Perſon of great Rank; *Leland* ſays, the Office belonged anciently to the Earls of *Arundel*, by Inheritance; but it is at preſent in the Hands of his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*. There are nine Walks in it, each of which has a Keeper; and it has two Rangers, beſides a Bow bearer, Offices held by Gentlemen of the County, who have alſo ſeveral Privileges in it, ſuch as Wood, feeding of Cattle, *&c.* In the laſt Century this Foreſt was well ſtored with Red Deer, and their Stags were remarkably large. Near this Foreſt is

*Malwood Caſtle*, the Area, or Platform of which is almoſt ſquare, and on its Banks, or Works, which are ſingle, and not very great, there are ſeveral Oak-Trees, among which, it is pretended, is that very Tree on which Sir *Walter Tyrrel*'s Arrow glanced, when he ſhot the King. By this Caſtle King *John* founded a ſmall Monaſtery, called

*Beaulieu*, from its pleaſant Situation. It was famous before the Diſſolution, for its being an inviolable Sanctuary, and ſafe Refuge for all Criminals; for in thoſe ſuperſtitious Ages, it was thought a moſt unpardonable Sin, to take from thence the moſt bloody Murderers, or Traitors, that fled thither for Protection: But in this, our Anceſtors out-did the true Platform of ſuch Temples of Mercy, as they called them, the *Jewiſh* Cities

Cities of Refuge, and imitated the *Roman Aſyla*, for *Moſes* commanded, that ſuch as were guilty of Wilful Murder, ſhould be taken from the Altars, and put to Death; and only thoſe have the Benefit of them, who had ſlain a Perſon unwillingly, *Exod.* xxi. 13.

This large Tract of Ground wherein the Foreſt is, lay many Ages open and unguarded, much expoſed to the Invaſion of foreign Enemies, which King *Henry* VIII. conſidering, reſolved to build ſome Caſtles for its Defence, leſt the Nation ſhould loſe more by the keeping of it, than it had done by the making of it; and thereupon he built firſt,

*Hurſt* Caſtle, in that Neck of Land, which running fartheſt into the Sea, makes the ſhorteſt Paſſage into the Iſle of *Wight*. This Caſtle commands the Sea on every Side, and *Heath* tells us, in his Chronicle, that it ſtands a Mile and an half into the Sea, upon a Beach full of Mud, and ſtinking Ore, at low Tides, having no freſh Water within two or three Tiles of it, and is ſo cold, foggy, and noiſome, that the Guards cannot endure it, without often ſhifting their Quarters.

To this Place Col. *Corbett* brought King *Charles* I. when he took him from Col. *Hammond*, Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*, and he was kept here till Major General *Harriſon* came to fetch him up to *London*, where the Tragedy of his Murder was finiſhed, the Articles of Impeachment being drawn up, and the High Court of Juſtice, as they called it, appointed before his Removal.

In this Caſtle there is always a Garriſon, commanded in chief by a Governor, who is at preſent Major-General *John Huſke*.

More weſtward upon the Mouth of the *Stour*, and the *Avon*, and on the utmoſt Edge of the Foreſt, the ſame King built

*Calſhot-Caſtle*, ſo called by Corruption, for *Cladſhore*, which ſeems to be taken from the *Saxon* Name *Cerdicesora*, which was in theſe weſtern Parts of *England*, as is plain from *Matthew Weſtminſter*, who ſays, thoſe Perſons landed *in occidentali parte Britanniæ*, which the *Sax-*

*on*, Annals relate to have come a-ſhore at *Cerdiceſora*; which Conjecture, if it be true, we muſt remove their landing Place from *Yarmouth* to this Place.

Here is alſo a Garriſon conſtantly kept, under the Command of the preſent Governor, who is *William Knapton*, Eſq. By the great Diſtance, and the oppoſite Situation of the *Iſle of Wight*, it is made a very commodious Harbour. Theſe two Caſtles upon the Shore, and more inwardly the other two Caſtles of St. *Andrew* and *Netley*, are a perfect Security at the Entrance of the Bay of *Southampton*. Between theſe Caſtles ſtands *Lymington* already ſpoken of. North of *Malwood* Caſtle, where the *Teſe* falls into *Southampton-Bay*, is

*Redbridge*, called anciently *Vadum Arundinis* by *Bede*, which he interprets *Reedford*, and in ſhort *Redford*. It changed its Name when the Bridge was ſet up.

*Redbridge* is no Market-Town, but of more Note than many in this County that are; for by having Ships built here, for his Majeſty and the Merchants, this Place hath arrived at a proſperous Condition.

A little beyond *Stockbridge*, to the Weſtward, are three Villages of the Name of *Wallop*, the *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Nether*, that ſtand upon a River of the ſame Name, which falls thereabouts into the *Teſe*. They give Name and Title of Baron to the ancient and honourable Family of the Earl of *Portſmouth*, which has been fruitful in Heroes and Patriots; one of whom, *viz.* Sir *John Wallop*, in 1513, fitted out ſome Ships, and with 800 Men, burnt 21 Towns in *Normandy*, and all the *French* Ships in the Ports of *Naples*, *Tripoli*, &c. in Revenge for Piracies committed by one of the Knights of *Malta* in the *Britiſh* Seas. To the N. W. of this Place lie

*Quarley-Hills*, upon which there is a great Fortification, with four Sorts of Works on the Weſt Side of it. N. E. of theſe, but to the S. of *Andover*, lies

*Whorwell*, where Queen *Alfrith* built a Monaſtery, to expiate for her heinous Crime, in vowing to kill King *Edward*, her Son-in-Law, and to attone for the Murder of her former Huſband, the noble Earl *Athelwold*,

*wold*, whom King *Edgar*, upon an Invitation, did here murder, becauſe he had put a Trick upon him in his Love Intrigues, and had by ill Arts gained from him this Lady *Alfrith*, who was the greateſt Beauty of that Age. Two Miles below the City of *Wincheſter*, the *Itching* glides by

*Shawford*, a little Village, where *Henry Mildmay*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Henry Mildmay*, laid out above 10,000 *l.* in building a fine Seat; it was lately the Eſtate of *Carew Mildmay*, of *Rumford*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; More to the S. E. is

*Owſelbury*, remarkable for nothing ſo much as being the Burial Place of that great General, and good Man, the late Lord *Carpenter*, whoſe Body, purſuant to his Directions in his Will was interr'd near his Lady, in the Chancel of the Church here, where a neat Monument, of white and blue vein'd Marble, is erected, by his Son, the preſent Lord *Carpenter*, who inherits all his Father's Virtues, with his Title.

The Inſcription on the ſaid Monument is as follows:

" Here lies the Right Honourable

" *GEORGE* Lord *CARPENTER*,

" Colonel of his Majeſty's own Regiment of Dragoons, " Governor of the Iſland *Minorca*, Lieutenant-Gene- " ral, and Commander in Chief, of his Majeſty's " Forces in *North Britain*; deſcended from an ancient " Family in *Herefordſhire*, and bred in Arms; having " been 59 Years in the Army, and paſſed thro' all Mi- " litary Employments, from a private Gentleman in " the Horſe-Guards, to the Rank in which he died, by " ſlow and gradual Promotions; his Services always " preceding his Advancement. He ſerved thro' the " whole Courſe of the laſt Wars of *England* with *France*, " in *Ireland*, *Flanders*, and *Spain*, with Honour and " Reputation; was never abſent from his Poſt, when " there was any Action, or that Action was expected;

" and was as remarkable for his great Humanity, as for " his Courage and Preſence of Mind in Time of Ser- " vice, and moſt imminent Danger.

" By his Prudence, Integrity, and Evenneſs of Tem- " per, during the *Spaniſh* War, he not only gained the " Affections of his Countrymen, but the Eſteem and " Regard of the General of the Allies, and of the " Emperor himſelf, to whom he was appointed Envoy " Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, in 1715.

" He married *Alice*, Daughter of the Lord *Charle-* " *mont*, by whom he left Iſſue only one Son, who " erected this Monument to the Memory of the beſt of " Fathers.

" *Obiit* 10 *Die* Februarii, 1731.

" *Ætat.* 74."

More Eaſtward of the *Itching* is the *Hamble*, a ſmall River, riſing a little above *Warnford*, and emptying itſelf into the Sea, at a large Mouth at *Titchfield-Bay*. *Bede* calls it, *Homelea*, and ſays, it runs thro' the Country of the *Jutes*, and falls into the *Solente*, as he calls the Channel between *Britain* and the Iſle of *Wight*; into which, at certain Hours, two oppoſite Tides coming up with great Violence from the Ocean, and meeting here, raiſed ſo great an Admiration in our Forefathers, that they reckoned it one of the Wonders of *Britain*, as *Bede*'s Words teſtify, ſaying, Two Tides out of the Northern Ocean do daily meet and encounter near the Mouth of the River *Homelea*, and when their Conflict is ended, they return again to the Sea, whence they came. This River, in its Courſe, runs by *Buſhwaltham*, already ſpoken of, and a little lower it receives the Water of the little River *Beer*, on which ſtands

*Wickham*, a ſmall Village, made famous, not only by being the Seat of the *Uvedals*, but chiefly for being the Birth Place of that great Prelate, called, from this Place, *William* of *Wickham*. He was the Son of *John* and *Sibil-Long*, who being very poor People, *Nicholas Uvedal*,

*Uvedal*, Eſq; who was Lord of the Manor, ſeeing the Towardlineſs of their Son, ſent him to School at *Wincheſter*, and kept him at *Oxford* ſix Years, when he was ſent for by his Patron, who was made Conſtable of *Wincheſter* Caſtle, to be his Secretary, which Office he managed ſo well, that he was not only much liked by his Patron, but Biſhop *Edendon* made uſe of him in the ſame Poſt, and obtained at length of his Patron, to have him for his Service only. While he was with the Biſhop, King *Edward* III. came down to *Wincheſter*, and underſtanding how ingenious he was, made him, by Patent, the Surveyor of his Buildings, which that King was then erecting at *Dover*, *Windſor*, *Queenborough*, &c. There is a Tower in *Windſor* Caſtle, called *Wincheſter* Tower, from him, who, from this Beginning, was advanced to the See of *Wincheſter*, and in it this Inſcription, *HOC FECIT WICKHAM*. The Seat here anciently belonged to the Family of the *Uvedals*, deſcended from *William* of *Wickham*'s Patron, but is now in the Poſſeſſion of the *Howards*, Earl of *Carliſle*, who married the Heireſs of that Family. From this Place, the River leads us to

*Titchfield*, where, in the Beginning of the 13th Century, *Peter de Rupibus*, or *de la Roche*, a *Poictovin*, Biſhop of this Dioceſe, founded a Monaſtery of the Order of *Præmonſtratenſes*. Here, according to the Annotations of Mr. *Camden*, the Marriage between King *Henry* VI. and *Margaret* of *Anjou*, was ſolemniz'd, but our Hiſtories place it elſewhere.

Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Secretary of State to King *Henry* VIII. was made, by that King, Lord *Wriotheſley* of *Titchfield*, which Barony deſcended to his Succeſſors, the Earls of *Southampton*, who made it their chief Seat, but *Thomas*, the laſt Earl, dying without Iſſue, the late Lord *Ruſſel* married one of his Daughters and Coheireſſes, and *Edmund* Earl of *Gainſborough* the other, by whom he had his Lordſhip; but this Earl dying alſo without Iſſue-Male, this Manor fell to his two Daughters, who married the late Duke of *Portland*, and the late Duke

of

of *Beaufort*. The Sea on this Shore is *Titchfield* Bay, near which is

*Buſſleton*, a little Village, and noted Yard for building Ships, where ſeveral Men of War have been built in the two laſt Wars with *France*, in the Reign of King *William* III. and Queen *Anne*. The Shore from thence turning and winding in the Iſland call'd *Portſey*, makes a Creek, at the upper End of which *Port Peris* formerly flouriſhed; from the Decay of which *Portſmouth* aroſe, as is before mention'd. From thence, Weſtward, the Country lies low and flat, and is full of Creeks, and Inlets of the Sea, and Rivers, all the Way to *Southampton*; ſo that there are three Ferries in about 18 Miles, beſides going over the Bridge at *Titchfield*. The Firſt of theſe Ferries is at *Portſmouth* itſelf, croſs the Mouth of the Harbour, to

*Goſport*, which is a large Town, of great Trade, where the Sailors Wives for the moſt Part live, and where Travellers generally chuſe to lodge, every Thing being cheaper, and more convenient there, than at *Portſmouth*; and Boats are continually paſſing from the one to the other, it being juſt as *Southwark* is to *London*, only there is no Bridge; but is all called *Portſmouth*, tho' they are different Pariſhes.

We muſt take Notice here of the new Town that is begun to be built on the Heath adjoining to *Portſmouth*, which bids fair to outſtrip the old Town, as it feels leſs of the Inconveniencies inſeparable from *Portſmouth*. Near this Place is

*Southwick*, where *Hollinſhed* tells us, King *Henry* VI. was married to *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Reyner*, Duke of *Anjou*, and not at *Titchfield*, as before-mention'd. *Humphry* Lord *Stafford*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV, was entitled Lord *Stafford* of *Southwick*, but we are not certain that he was Lord of the Manor here.

To this Place King *Charles* I. came, when he accompanied his Favourite, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, who was going to *Portſmouth*, to embark in his ſecond Expedition againſt the *French*; and ſtaying ſome Time

in

in this Village, received the unwelcome News of the Duke's Murder, whereupon he returned immediately to *London*, full of Grief and Surprize, giving Orders only to ſecure the Rogue.

This Village has long been the Seat of the *Nortons*, a Family very ancient in this County, and of good Repute; for *Thomas de Norton* was the Repreſentative in Parliament for it, 14 *Reg. Edward* III. and in the Sheriff's Rolls there is ſcarce any Family in this Shire before them.

In the Civil Wars of this Nation, Col. *Norton*, of this Family, ſignalized himſelf in the Parliament for theſe Parts, till the Rump uſurped the Sovereignty, and impiouſly laid Hands on the King's Perſon.

*Richard Norton*, Eſq; the laſt Owner of this Manor and Seat, render'd his Name famous for his moſt extraordinary Will; by which, after his Death, which happened in *December* 1732, he left his Real Eſtate of 6000 *l.* a Year, and a Perſonal one, computed at about 60,000 *l.* to the Poor, Hungry and Thirſty, Naked and Strangers, Sick and Wounded, and Priſoners, to the End of the World. He appointed the Parliament of *Great Britain* to be his Executors, and in Caſe of their Refuſal, the Biſhops; and left his Pictures, and other valuable Moveables, to the King. Truſtees were ſoon appointed by Authority, to inſpect into, and take Care of the Premiſes; but the Will carried ſo many Marks of an unſound Mind, that it was ſet aſide upon that Account.

This Gentleman had been Knight of the Shire for the County of *Southampton*, and was reckon'd to have had, in his younger Days, a good Taſte in polite Learning. The Tragedy of *Pauſanias*, brought upon the Stage by Mr *Southern*, was ſuppoſed to be his; on which, Sir *Samuel Garth*, in his Diſpenſary makes this high Encomium:

*And* Britain, *ſince* Pauſanias *was writ*,
*Knows* Spartan *Virtue, and* Athenian *Wit*.

He was a great Admirer of all Theatrical Entertainments;

ments; and for his own Diverſion, and that of his Neighbours in the Country, he uſed, during the *Summer* Vacation, to have the beſt Actors from the Theatres in *London*, whom he entertained at his Houſe, with a good Band of Muſick, and had an Apartment fitted up, with Scenes, and other Decorations, on a handſome Stage, whereon he himſelf performed ſeveral Parts, particularly that of the *Spaniſh Friar*, as well as the beſt of thoſe who made it their conſtant Profeſſion.

The Situation of this Houſe is very low and wet, having a great deal of Moraſs about it; but a Park riſes from it, to the higheſt Point of *Portſdown*, where are two very large Clumps of *Scotch* Fir-Trees, planted by the laſt Owner, which have thriven ſo well, as to be ſeen near 20 Miles at Land, and a good Way at Sea; and from the level Ground, on this Spot, there is ſuch a View of *Portſmouth* Town, Harbour and Docks, and of St. *Helen*'s, in the Iſle of *Wight*, with ſuch an unbounded Proſpect of the Sea to the S. E. and of an extenſive Vale on the Land-Side, well planted and cultivated, bounded with Hills, ſpread with Woods, and the South Down covered with Sheep, that the Proſpect may be juſtly eſteemed one of the fineſt in *England*.

Upon the S. E. Coaſt from hence, towards *Chicheſter* Bar, lie two ſmall Iſlands, called *Haling* and *Thorney*; the firſt is the larger, and *Thorney* is ſo called, from the Plenty of Thorns growing thereon: Each of them hath a Pariſh Church; Salt is made of the Sea Water in ſeveral Places along this Shore, which, at firſt, is of a pale and green Colour, but being boiled up, becomes of a pute White.

More up into the Body of the Country, yet bordering partly on the Eaſt Side of it, was the Country where the *Meanvari* lived; which, along with the Iſle of *Wight*, *Edelwalch*, King of the *South Saxons*, received of *Wulpher*, King of the *Mercians*, his Godfather, at his Baptiſm, in Token of his Adoption. It is now divided into three Hundreds, with a little Change

of

of the Name, *viz. Meanborough*, *Eaſtmean*, and *Weſtmean*, within which there is a raiſed Hill, ſurrounded at the Top with a large Trench, called *Old Wincheſter*, of which the neighbouring People report, that it was in ancient Times a great City; but there not being at this Time the leaſt Mark or Sign of it, we may with more Reaſon believe, that it was only a *Roman Summer* Camp. in the Hundred of *Eaſtmean*, the chief Town is *Petersfield*, already mentioned. S. W. of which, lies

*Warnford*, where *Adam de Portu*, a Man of great Wealth in the *Norman* Times, rebuilt the Church, as we are informed by an Inſcription on the N. Side, agreeable to the low Eſtate of Learning in thoſe Times.

*Adæ hic de* Portu *Solis benedicat ab Ortu*
*Gens cruce ſignata, per quem ſic ſum renovata.*

In *Engliſh* thus:

*For* Adam Port *let all God's People pray,*
*Who me repair'd, as ſoon as it is Day.*

The Hills between this and *Southwick*, are called *Portſdown*, either from *Portſmouth*, or from the Port, which was anciently at the upper End of the County. Having thus view'd the Borders of the County on each Side, and next the Sea, we ſhall aſcend to the North, where

The *Segontiaci* inhabited, who ſubmitted themſelves to *Cæſar* at his firſt Approach: They dwelt in the utmoſt Northern Borders, where now is the Hundred of *Holſhot*; and in theſe Parts are *Alton*, *Baſingſtoke*, and *Odiam*, three Market-Towns before ſpoken of, adjoining to the laſt, is

*Dogmansfield*, a ſmall Village, the Manor of which was purchaſed by the Crown, and by King *Edward* VI. beſtowed on the Earl of *Southampton*, with divers other Lands in other Counties, in Accompliſh-

ment

ment of the Gift of his Father King *Henry* VIII. of moſt famous Memory; to have and to hold, to him and his Heirs for ever, together with ſuch Houſes, Parks, Woods, Fairs, *&c.* as belong unto the ſame. Higher up the Country Northward, at the utmoſt Point, ſtands

*Silceſter*, now only a Farm-Houſe and a Church, which are the Remains of the celebrated *Vindonum* of the *Romans*, and the *Caer Segont* of the *Britons*. The Walls are two *Italian* Miles in Circumference, and are ſtill the moſt entire, perhaps, of any that are left of the old *Roman* Empire.

## PERSONS *of Eminence born, or inhabiting in the County of* Southampton.

*Oſric*, Earl of *Southampton*, who twice overthrew the *Danes* in pitch'd Battles.

*Beavis*, Earl of *Southampton*, whoſe great Strength (and if the Sword at *Arundel* Caſtle be his, he muſt have been ſtrong indeed) and Martial Enterprizes, have occaſioned ſo many fabulous Stories, that his real Worth is loſt in Romance.

*William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, already mentioned.

*John Ruſſel*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, was born in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh *Wincheſter*. Sir *Thomas More* wonderfully extolls his Learning..

*William Warham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, deſcended of an ancient and noble Family in this County, as Biſhop *Godwin*, *in Vitâ*, teſtifies.

Prince *Arthur*, Son of King *Henry* VII. and Brother of King *Henry* VIII. whoſe Marriage with *Catharine* of *Spain*, was the Occaſion of the Reformation, was born at *Wincheſter*.

*Nicholas Uvedall*, who educated *William* of *Wickham*, was Lord of *Wickham*.

Mr. *William Lily*, Author of the Grammar commonly taught in Schools, was born at *Odiam*, as before-mention'd.

*Thomas*

*Thomas Sternhold*, a Perſon not now much reſpected for his Tranſlation of *David*'s Pſalms into *Engliſh* Metre, but thought a good Poet in his Time, was born in this County.

Mr. *John Philpot*, Archdeacon of *Wincheſter*, who had alſo a Living in that Dioceſe; he was the Son of Sir *Peter Philpot*, Knt. of this County, brought up in *New College* in *Oxford*, where he ſtudied the Civil Law ſix or ſeven Years. He travelled into *Italy*, and ſome other Foreign Parts, and was accuſed by a *Franciſcan* Friar at *Padua*, of Hereſy, but eſcaping from thence he got over into *England*, where Dr. *Gardner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, preferr'd him to a Living, and Dr. *Poynet*, who enjoyed that See during *Gardiner*'s Suſpenſion, in King *Edward* VI's Days, made him Archdeacon. He had divers Conteſts with Biſhop *Gardner*, whilſt he lay in Priſon in King *Edward* VI's Days, and after Queen *Mary* I's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was one of thoſe, who, in the Convocation called by that Queen, on Purpoſe to diſpute the Points in Difference between the Church or *Rome* and the Proteſtants, valiantly maintained the pure Doctrines of the Goſpel. Liberty of Speech was promiſed at that Meeting, but he was not long after taken up, for what he had aſſerted there, and carried before Biſhop *Gardner*, his Dioceſan (tho' then preferr'd to be Lord Chancellor) who having examined him, ſent him to *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, and other Commiſſioners, who committed him to Priſon. He lay a Year and an half in the *Marſhalſea*, and at length was removed to the Biſhop of *London*'s Coal-Houſe; from whence he was brought 13 or 14 Times to his Examination, chiefly about the true Church, and Nature of the Sacrament; in which, becauſe he would not affirm the Church of *Rome* to be the true Catholick and Apoſtolick Church, nor the Sacrament the real Body and Blood of Chriſt, he was condemn'd for Hereſy, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *Dec.* 18. 1555.

*Thomas Benbridge*, a Gentleman, ſingle and unmarried, of the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, tho' he having a plentiful

plentiful Eſtate, might have lived in Eaſe and Pleaſure, and not intermeddling with the Controverſies then on, might have paſſed his Days ſecurely; yet, being zealous for the pure Doctrines of the Goſpel, could not forbear maintaining and defending them againſt the Superſtitions of thoſe Times, as he thought his Duty to God obliged him. His Zeal provoked his Adverſaries to have Recourſe to their uſual Engine, Perſecution, and thereupon apprehending him, carried him before Dr. *White*, then Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to be examined, where he aſſerted, "That Baptiſm, as it was "then adminiſtred, did not agree to the Apoſtolick "Inſtitution: That the Body and Blood of Chriſt is "not contained in the Sacrament: That Sins cannot "be abſolved by a Prieſt, and ſo Confeſſion of Sins to "them is not neceſſary: That not the Pope, but the "Devil, was Head of their Church: That he did not "believe Purgatory, nor own Matrimony to be a Sa-"crament, but a ſacred Order." Theſe Anſwers were all judg'd Heretical, and Sentence paſſed on him, that he ſhould be burnt, which was accordingly intended to have been executed, *July* 19, 1551; but being in the Flames, he declared, he would recant, and ſo was reſcued from the Fire by his Friends, who deſired his Life, yet was again committed to Priſon, where, upon ſerious Reflection, he was very ſorry for what he had done, and wrote a Letter to Dr. *Seaton*, that he would not ſtand to his Recantation; whereupon he was the next Week brought again to the Stake, and there, thro' the Cruelty of his Enemies, broiled, rather than burnt to Death.

*N. B.* That tho' Biſhop *Gardner* was the moſt violent Perſecutor of his Time, yet reſiding uſually at *London*, as Lord Chancellor, his Dioceſe eſcaped his Fury, and *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, was made the butcherly Executioner of his Cruelty to the Proteſtants.

*John*, ſurnamed of *Baſingſtoke*, was born at the Town ſo called; he was a great Scholar and Author in his Time.

Time. He wrote a *Greek* Grammar, and is reputed the Reſtorer of that Tongue in *England*. *Matthew Paris* ſays of him, that he was *Vir in trivio & quadrivio ad plenum eruditus*. He flouriſhed about *Anno* 1250.

*Richard White*, a *Romiſh* Exile, and *Regius* Profeſſor at *Doway*, was born at *Baſingſtoke*. He lived in King *James* I's Reign, and wrote an Hiſtory of *Britain*, often quoted by the learned Mr. *Selden*, who would not have regarded it, unleſs of great Worth.

*Robert Thompſon*, the famous Adventurer of *Briſtol*, who went into *New Spain*, and being taken by the *Spaniards* as an Heretick, was ſent to the *Inquiſition* in *Old Spain*, where he was kept three Years, and at laſt releaſed. He wrote a Deſcription of *New Spain*, and the City of *Mexico* He was born at *Andover*.

Sir *Thomas Lake*, Secretary of State in King *James* I's Reign, of whom it was ſaid, that he could write, indite, and diſcourſe, all together at the ſame Time, more exactly than moſt Men could perform any of them ſingly, was born at *Southampton*.

Sir *John Wallop*, before ſpoken of, who, with 800 Men, burnt 21 Towns in *Normandy*, in 1513, took his Name from the Town of that Name.

*Thomas Cowper*, D. D. Author of the *Theſaurus Linguæ Romanæ & Britanniæ*, was of this County.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are

*Abbotſtone*, near *Alresford*, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*.

*Hackwood*, near *Baſingſtoke*, another Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*.

*Baſing-Houſe*, another of the ſame Nobleman's.

*Titchfield*, his Grace the Duke of *Portland*'s.

*Rockborn-Houſe*, 15 Miles W. of *Southampton*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Shafteſbury*'s.

*Down-Huſband*, near *Andover*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Portſmouth*'s.

*Farnborough Place*, in the N. E. Corner of the County,

ty, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Angleſey*'s.

*Bevis Mount*, near *Southampton*, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of *Peterborow*'s.

*Quickſet*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Saliſbury*'s.

The Earl of *Carliſle*'s, at *Wickham*.

*Soberton*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Plymouth*'s.

*Bolderhurſt*, the Seat of the Lord *De la War*, who is Maſter-Foreſter of the Bailiwick of *Friſhow*, in *New Foreſt*.

*Eadeſworth*, Lord *Dormer*'s.

*Moyle's Court*, Lord *Windſor*'s.

*Farleigh*, near *Baſingſtoke*, Lord *Lymington*'s.

*Dogmersfield*, the Seat of *Paulett* St. *John* Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire in the preſent Parliament.

*Eaſton*, near the City of *Wincheſter*, the Seat of the Hon. *William Powlett*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that City.

*Avington*, the Seat of *George Bridges*, Eſq; the other Repreſentative for the City of *Wincheſter*.

*Quarley*, near *Andover*, the Seat of *Peter Delme*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Town of *Southampton*.

The *Vine*, near *Baſingſtoke*, the Seat of *Anthony Chute*, Eſq; one of the Members for *Newport*, in the Iſle of *Wight*.

*Horn Court*, near *Chriſt Church*, the Seat of *Edward Hooper*, jun. Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that Borough.

*Wall-Hampton*, near *Lymington*, the Seat of *Harry Burrard*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for that Borough.

*Chilton-Candover*, the Seat of Sir *Robert Worſeley*, Bart.

*Bramzell*, near *Hertford-Bridge*, Sir *John Cope*'s.

*Lainſton*, near *Wincheſter*, the Seat of *John Merrill*, Eſq;

The *Grange*, the Seat of *Anthony Henley*, Eſq;

*Stratfield Sea*, Mr. *Pitt*'s.

*Kelſey*, Mr. *Pointer*'s.

*Hermaid*, Mr. *Jervis*'s.

*Throckill*, Mr. *Allaway*'s.

*Titherley*,

*Titherley*, Mr. *Rolles*'s.

The Duke of *Montagu*, and Mr. *Brocas*, have Seats at *Beaulieu*, in *New-Foreſt*.

Mr. *Hunt*'s, at *Popham*.

*Henry Hoare*'s, Eſq; at *Quarley*.

*Harry Earle*'s, Eſq; at *Grateley*.

*Nea*, the Seat of *Charles Brander*, Eſq;

*Hurſley-Lodge*, the Seat of Sir *William Heathcote*, Bart.

*Mottisfont*, Sir *Richard Mills*'s.

*Branbridge*, Mr. *Wells*'s.

*Murll*, Mr. *Dacre*'s.

*Shawford*, Mr. *Mildmay*'s.

*Worthy*, Mr. *Hooker*'s.

*Rookeley*, Mr. *Weeks*'s.

*Stoneham*, Sir *Seymour Pyle*'s.

*Candover*, Mr. *Guidot*'s.

*Sommerley*, Sir *Philip Hobby*'s.

*Ringwood*, *James Willis*'s, Eſq;

*Biſton*, *Henry Compton*'s, Eſq;

*Winkon*, Mr. *Perkins*'s.

# *Iſle of* WIGHT.

THIS Iſland, as it lies almoſt contiguous to *Hampſhire*, is generally deſcribed after that County. The ancient *Britons* call'd it *Guith*, to the *Ronans* it was known by the Name of *Vectis*, or *Vecta*, but the *Saxons* gave it the Name of *Wight*. It is diſtant about ſix Miles from *Portſmouth*, but the *Weſtern* Point is not above a Mile from *Hurſt* Caſtle.

The Iſland, from South to Weſt, is of an elliptical, or oval Form; it is 20 Miles in Length, 12 in Breadth, in the Middle, where it is broadeſt, and 60 in Circumference; the Sides lie North and South, but the Sea breaks in ſo far on the North Side, as almoſt divides it into two Parts; that on the Weſt Side is called *Freſh-water*, and that on the Eaſt *Benbridge* Iſle.

It is in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, containing 52 Pariſhes, 4 Caſtles, above 3000 Houſes, and near 27,000 Souls, of which it is reckon'd 5000 are fit for Arms; and the Militia are ſo well diſciplin'd by their Officers, that they are accounted as good as any in the Kingdom. They are divided into 11 Bands, over each of which is a Centurion, tho' he commands more than 100 Men; and the inferior Officers are called Vintons. There are ſeveral Beacons in the Iſle, at which continual Watch is kept, to give Notice of the Approach of an Enemy; and upon urgent Occaſions, 3000 of the *Hampſhire*, and 2000 of the *Wiltſhire* Militia, are appointed to be always ready to aſſiſt them. Here are four

four Market-Towns, of which, three are Parliamentary-Boroughs; ſo that it ſends ſix Members to Parliament.

The Air of the Country is very healthy, and the Inhabitants long-lived, vigorous, and able to endure Labour. The Soil is fruitful, and here is Corn enough, not only to conſume, but to export, it being obſerved, that one Year's Crop is enough to ſerve the Inhabitants ſeven. Beſides the Abundance of Fiſh from the Sea, there is every where Plenty of Hares, Rabbits, Partridges, Pheaſants, Lapwings, and Wild Fowl. It has two Parks, ſtock'd with Deer, but only one ſmall Foreſt; ſo that they are forced to fetch their Wood out of *Hampſhire*.

The Iſland is encompaſſed with Rocks, eſpecially towards *France*, of which the moſt noted are, the *Shingles*, and the *Needles*, ſo called from their Sharpneſs in the Weſternly Point; the *Brambles*, on the North Coaſt, and at the Eaſternly Point, the *Mixen*, ſo called from their Filth, the *Saxon* Word ſignifying a Dunghil. On Account of theſe Rocks, it is in moſt Parts inacceſſible, and where it lies the moſt expoſed, as on the S. E. it is fortified by Art, with Stakes faſten'd to the Ground, and Caſtles on the Shore. Through the Middle of the Iſland runs a long Ridge of Hills, where is Plenty of Paſture for Sheep, whoſe Wool is reckon'd the beſt, next to thoſe of *Lempſter* and *Coteſwold*; and being therefore in great Requeſt among the Clothiers, turns much to the Advantage of the Inhabitants. Here is alſo found a Milk White Tobacco-Pipe Clay, the beſt in its Kind, which is exported from hence, together with very fine white Sand, of which Drinking Glaſſes are made.

Mr. *Camden* ſays, the Inhabitants of this Iſland facetiouſly boaſt, that they are much happier than the other Parts of *Britain*, becauſe they have neither Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes; but this muſt be underſtood of the Time after the Diſſolution of the Abbies; for we find in the *Monaſt. Anglic.* that there was a Monaſtery at *Quarrer* founded by *Baldwin* I. Earl of *Devonſhire*, and another at *Carisbrooke*.

As to the Government of this Iſland, it is ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, and under the County of *Southampton*, in Civil Affairs; but being a Place of great Importance, and having Caſtles and Garriſons to defend it, the King always appoints a Governor peculiar to it, as a Poſt of great Honour and Profit, who is at preſent his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, under whom are all the Governors of the Caſtles and Garriſons in the Iſland, which, in the Whole, amount to a full Regiment, and ſometimes to more.

Next, as to the Hiſtory of this Iſland, *Veſpaſian* ſubjected it to the *Romans*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, about *A. C.* 45. *Cerdic*, the firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, was the firſt of that Nation who ſubdued it, and gave it to two of his Favourites, and they put the Inhabitants there to the Sword, and peopled it with their Followers, the *Jutes* and the *Saxons*.

It continued ſubject to the *Weſt Saxons*, till about the Year 650, when *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, ſubdued it, and gave it to his Proſelyte and Godſon, *Edelwach*, King of the *South-Saxons*, together with the Country of the *Meanvars*, when he ſtood Godfather for him. *Bede* tells us, that this Iſle was ſometime after conquered by *Cadwalla*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, who having vanquiſhed *Arwandus*, the King of it, who ſucceeded *Edelwach*, endeavoured, by a bloody Maſſacre, to extirpate the Natives, and give it to his own Subjects.

It ſeems that this *Cadwalla*, tho' then an Heathen, made a Vow, that if he conquered this Iſland, he would devote the fourth Part of it, and of all the Spoil, to God; which, being victorious, he accordingly did, by giving it to Biſhop *Wilfrid*, his Countryman, who happened to be there at that Time, for the Service of God. *Wilfrid* was the firſt Perſon who inſtructed the Inhabitants in the Chriſtian Religion, and was afterwards Archbiſhop of *York*, *Anno* 680. It is probable that this Iſle was not then under the Juriſdiction of any Biſhop, becauſe *Headda*, then Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and in great Repu-

Reputation for his Sanctity, is not at all mentioned as any Ways concerned, either in the Government, or Converſion of this Iſland; but *Bede* ſays expreſly, that *Daniel*, who ſucceeded him, was the firſt Biſhop of it.

After this, we find no Mention of this Iſle, till the Year 1066. when *Toſtius*, Brother of King *Harold*, the laſt *Saxon* King, out of Ill-Will to him, landed here, with ſome Pirate-Ships from *Flanders*, and having forc'd the Inhabitants to pay him ſome Contributions, ſailed away. An ancient Book, belonging to the Priory of *Carisbrooke*, tells us, that ſoon after *William* the Baſtard conquered *England*, *William Fitz-Oſborne*, in the Year 1070, being then Marſhal of *England*, and Earl of *Hereford*, conquered this Iſle, and became the firſt Lord of it. He was ſlain in the *Flemiſh* Wars, and his ſecond Son ſucceeded him as Lord of this Iſle, who having forfeited it by Treaſon, King *Henry* I. gave it to *Richard de Ridvers*, Earl of *Devon*, who built a Caſtle at *Carisbrooke*, and was ſucceeded by his Son

*Baldwin*, who was ſo grateful to the Memory of King *Henry* I. that he was the firſt Lord who took Arms for his Daughter the Empreſs *Maud*, to vindicate her Title to the Crown againſt King *Stephen*. He firſt ſeized *Exeter*, and being expelled from thence, he retired to the Iſle of *Wight*, and raiſing his Vaſſals, ſtood up in his own Defence: King *Stephen* being thus attack'd in the Beginning of his Reign, *viz.* *Reg.* 2. haſtened after him with all Speed, took it at the firſt Aſſault, and drove him out of his Caſtle at *Carisbrooke*, from whence he fled, and remained in Baniſhment till his Death. To him ſucceeded

*Richard* II. his Son, who by *Dionyſia*, his Wife, Daughter of *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*, left two Sons, *Baldwin* and *Richard*.

*Baldwin* II. was his Succeſſor, who left no Children, and ſo his Brother,

*Richard* III. became his Heir, and was Earl of *Devon*; but he alſo dying without Iſſue,

*William de Ridvers*, ſurnamed *de Vernon*, becauſe he had his Education at that Place, Uncle to the two for-

mer Earls, and Brother to Earl *Richard* II. ſucceeded him. He carried the Silken Canopy over the Head of King *Richard* I. at his Coronation, being then ſtiled Earl of the Iſle of *Wight*, as we ſuppoſe all his Predeceſſors were, from the Time of their Reſtitution to the Earldom of *Devon*, but we have Reaſon to think that that Honour was only Titular, becauſe

*Baldwin*, his Grandſon, fourth of that Name, Son of *Baldwin* his Son, who died before him, having married *Amicia*, Daughter in-Law to *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, King *Henry* III's Brother, "was, (as *Hollinſhed* "ſays) upon the Account of this Marriage, inveſted "with the Right of the Earldom of the Iſle of *Wight*, "in the Preſence of the Earl of *Cornwal*, who procur'd "him this Honour, becauſe he had had the Wardſhip "of him. This was done at *Wincheſter*, 24 *Henry* III. "ſo that now, and not before, this Earldom was again "ſettled in the Houſe of the *Ridvers*." To this Earl ſucceeded

*Baldwin* V. who was both Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the Iſle of *Wight*; he left no Iſſue, whereupon his Siſter *Iſabel* was his Heir, who being married to *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, became Lady of this Iſle; ſhe had three Sons by her ſaid Huſband, *John*, *Thomas*, and *William*, who all dying in her Life-Time, ſhe was prevailed upon, or conſtrained with much Difficulty, as Mr. *Camden* ſays, to ſell the Lordſhip of the Iſle of *Wight*, and her Manor of *Chriſt Church*, to King *Edward* I. for 6000 Marks, paid by the King's Receivers, *Anno* 1261, when this Iſland had been in the Family of *Ridvers* 170 Years. The Crown being thus ſeized of the Lordſhip of this Iſle, did not think fit to alienate it for near 200 Years; but the ſame King *Edward*, *Reg.* 21. granted the Government of this Iſle, and Keeping of *Cariſbrooke*, to *John Fitz Thomas*, Steward of *New-Foreſt*, during the King's Pleaſure. He was called Conſtable of the Iſle of *Wight*, &c.

King *Edward* III. by his Letters Patent, bearing Date *December* 5, *Reg.* 2, 1388, granted the Iſle of *Wight*, and Caſtle of *Cariſbrooke*, with all the Knights Fees, &c. to the Duke of *York*, by the Name of the Earl of *Rutland*,

*Rutland*, to have and to hold them for himſelf and the Heirs of his Body; but he died without Iſſue, and ſo they returned to the Crown.

*Henry* V. King of *England*, by his Letters Patent, bearing Date *December* 10, *Reg.* 3, 1415, did alſo grant the Iſle of *Wight*, and Caſtle of *Cariſbrooke*, with all the Knights Fees, Advowſons, Rents, *&c.* to *Philippa*, Ducheſs of *York*, for Life, in Lieu of a Portion; and afterward granted a Reverſion of the ſame Iſle and Caſtle, with the aforeſaid Appurtenances, to *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; but he died alſo without Iſſue, in the 31ſt Year of King *Henry* VI. 1443.

A little before this Iſle came into the King's Hands, we find that a certain noble Family, called *De Inſulâ*, or *L'Iſle*, took their Name from this Iſland, in which they were born, and flouriſhed chiefly, tho' they had a conſiderable Eſtate in *Hampſhire*, of which the following Perſons were remarkable:

*John de Inſulâ*, or *L'Iſle*, who, 51 *Henry* III. the Times being then very turbulent, was made Governor of *Cariſbrooke* Caſtle, and in the 22d Year of King *Edward* I. had Summons to attend the King, with divers other great Men, to conſult of the important Affairs of the Realm, and ſoon after to meet him at *Portſmouth*, well accoutred with Horſe and Arms, to attend him in his Expedition into *France*. He died 32 *Edward* I. and was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir,

*John de Inſulâ*, or *L'Iſle*, who doing his Homage the ſame Year, had Livery of his Father's Lands. He received the Honour of Knighthood 34 *Edward* I. (with Prince *Edward*, and divers others) by Bathing, and other Ceremonies, and obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands, lying within his twelve Lordſhips in *Hampſhire*. He was in three Expeditions againſt the *Scots*, and had Summons to Parliament in King *Edward* II's Reign, by the Title of *John de Inſulâ Vectâ*; i. e. *John* of the Iſle of *Wight*.

This Family has ever ſince had their Seat, and large Poſſeſſions, in this Iſle and *Hampſhire*, where *Jeffrey de L'Iſle*

*L'Iſle* was Sheriff ſo early as 21 *Henry* III. but have loſt much of their Reputation, by two Misfortunes which have befallen them, *viz. John de L'Iſle*, Eſq; being a Member of Parliament when the Rump brought King *Charles* I. to the Block, and concerning himſelf too much in that Tragedy, was forced, at the Reſtoration, to fly into *Switzerland*, where he was aſſaſſinated by ſome Royaliſts. Mrs. *Alice de L'Iſle*, the Widow of *John de L'Iſle*, Eſq; who was one of the Commiſſioners of the great Seal in *Oliver*'s Reign, was beheaded at *Wincheſter*, *Sept.* 2, 1685, for Treaſon, in harbouring of one *Richard Nelthrop*, and Mr. *Hicks*, a Diſſenting Miniſter, and Brother to Dr. *Hicks*, the Nonjuring Dean of *Worceſter*, both of whom had been engaged in the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Rebellion: Judge *Jefferies*, at her Trial, forced the Jury, after they had twice acquitted her, to bring her in guilty; but her Attainder was repealed by Act of Parliament, in King *William* III's Reign.

This Iſland has ſeveral Times ſuffered by Invaſions from the *French*; for in the firſt Year of King *Richard* II. the *French* thinking to make an Advantage of King *Edward* III's Death, landed in this Iſland, *Auguſt* 21, burnt ſeveral Towns, and laid Siege to *Cariſbrooke* Caſtle; but Sir *Hugh Tyrell*, who was then Governor of it, defended it ſo bravely, that the Invaders were forced to raiſe the Siege; and contenting themſelves with 1000 Marks of Silver paid by the Iſlanders, to ſave what they had left, retired to their Ships, and ſailed Home. Again, in the Year 1403, 1000 *French* landed in this Iſle, and ſeized a conſiderable Booty of Cattle which they were driving to their Ships, but the People of that Iſland gathering themſelves together, ſet upon them in their Retreat, kill'd 200 of them, and having driven the reſt to their Ships with Precipitancy, recovered their Cattle.

Alſo, in the Year 1545, 2000 *Frenchmen* landed in the Iſle, where they found ſo warm a Reception, that they were forced back to their Ships with Diſgrace, leaving their Commander, the Chevalier *D'Aux*, and a great

great many of his Men, dead behind them, and others were taken Priſoners. This Defeat of his Army ſo enraged the *French* King, that he reſolved upon the Reduction of this Iſle, and to that End ſhipped a vaſt Army to ſupport the 2000 Men before ſent, and had ſo little Doubt of Succeſs, that he wrote to the Emperor *Charles* V. to let him know, that he was become abſolute Maſter of this Iſland; but hearing that his 2000 Men were totally routed, and the Iſlanders reinforced with ſeveral Thouſand Men from the *Britiſh* Continent, he deſpaired of Succeſs for the future, and never made any other Attempts upon the Iſle.

This Iſle having long continued in the Crown, was at length, in the Year 1442, alienated by King *Henry* VI. who created *Henry de Beauchamp*, firſt Primier Earl of *England*, and then Duke of *Warwick*, with a Precedency of all other Dukes but *Norfolk*; and laſtly, crown'd him King of the Iſle of *Wight* with his own Hands; but this Earl having no Heirs Male, his Regal Title died with him, and the Lordſhip of the Iſle returned to the Crown; but the ſame King granted the ſaid Iſle, and Caſtle of *Cariſbrooke*, to *Edmund* Duke of *Somerſet*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, *&c.* They had a Son, *John*, who was afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*, and was ſlain in *Epham Field*; but he dying without Iſſue, King *Edward* IV. in the Year 1466, made

*Richard* Lord *Woodvile*, Lord of the Iſle of *Wight*. This Lord, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. having deſired Leave of that King to go to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Bretagne*, who was then at War with the *French* King, and being denied, he withdrew privately into this Iſle, raiſed 400 Men, and ſailed into *Bretagne*, where himſelf and moſt of his Men were ſlain at the Battle of St. *Aulbin*, and with him fell the Title of the Lord of the Iſle of *Wight*. But King *Henry* VII. by his Letters Patent, bearing Date *Anno* 1485. granted the Premiſes to Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knt. for his Life, upon Condition of paying Yearly to the Crown a Rent of 108 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.* Halfpenny.

From

From all theſe Grants it appears, that the Government and Poſſeſſion hath ever been eſteemed of that great Honour and Importance, that it hath always, or for the moſt Part, been commited to a Branch of the Royal Family, or ſome ſpecial Favourite.

After this, our Hiſtories mention nothing worthy the Reader's Notice, till King *Charles* I. informed of the cruel Deſigns of the Parliament Army againſt him, made his Eſcape from *Hampton Court*, and retired to the Iſle of *Wight*, where Colonel *Hammond*, his beloved Chaplain Dr. *Hammond*'s Brother, was Governor; the King came firſt to *Titchfield*, and from thence ſent Sir *John Berkeley*, and Colonel *Aſhburnham*, to make Terms with him; but Col. *Hammond* would not receive his Majeſty upon any other Conditions, than to ſecure his Perſon from Danger; whereupon, the King thinking he had gone ſo far that he could not ſafely retreat, reſolved to reſign himſelf to Col. *Hammond*, who thereupon paſſed over into *Hampſhire* to receive him, and, together with Captain *Baſket*, conveyed his Majeſty to *Cariſbrooke* Caſtle, *Nov.* 14, 1647, to remain there till farther Orders.

The Parliament, in the mean Time, was mightily diſturbed at the King's Departure, ſent to watch the Sea Ports, and made an Ordinance, that whoſoever ſhould conceal the King, ſhould forfeit their Life and Eſtate; but while theſe Things were doing, comes a Letter from Col. *Hammond*, dated from *Cowes*, in the Iſle of *Wight*, that he had the King in his Cuſtody, and waited their Commands how to diſpoſe of him.

The Parliament, glad of the News, immediately ordered the King to be kept in the Caſtle, and all the Gentlemen that attended him, whom they termed Delinquents, to be ſent to *London*; but his Majeſty interpoſing with the Colonel for their Stay, obtained it for a ſhort Time. After this, the Care of ſecuring the King was committed to the General of their Army, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who appointed what Officers and Guards ſhould be about his Perſon, and allowed 5000 *l.* *per Annum* to maintain his Court, which indeed was enough,

enough, conſidering how ſmall a Court he had, but Col. *Hammond* murmured at it, as not ſufficient.

The King being now in the Power of his Enemies, thought it his beſt Way to endeavour an Accommodation, and to that End, ſends a Letter to the Parliament, containing his Condeſcenſion to the Preſbyterian Government in the Church for three Years, and deſiring a Perſonal Treaty about all other Matters in Difference between them. The Parliament, influenced by *Cromwell*, deliberated hereupon what to do, and agreed to come to a Treaty, if the King would ratify theſe four Ordinances, paſſed by them before, *viz.*

I. That he had been the only Occaſion of the War then on Foot.

II. That he would utterly aboliſh Epiſcopal Government.

III. That he ſhould leave the Militia entirely to their Management..

IV. That he would leave all thoſe that had aſſiſted him to their Mercy.

The King received theſe Propoſitions with much Surprize, but gave them a mild and modeſt Anſwer, which was indeed a Refuſal, but ſuch an one, as might rather incite than diſcourage any farther Proceedings. The *Scots*, who now ſeemed to join with the King, ſeeing their Unreaſonableneſs, were more hot, and proteſted againſt them.

Theſe Returns did not pleaſe the Powers at *Weſtminſter*, whereupon they immediately voted, never to addreſs the King any more, and proceeded to ſettle the Kingdom without his Advice. Col. *Hammond* was order'd to turn away all the King's Servants that were then about him, and make him a cloſe Priſoner; which inhuman Uſage ſo incenſed Capt. *Burleigh*, an Inhabitant of the Iſle, who had formerly ſerved in his Majeſty's

ſly's Army, that he beat a Drum and endeavoured to raiſe a Force ſufficient to reſcue him; but Col. *Hammond* ſoon ſuppreſs'd this Attempt, and ſeizing *Burleigh* ſent him over to *Wincheſter*, where being tried before Serjeant *Wild*, and Sir *Henry Mildmay*, he was condemn'd, hang'd, and quarter'd.

Col. *Hammond*, nevertheleſs fearing a farther Inſurrection, petition'd the Parliament for a Reinforcement; whereupon, Col. *Rainſborough*, who, at that Time, commanded the Parliament's Fleet, was ordered to ſurround the Iſland with Guard-Ships; but tho' this Iſland was aw'd by this Means, yet the War revived in other Places, as in *Wales*, under Col. *Langhorn*; in *Eſſex*, under the Lord *Goring*; in *Surrey*, under the Duke of *Buckingham*; and in the North, under Duke *Hamilton*; which Commotions, tho' they were ſoon ſuppreſſed, yet the Parliament being more afraid of the Army, voted, That a Treaty ſhould be held with the King in Perſon, at the Iſle of *Wight*. Commiſſioners were upon this ſent down, and the King treated with them ſo freely and amicably in Perſon, that they again voted, That his Anſwers were ſufficient Grounds for the Houſes to proceed upon to ſettle the Kingdom; and ſo an Agreement was very near a Concluſion.

But theſe Things were diſpleaſing to the Army, which immediately interpoſed, being commanded by *Cromwell*, and his Officers, who being diſſatisfied with what the Parliament had done, met to conſult about the King, and after much Faſting and Praying, reſolved, That he ſhould be tried as a Criminal, turned out all the Members that would not join with them in that Reſolution, and left only a pack'd Aſſembly, call'd from thence, *The Rump*, who paſſed an Act for the Trial of the King; whereupon he was brought to a formal Trial, being the High Court of Juſtice, and at length, with unſpeakable Inſolence, beheaded before his own Palace, by his rebellious Subjects, the 30*th* of *January* following.

Having now given an Account of ſuch Things of Note

Note as have happened in this Isle, we shall proceed to give a farther Description of the Place,

The principal Towns in this Island are, *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Newton*, which are the three Boroughs that send Representatives to Parliament, and one other Market Town, called *Brading*.

*Newport* is a large and populous Town, in *Latin*, *Medena*, or *Novus Burgus de Medene*, from whence the whole Country lying East and West of it, is called *East Medene*, and *West Medene*.

The Town is well seated on the River, commonly call'd *Cowes* River, from its falling into the Sea near the Town and Castle of *Cowes*, seven Miles below *Newport*. Vessels of less Burden can come up to the very Key here, but the larger are forced to unlade at *Cowes*, and have their Merchandizes carried up to it in Boats or Barges. It stands in the Middle of the Island, in 50 Degrees, 43 Minutes, North Latitude.

King *James* I. incorporated it, and gave the Town the Privileges of being governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Council, and of sending Members to Parliament.

The famous Treaty of the Parliament-Commissioners, with King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1647, before-mention'd, and known commonly by *The Treaty of the Isle of* Wight, was held in this Town. Here are two Markets Weekly, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and the Fair is Annually on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* in *Whitson* Week.

It was erected into an Earldom by King *Charles* I. in Favour of *Mountjoy Blount*, Natural Son of *Charles Blount*, Earl of *Devonshire*, whose Descendant, *Henry*, dying without Issue, *Anno* 1681, the Title thereby became vacant.

In the Town of *Newport* is a Charity School, well endow'd.

*Yarmouth* stands upon a Creek, the Entrance into which is about a Mile below it. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council, sends two Representatives to Parliament, and has

has a Caſtle to defend it, which ſtands almoſt in a Triangle, with *Sharpnore*, and *Hurſt* Caſtles. The Houſes are handſome, built moſt of them with Free-Stone. The Market is on *Fridays*, and the Fairs on the *Thurſday* before *Lady Day*, and *July* 25. It is called *South-Yarmouth*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Great-Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*.

*Newton*, or *Newtown*, is a little Borough, at the End of another ſmall Creek, on the ſame Side of the Iſle, to the Eaſt. It is governed by a Mayor, and his Brethren, and has enjoy'd the Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament, ever ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

*Brading*, is a Market-Town, near the Eaſt End of the Iſland, the Parſonage of which Town belonged to the Monaſtery of *Bremmere*, which being ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. at the Diſſolution, was afterward aſſigned by the ſaid King to his new College of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, except a ſmall Matter paid out of it for Tenths.

At the Mouth of the Bay here, lie the Rocks call'd the *Mixen*, from whence, keeping the Shore, we come to *Benbridge Point*, and having paſſed the *Culver*, and *Swan Cliffs*, arrive at *Sandown* Bay, which takes its Name from

*Sandown* Caſtle, which is one of the ſtrongeſt in the Iſle, and where is always a good Garriſon. Below this Place, on the South Side, is *Chale* Bay, and *Dunnoſe*, a Bay well known to the Mariners. Near *Newport*, in the Middle of the Iſland, is

*Cariſbrooke* Caſtle, built by *Whitgar*, to whom the *Weſt-Saxon* King *Cerdic* gave this Iſland. In the Conqueror's Time, *William Fitz-Oſborne*, his Marſhal, who took the Iſland, founded an Abbey of Black Monks here. This Caſtle, which is a ſtrong impregnable Fortreſs, ſeated on a high and craggy Rock, was anciently made Uſe of for Priſoners of the higheſt Quality; and whoever was Governor of the Iſle, had the Government of that alſo. *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, was impriſoned here in King *Richard* III's Time, till he was condemn'd

condemn'd and beheaded; and King *Charles* I. was confin'd here, as before-mentioned; at which Time, it is ſaid, ſome Means had been contrived for his Majeſty's Eſcape over the Caſtle Walls, and all Things were prepared for that Purpoſe; but two Soldiers being made privy to the Deſign, one who kept Centry at his Apartment, and the other, who ſtood on that Side of the Wall where he was to deſcend, the former, contrary to his Promiſe, and juſt as the King was coming out to make his Eſcape, alarmed the Caſtle, and prevented his Flight. But Vengeance not long after overtook him, and puniſhed his Perfidy; for he was accidentally kill'd by the Random Shot of a Muſket. In this Caſtle died that King's Daughter, the virtuous and renown'd Princeſs *Elizabeth*.

*Cariſbrooke* Caſtle decaying by Age, has been ſeveral Times repaired, and Mr. *Camden* ſays, that a little before his Time, it was rebuilt magnificently by the Governor, tho', probably, at the Charge of the Crown. To this Caſtle belonged very many Knights Fees; and, for Antiquity, it exceeds not only all the Iſland, but the whole County of *Southampton*. The Village which goes by the ſame Name was formerly a conſiderable Town, but when *Cadwalla*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, took it, he put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and deſtroyed it; ſince which, it has never recovered itſelf.

*Alexander Roſs*, Vicar of this Place, the Continuator of Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s *Hiſtory of the World*, was the laſt who was preſented to it by the Crown; for King *Charles* I. ſettled the Patronage of this, and other Livings in the Iſle of *Wight*, and *Hampſhire*, upon *Queen*'s College in *Oxford*, for ever. Near the Mouth of this River, ſtands

*Eaſt* and *Weſt Cowes*, two pretty Towns, which, tho' they have not the Privilege of a Market, yet have the Advantage of Trade above any Place in the Iſland: Several rich Merchants live here, and formerly Merchants coming from *Virginia*, and other Places, uſed to unload their Cargoes here, pay their Cuſtoms, take in their Goods again, and then ſail to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*,

and other Foreign Parts, to entitle them to the Drawback of the Goods ſo imported and exported, in Compliance with the Acts of Parliament, which oblige all Ships coming from the *Weſt Indies* to unload in *England*, before they go to any other Foreign Port.

Here alſo Maſters of Ships, and Merchants, homeward, or outward bound, are furniſhed with Money for Bills in *London*, and Proviſions are taken on Ship board, which renders the Port of *Weſt Cowes* the moſt thriving Place in the Iſle, but lying low, the Air is not reckon'd very healthy.

Here is alſo a Caſtle, in which is kept a Garriſon of Soldiers. It was built by King *Henry* VIII. with another at *Eaſt Cowes*, not ſo much uſed as the former at preſent, tho' both thought neceſſary at firſt. From hence, going along the Sea Eaſtward, we come to a ſmall Village, call'd

*Quarrer*, (Mr. *Camden* calls it *Quarre*, but improperly) where *Baldwin*, the firſt Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the Iſle, founded a Monaſtery for Monks, *Anno* 1132, according to Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, and not for Nuns, as Mr. *Camden* tells us: It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. *Richard de Ridvers*, the eldeſt Son of *Baldwin*, and after him Earl of *Devon*, gave Lands to this Abbey, to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother. Paſſing by this Shore, we come next to

St. *Hellen*'s, which like *Spithead* near *Portſmouth*, is the Station where our Men of War uſually ride, it being that ſpacious Road, which, in the late Wars with *France*, ſo often received the Royal Navy of *England*, and indeed the whole Confederate Fleet. More within Land, near the Riſe of *Cowes* River, ſtands

*Godſhill*, where *John Worſley*, Eſq; erected a School for the Education of Youth, about 100 Years ago. This Family is very ancient, both in this Iſle and in *Hampſhire*; and it is very probable, that the Tower at the Weſtern Point, called *Worſley*'s Tower, which is a great Defence to the N W. Shore, was either built, or bravely maintain'd againſt ſome Invaders, by one of that

that Name. A little lower is *Freſhwater* Bay, from whence, to the *Needles*, before-mention'd, the Shore is inacceſſible, for the Cliffs called *Freſhwater* Cliffs, from the Bay adjoining. Turning towards the Weſtern Point, we meet with nothing but what is already ſpoken of, till we come to

*Sharpnore* Caſtle, which is ſituated on the Weſtern Shore, juſt oppoſite to *Hurſt* Caſtle in *Hampſhire*, which runs out ſo far into the *Solent*, like a Tongue of Land, that the Sea there is not above a Mile wide.

## PERSONS *of Eminence born, or inhabiting in the Iſle of* Wight.

Sir *John Cheeke*, Tutor and Privy Counſellor to King *Edward* VI. was born at *Mottesbone*; ſome of this Family are ſtill of Repute in this Iſland. He was a learned Men, and tranſlated two of St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Orations into elegant Latin, as he alſo did the Reformation of the Eccleſiaſtical Laws of *England*, out of *Engliſh*. He wrote alſo a Book call'd, *The True Subject*, and divers Letters. He was Provoſt of *King*'s College in *Cambridge*, but turned out by Queen *Mary*, in the firſt Year of her Reign, and impriſoned in the Tower, where hard Uſage made him profeſs Popery; but he never enjoyed himſelf after, nor did he long ſurvive it.

Sir *Francis Knollys*, Knt. an Exile for his Religion in Queen *Mary*'s Days, and a ſhining Light in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, being one of her Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, Vice-Chamberlain, Captain of the Guards, and Treaſurer of her Houſhold. He wrote a General Survey of the Iſle of *Wight*, with all the Caſtles and Fortreſſes adjoining to it; it was in *MS.* in the late Earl of *Angleſey*'s Library. He had an Eſtate of 400 *l. per Annum* at *Buccomb*, which is in the richeſt Vale of this Iſle. His Poſterity removed afterwards to *Grobe-Place*, not far from *Southampton*. *Henry Knollys*, Eſq; was High Sheriff of this County in the Year 1717.

Dr. *Thomas James* was born at *Newport*: He was Fellow of *New College* in *Oxford*, and was a Perſon ſo well verſed in all Parts of Learning, that he was called a Living Library. Sir *Thomas Bodley* made him the firſt Keeper of his famous Library, which he founded at *Oxford*. Mr. *Camden*, who was Cotemporary with him, gives him a great Character. He publiſhed a Catalogue of all the Books in that Library, and divers other Tracts.

Mr. *Richard James*, Nephew of Dr. *Thomas James*, a frequent Preacher, and little inferior to his Uncle in Learning or Judgment, a very good *Grecian*, Poet, Critick, Antiquary, and Divine; the famous *Selden* commends him as ſuch, and owns himſelf beholden to him, when he compoſed the *Marmora Arundeliana*. He was very ſerviceable to Sir *John Cotton*, in ordering his great Library, and wrote ſeveral Books of Poems, Sermons, *&c.* beſides *MSS.* which are now remaining in the *Bodleian* Library; among which, there is one Treatiſe entituled, *Antiquitates Inſulæ Vectæ*.

Mr. *Alexander Roſs*, Vicar of *Cariſbrooke*, beforemention'd.

The Chief Seats in the Iſle of *Wight* are

*Appledarcomb*, Sir *Robert Worſley*'s.
*Gatcumb*, near *Newport*, Sir *Edward Worſey*'s.
Lady *Meux*'s, at *Kingſton*, near St. *Hellen*'s.
Sir *William Oglander*'s, at *Brading*.
Mr. *Knight*'s, at *Nunwell*.

# *Iſles of* JERSEY, GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, *and* SARK.

THESE Iſlands, tho' lying upon the Coaſts, and once Members of the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance* in *Normandy*, yet now belonging to the Kingdom of *England*, being transferr'd to the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, by the Pope's Bull, *Anno* 1449. and alſo annexed to that See by Queen *Elizabeth*, are moſt properly to be treated of in this Place. They are the old Remains of the Duchy of *Normandy*, and lie, as it were, in a Cluſter, in the great Bay call'd *Mount St. Michael's*, betwixt the Capes *La Hogue*, in *Normandy*, and *Frebelle*, in *Bretagne*; the computed Diſtance betwixt *Jerſey* and *Sark* being four Leagues, betwixt the ſame and *Guernſey*, ſeven Leagues, and betwixt the ſame and *Alderney*, nine Leagues. That which is furtheſt within the Bay, and the large ., is

*JERSEY*, called by the *Romans Ceſarea*, a Name of Diſtinction given to favourite Places; and by that Name the Emperor *Antoninus* lays it down in his *Itinerary*, among the Iſles of the *Britannick* Ocean. It makes ſo good an Appearance from the neighbouring Continent, and the Traject to it is ſo ſhort, that it is not likely the *Romans* would paſs by it without viſiting it, as they carried on the War in theſe Parts. *Cæſar* himſelf relates, how he brought under Subjection the *Unelli*, the *Lexobii*, and other Nations inhabiting this Maritime Tract; of which the adjacent

Iſlands being Members and Appendages, doubtleſs, he would not fail to reduce them with the reſt: And accordingly, we want no Proofs of the *Romans*, if not of *Cæſar* himſelf, coming amongſt them. Adjoining, to *Mount Orgueil* Caſtle, and having Communication with it by a Sally-Port, there is an old Fortification, call'd, to this Day, by immemorial Tradition, *Le Fort de Céſar*. Likewiſe at *Roſel*, in the North of the Iſland, there is a remarkable Entrenchment by a like Tradition, bearing ſtill the Name of *La petite Céſarée*. Near the Manor of *Dilament*, one ſees the Remains of an ancient Work, in the known Form of a *Roman* Camp. Coins have alſo been found here, but the People wanting a Taſte for ſuch Things, took no Care to preſerve them.

The modern Name of *Gerſey*, or *Gerſey*, is allowed after Mr. *Camden*, to be but a Corruption of that of *Ceſarea*; for *Ey*, in the Language of thoſe Northern Nations who over-ran *Europe* about 1000 Years ago, ſignifies an *Iſland*, as in the Name of *Angles ey*, i. e. *The Iſle of the* Angles; alſo *Jer*, or *Ger*, and likewiſe *Cher*, is but a Contraction of *Cæſar*, as in the Name of *Cherbourg*, an ancient Sea-port Town in *Normandy*, ſo called from the *Latin*, *Cæſaris burgum*; as *Saragoſa* is of *Cæſar auguſta*: *Jerſey* is, as if one ſhould ſay, *Cæſar*'s Iſland.

It is alſo ſometimes mention'd in old Writings, and Monuments, by the Name of *Augia*, which the learned Mr. *Poindextre*, a Gentleman of the Iſland, who wrote an Account of it, ſuppoſes it to be the original Name of the Iſland, before the *Romans* were acquainted with it, and called it *Cæſarea*; ſo that altho' they, in Right of Conqueſt, would needs give it a new Name, yet ſtill the old Name remained among the Natives, and Neighbours on the Continent, and was in Uſe many Ages after; but at length, that given by the *Romans* prevailed.

Queen *Elizabeth* knowing of how great Importance it was to her Kingdoms, to ſecure theſe Iſlands againſt all Attempts of the *French*, began to build a noble

and

and magnificent Caſtle in this Iſle, ſtill retaining her Name, tho' ſhe lived only to finiſh that Part of it which is above the Iron Gate, now called the Upper Gate. King *Charles* I. in his War with *France* (for his Match into the Royal Family there could not change their old Enmity of *England* into Friendſhip) added new Fortifications to it, and built the lower Ward, which takes up all the Ground, on which ſtood anciently the Church and Abbey of St. *Helier*, and then it became the Reſidence of the Governor.

In the Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Sir *Charles Carteret* ſecured this Iſland for the King, and held it out ſeveral Years, againſt all the Powers of the Rebels; and when *England* was reduc'd to a Commonwealth, this Iſland was ſuch a Thorn in their Sides, that with their Privateers, they ſo infeſted the narrow Seas, and took ſo many Prizes, that their Merchant Ships dared not ſtir out without a Convoy.

When King *Charles* I. was a Priſoner in *Hurſt* Caſtle in *Hampſhire*, a very unhealthy Place, Prince *Charles*, his Son (afterwards reſtored to the Throne) came into this Iſland, and was received with great Joy, and by his Preſence, the loyal Iſlanders were animated to undertake to reſcue his Father; in which Attempt, tho' they failed of Succeſs, yet they gave an ample Demonſtration of their Loyalty, and Willingneſs to ſave their King's Life, which ſo many ſought to take away.

King *Charles* II. immediately after his Father's Death, was proclaimed in this Iſle, which was an Inducement for him to come again into this Iſle, and make his Reſidence here for ſome Time, with his Brother, the Duke of *York*, and ſeveral Nobles, who adhered to him in his Exile. He drew a Map of it with his own Hands, and ordered a Fort to be built as an Outwork to *Elizabeth* Caſtle, to command the Entrance and Approach to it on the Land-Side: It is now call'd *Charles* Fort. From hence he went into *Scotland*, and was ſoon after crown'd at *Scoon*, *January* 1, 1650; from whence, the next Year, he went into *England*, to recover his Right by the Battle of *Worceſter*, but without Succeſs.

Whilſt theſe Things were doing, the Parliament in *England* being alarm'd at the Loſſes which her Merchants had ſuſtained by the *Jerſey* Privateers, reſolved upon the Reduction of it; and to that End, ſent Admiral *Blake*, with 88 Sail of Ships, and Major-General *Haynes*, with 4000 Land-Forces, to make a Deſcent on it; in which Fortune was ſo favourable to them, that the Sea ſeemed to proſper their Deſign, as well as the Land; and ſo it was taken in 1651, and great Rejoicings were made in *England* for it; but Sir *George Carteret*, with about 350 Men, held out the Caſtle ſo long, till King *Charles* II. not being able to ſend him any Succour, adviſed him to ſurrender.

After the Reſtoration, that King was pleaſed to remember the Loyalty of this Iſland, not only in preferring Sir *George Carteret*, whom he made Vice-Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and for his Sake, created his Grandſon a Baron, but in ſhewing his ſpecial Favour to the Inhabitants, whom he took into his Protection, and ſecured, by building a Wall round the Green, between the lower Ward, and *Charles* Fort, and planting it with Ordnance. His Majeſty alſo knighted Sir *George Carteret*'s eldeſt Son, *Philip*, who loſt his Life with his Father-in-law, the Earl of *Sandwich*, in the great Fight with the *Dutch* Fleet at *Solebay*, leaving three Sons; the eldeſt of whom, Sir *George Carteret*, was the Perſon before-mentioned, made a Baron by King *Charles* II. and who married the Lady *Grace Granville*, youngeſt Daughter of the Earl of *Bath*, by whom he had the preſent *John* Lord *Carteret*, at this Time one of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State; who, now, upon the Death of his Mother, whom his late Majeſty King *George* I. created a Counteſs, is Viſcount *Carteret*, and Earl of *Granville*.

This Iſland is about 12 Miles in Length, and near ſeven in Breadth, and ſo is about 30 Miles in Compaſs, defended with Rocks and Quick-Sands, which makes ſailing that Way dangerous. The Soil is fruitful, ſo that this Iſle has great Plenty of Fruit, good Flocks of Cattle and Sheep, many whereof had anciently four,

and

and ſome ſix Horns, but now they are become very rare.

In the Weſt Part of the Iſland there is a large Tract of Land, once moſt excellent, but now a barren Deſart, cauſed by the Weſternly Winds driving vaſt Heaps of Sand upon them.

This Iſland produces all Manner of Trees, Roots, Herbs, Corn, and Fruits; of which, when Dr. *Heylin* was in it, he ſays, they had ſuch Plenty, that they could ſpare to barter with the *Spaniſh* Merchants at St. *Malo*'s; but ſince his Time, the Inhabitants have betaken themſelves ſo much to Navigation, the Stocking Manufacture, and planting of Orchards, that Tillage being much neglected, they are forced to get a Supply from *England*, *France*, or *Dantzick* in *Poland*, tho' their Cyder ſupplies them with Drink, and ſo they make little Malt.

Their Grounds are encloſed, not with Buſhes, as in *England*, but with great Bulwarks of Earth, raiſed with great Labour and Expence, from ſix to eight, or ten Feet high, with a Thickneſs and Solidity anſwerable to their Heighth; and tho' they have no Chalk, Lime, or Marle, to improve their Lands with, yet their Sea Weed, called *Vraic*, and in *Latin*, *Veriſcum*, or *Wreccum*, is equivalent to them all; for the *Summer Vroic* being uſed for Fuel, the Aſhes are a great Improvement to the Soil on which they are laid; and the *Winter Vraic* being turned in with the Plough, ſo enriches the Ground, that it becomes very fruitful.

Cyder is ſo plentiful in this Iſland, that no Place in the World is thought to equal it, of this Extent; it being reckoned, that 24,000 Hogſheads are made here Yearly; of which, very little, or none, being exported, it muſt be a great Occaſion of Exceſs, eſpecially ſince it is as rich as the beſt *Herefordſhire* Cyder, and might vie with it, if it was but as well managed. This Drink is but lately brought into it, for the ancient Drink uſed by theſe Iſlanders was Mead; and in Queen *Mary*'s Days they were allowed to tranſport 500 Tons of Beer out of *England*, for their Uſe. This, and the Cheap-

Cheapneſs of *French* Wines and Brandy, makes it not worth while to ſet up Malting or Brewing here.

The Iſland is plentifully ſtored with Water for common Uſe; for tho' the Whole be, in a Manner, an entire Rock, it abounds ſo with Springs and Brooks, that there is hardly an Houſe, tho' ſituated on never ſo high an Hill, but has one near it; nor doth it want Medicinal Waters, for Dr. *Charlton*, late Preſident of the College of Phyſicians in *London*, found a Fountain of excellent Water while he reſided here.

The Oxen and Sheep of this Iſland are ſmall, but the Fleſh of them is ſo tender and good, that ſome prefer it to the *Engliſh*; for which, the only Reaſon aſſign'd is, the Shortneſs of the Graſs. The Horſes are uſeful for the Plough and Cart, but not many for the Saddle. Hares and Rabbits are the only Game found in this Iſle, for here are no Bucks, Stags, Deer, Foxes, or Wolves. Here is Abundance of Sea-Fowl, and of the common Sort of Land-Fowl, both tame and wild, eſpecially *Soland* Geeſe, or Barnacles, which come only in very cold Weather. "That theſe Fowls are bred of a rotten Plank, (ſays the Rev. Mr. *Falle**) or Rib of a "Ship, which has been long floating in the Sea, and "imbibing its Salts, is the vulgar Opinion here. Many will tell you, they have ſeen them yet ſticking "to the Wood, ſome no bigger than Muſhrooms, and "almoſt of that Shape; ſome a little more brought "into Form; and others perfectly fledg'd, and juſt "ready to fly. The new Philoſophy, continues he, "which explodes Equivocal Generations, and teaches, "that the ſmalleſt Inſect derives its Being from a Parent Male and Female, has not yet made its Way "hither, and, indeed, is there a Place in the World, "where the moſt do not ſtill believe, that innumerable "Creatures proceed from Corruption?"

The Partridges of this Iſland have red Feet, Eyes like

* *Rector of St.* Sav'our's *here, Deputy of the States of this Iſland to King* William *and Queen* Mary, *and who wrote an Account of* Jerſey.

like Pheasants, and Feathers of various Colours: It is one of the most beautiful Birds in Nature, but the Flesh is not more delicate than the grey Partridge of *England*; and it is a Species common enough in the Southern Countries.

The several Sorts of Sea Fish, which are usually had in *England*, are common here; as Lobsters, Crabs, Plaice, Rays, Turbots, Mackerel, red and grey Mullets, *&c.* but much cheaper. There are also some Fish peculiar to this Place, as the *Ormer*, (a Contraction of *Oreille de Mer*) or *Auris Marina*, so called from its Likeness to a Man's Ear; it is a Lump of white Pulp, very sweet and luscious; the Base, which comes so near the Shore, that Cart Loads have been taken up at a Draught, and some of them a Yard long; Vracs, a Fish in Shape and Taste like a Carp; Hawes, Rowses, Roussets, and Congers; which last are found in all Seasons, and some of them so big, as to weigh 40 or 50 *lb.* The Lancon, or little Lance, from its Shape, is never found in the Water, but in moving some Sand-Bank, left dry by the Sea; when the Sand being stirr'd by an Iron Hook, the Fish spring up, and are caught by Handfuls: It is fine Sport to fish for them in Summer-Nights, when they are the more easily taken by their glistering above the Sand. In *Cornwall* it is called a Sand Eel.

There is another called Gronnard, from its grunting when it is entangled, whose Head is almost as big as its Body, which is of a Blood Colour; and, if we may believe Mr. *Falle*, here is a Fish, with Teats like a Woman's, called the Mermaid. There are few or no Ponds in the Island, but that of St. *Ouen*, which nourishes Carp to an unusual Size, some above three Feet long, and yet very well tasted. Here are Moles, which damage their Plantations, also Abundance of Toads and Lizards; but it does not appear that the former is poisonous, the Waters in which they lie being not unwholsome; and the latter is known to be the most beautiful and harmless of all the Serpentine Kind.

The Air of this Island is generally healthy, and the People, who are temperate, live to a great Age, being subject

ſubject to no Diſtempers natural to the Country, except an Ague in *September*, after the Toils of Harveſt; but Luxury has introduced ſuch Diſeaſes here, as well as elſewhere, that it cannot now boaſt of what Mr. *Camden* ſaid of it, *That there was no Buſineſs for a Phyſician.* The Cold here is not ſo violent as in other Places of the ſame Latitude, it being tempered by Breezes that blow almoſt continually from the Sea; but they are ſubject to Storms by Weſterly Winds, from which they have no Land to ſhelter them, nearer than the great Continent of *North America*. There is ſuch a vaſt Chain of Rocks about this Iſland, and the Tides and Currents among them are ſo ſtrong and rapid, that there is never any ſtill Water here, as in other Parts of the *Britiſh* Channel; and therefore the Navigation is extremely dangerous to thoſe who are not acquainted with the Coaſt.

The Manners of the Inhabitants, who are reckon'd to be above 20,000, are a Mixture of the *Engliſh* and *French*, but *French* is the Language both of the Pulpit and Bar; and tho' they do not ſpeak it ſo purely as about *Paris*, yet it has not ſuch a barbarous Jargon in it as that of the Southern Provinces.

The whole Iſland is divided into 12 Pariſhes, ſo laid out, that all have a Communication, more or leſs, with the Sea; the Names of which are as follow:

*Trinity*'s,
St. *John*'s,
St. *Mary*'s,
} in the North.

St. *Lawrence*'s,
St. *Helier*'s,
St. *Saviour*'s,
} in the South.

St. *Ouen*'s,
St. *Peter*'s,
St. *Breland*'s,
} in the Weſt.

St,

St. *Clement*'s,
*Granville*,
St. *Martin*'s,
} in the Eaſt.

Theſe are divided into 52 Vintaines, ſo called from the Number of 20 Houſes, which each is ſuppoſed to have contained formerly; juſt as, in *England*, 10 Houſes anciently made a Tithing.

The Two principal Towns are St. *Helier* and St. *Aubin*.

St. *Helier*, which is the Capital of the Iſland, is in the Bay of St. *Aubin*, where it has an Harbour, and a Stone Pier. Its Situation is both commodious and pleaſant, having the Sea on the S. W. with a full Proſpect of *Elizabeth* Caſtle, and of the Road for Ships, and Hills on the North, that ſhelter it from Cold, with Meadows at the Bottom, refreſhed by a pure Rivulet, that enters the Streets, and the very Houſes; ſo that the Water is eaſily brought up by Buckets, let down through a Trap-Door, or from the Reſervoirs of Wells and Pumps. Another huge Hill projects in a Manner over the Town, which, being a Common, affords Herbage to the Cattle, and an agreeable Walk, with an extenſive Proſpect. The Town conſiſts of above 400 Houſes, and the Streets are wide and well paved. The Seat of Juſtice, which is called *La Cohue Royale*, ſtands in a large Quadrangle, with handſome Structures on each Side.

The Market is kept every *Saturday*, more reſembling a Fair than a ordinary Market, by Reaſon of the great Concourſe of People reſorting to it, from the remoteſt Parts of the Iſland, not only to buy and ſell, but to diſpatch all Sorts of Buſineſs, or even purely to enjoy the Converſation of their Friends. The Town is chiefly inhabited by Shopkeepers, Artificers, and Retailers of Liquors, and wants ſcarce any Thing that is either neceſſary or convenient. The Corn Market is a Piazza, and the Shambles a ſpacious Room, incloſed, ſo that Paſſengers are not annoyed, as they are in moſt Country-Towns, with the Sight and Smell of Carcaſes. The

Number

Number of Inhabitants is computed to be 2000 at leaſt, beſides ſome Hundreds in the Vintains without the Town, who are nevertheleſs Pariſhioners: For all theſe, the Town, which is very capacious, is hardly ſufficient. Prayers are read here alternately in *Engliſh* and *French*.

St. *Aubin* is a Town of Merchants, and Maſters of Ships, who firſt ſettled in that Place (otherwiſe not ſo proper to build on, becauſe too much ſtreightened between Hills and the Sea) for the Sake of its Port, the beſt and moſt frequented in the Iſland. It is not half ſo big a Town as St. *Helier*, but its Houſes are every Whit as neat, and they are almoſt all new. Its Market, which is on *Mondays*, is rather an Exchange for the Merchants. Its Pariſh Church, called St. *Brelande's*, is at ſuch a Diſtance, and there is ſuch a bleak Hill to paſs over to it, that the better Sort of the Inhabitants have, by Contribution, built an handſome Chapel in the Town. There is a Fort here, with Cannon planted on its Baſtions, and a ſtrong Pier has been run out into the Sea, like that of *Guernſey*, which joins to the Fort, and renders the Harbour ſafe and quiet; ſo that no Ships can paſs within the Pier, but by its Permiſſion, and under its Guns. A Sixth-rate Man of War can juſt float at a dead Neap, and a Ship of 200 Tons at all Times. A Veſſel of 130 Tons may come in at half Flood; but larger Ships, and Men of War, muſt keep without the Road, where is good Anchorage.

Tho' the two before-named Towns are the chief Places, yet there are ſo many Hamlets, and Cluſters of Houſes, ſcattered up and down the Iſland, that it looks like one great Village.

St. *Ouen*, is a Pariſh on the Weſt Side of the Iſland, that gives Name to a Bay, and is a Royal Fief, which has been many Years in the Family of *Carteret*, (the Lords of an Eſtate of that Name in *Normandy*) who, from hence, have been alſo called St. *Ouen*; and if an old *MS.* Hiſtory of the Iſland, which mentions a Succeſſions of the Lords of St. *Ouen*, by the Name of *Carteret*, may be depended on for its Appearance of Truth,

St.

St. *Ouen*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, 400 Years before the Conqueſt, was of this Family; which has produced a great Number of gallant Men, famous in Hiſtory for their brave Actions in this Iſland.

The Buildings in *Jerſey* are generally of Stone, being for the moſt Part of a Mixture of the hard and brittle Rag-Stone, the common Stone of the Iſland, and another Sort that comes from a rich Quarry on a Hill called *Montmado* where there is excellent Stone, riſing in great Blocks, and capable of being cut and ſhaped in regular Squares, like that of *Portland:* Some very rich People have their Houſes faced wholly with *Montmado* Stone, which is of a reddiſh White, or with a bluiſh white Stone, that comes from the *French* Iſland *Chauze*, which are both of a fine Grain, and wrought with the Point of a Hammer, almoſt as ſleek as poliſhed Marble. They are ſupplied with Lime from *France* or *England*; and, from the latter only, with blue Slate to cover their Churches, *&c.* but this comes dear, and very often Thatch ſupplies the Place of it, of which they have a Sort as durable and firm as the common Tiling in *England.*

Trade, which is the Life of this Iſland, was very much improved before the late War with *France*, tho' they did not loſe much by it in the End, conſidering the Profit of Particulars, from the Abundance of Prizes which they took with their Privateers; and, indeed, they lie ſo convenient for annoying the *French* in the War Time, that their Privateering will always turn to their Advantage. They not only trade to *England* and *France*, but alſo to *Spain* and *Newfoundland*; to which laſt Place they ſometimes ſend near 30 Sail of Ships.

Its Staple Manufacture is Stockings, which are knit by the Women and Children, and whereof 8, or 10,000 Pair have been bought Weekly in St. *Helier*'s Market, for Exportation; tho', ſince *Colbert*, the *French* Miniſter, laid ſo high a Duty on this Traffick, as amounted to a Prohibition, *London* has been their chief Market. The Wool they are wrought with comes from *England*, 2000 Tods, unwrought, being allow'd them Yearly by

by Act of Parliament, for Support of the ſaid Manufacture, and the Employment of their Poor. Eſtates in this Iſland are not aſcertain'd by the Livres, or Pounds Sterling, that a Man has, but by the Quarters of Wheat in his Barn; and a *Jerſey* Eſtate of 100 Quarters of Wheat is reckon'd almoſt equal to one of 70 *l.* in *England*, allowing for the Difference of the Price of Corn, one Year with another, in the Market.

It is obſerved that *Gavelkind*, or the Partition of both the Real and Perſonal Eſtates among Sons and Daughters, which is the ancient Uſage of this Iſland, deſtroys many an Inheritance, by ſplitting it into ſeveral Parcels; but tho' for this, and other Reaſons, a great Eſtate is not to be raiſed in this Iſland, yet the Cheapneſs of Things, and the Exemption enjoyed here from Taxes, on Home Conſumption, renders a ſmall Eſtate equivalent here, to a greater elſewhere.

As to the Government of this Iſland. Under the Dukes of *Normandy*, and the firſt *Engliſh* Kings after the Conqueſt, one Man had the Government of all the four Iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*; but ever ſince King *Henry* VII's Time, *Jerſey* has been always a diſtinct Government, conferr'd on ſome Perſon of Rank. At firſt he pretended to diſpoſe of the Place of Bailly of this Iſland, by Virtue of his Patent; but King *Henry* VII. finding that Power abuſed, ſuppreſſed it, and reſerved it to himſelf, by an expreſs Article in his Ordinance, which ſaid, *That the King ſhall have the ſole Nomination of the Dean, the Viſcount, and his Attorney General in the ſaid Iſland.*

The Governor's Office has been held ſometimes during the King's Pleaſure, ſometimes during good Behaviour, ſometimes for a determinate Number of Years, and at other Times without Limitation, and during Life. For the Support of his Dignity, the King allows the Governor his whole Revenue in the Iſland, with a ſmall Deduction for Fees and Salaries to the Civil Officers. The Revenue conſiſts chiefly in the Corn Tithes of 10 Pariſhes, which were lately computed at 15,000 Livres *per Annum*, and are collected by an Officer, called the King's

King's Receiver, but appointed by the Governor. Formerly the Governor was *Cuſtos Terræ, & Cuſtos Legum*; i. e. *Guardian of the Land, and Guardian of the Laws*; being truſted with the Military and Civil Sword; but, in Proceſs of Time, the judicial Power was transferr'd to another, who was called a Bailly, an Office of high and honourable Account among the *French*, tho' it has a mean Sound with the *Engliſh*. At the ſame Time the Governor himſelf retained the Senſe and Meaning of the Word, in the Name of *Cuſtos*, or Warden. Thus, that Office, which was but one, became two, yet ſo as he who had the judicial Part, and was called the Bailly, was ſtill a Dependent on, and Creature of the other, and ſo the other Miniſters of Juſtice. Tho' the Governor is excluded from the Cognizance of the Civil Tribunal, yet, in Regard of his Dignity, his Preſence is often required in the Court, where it is, in ſome Sort, neceſſary, for the paſſing of Acts relating to the King's Service, and the publick Peace and Safety. He has the Court alſo under his Protection, being obliged to aſſiſt the Bailly and Jurat, with his Authority, in the Execution of their Sentence. He has Power, with the Concurrence of two of the Jurats, to arreſt and impriſon any Inhabitant, on vehement Suſpicion of Treaſon. No Inhabitants may go out of the Iſland, nor Foreigner ſettle in it, without his Knowledge; and no Convention of the States can be held, or any Thing therein tranſacted, without his Conſent, tho' with ſome few Reſtrictions.

The Mace, which is borne before the Bailly and Magiſtrates at the Convention, has this Motto:

——*Tali haud omnes dignatur Honore.*

In *Engliſh* thus:

*Not all are dignify'd with ſuch Honour.*

And under it a *Latin* Inſcription, to this Purpoſe in *Engliſh*:

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And under it a *Latin* Inſcription, to this Purpoſe in *Engliſh*:

" *Charles* the Second, the moſt Serene King of " *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, has reſolved, that " his Royal Favour towards the Iſle of *Jerſey*, (in " which he twice met with a Place of Refuge, while " he was excluded from the reſt of his Dominions,) " ſhould be conſecrated to Poſterity by this truly " Royal Monument; and commanded, that thenceforward, it ſhould be borne before the Baillies, in perpetual Memory of the Loyalty preſerved both to his moſt Auguſt Father, King *Charles* I. and to his " Majeſty, during the Rage of the Civil Wars, by " thoſe moſt excellent Men, Sir *Philip*, and Sir *George* " *Carteret*, Knts. Baillies, and Chief Governors of " this Iſland."

His more peculiar and immediate Province is, the Cuſtody of his Majeſty's Caſtles, with the Command of the Garriſon, and of the Militia of the Country, which he regulates and models at his Pleaſure. Mount *Orgueil*, which was heretofore the principal Fortreſs of the Iſland, being of Antiquity beyond the oldeſt Records, and fallen quite to Decay, the chief Fortreſs here now is *Elizabeth* Caſtle, equal to any in the *Britiſh* Dominions; it is named *Chateau de l'Iſlet*, from its Situation on a ſmall Iſland, and is little leſs than a Mile in Compaſs.

In the Year 1531, all the Bells in *Jerſey*, except one in each Church, were ordered to be taken down, and ſold, towards defraying the Charge of building it. In 1586, every Houſe in the Iſland contributed four Days Work to the erecting the Upper Ward, which is properly called Queen *Elizabeth*'s Caſtle. The Lower Ward, which is King *Charles* I's Caſtle, was begun in 1626. During the Civil War *Charles* Fort was added; and in 1665, the *French* threatening the Place, the Green was encloſed with a Wall.

Their Militia are more like regular Forces, both in Habit and Diſcipline, every Man in the Iſland doing continual Duty; only the better Sort bear the Commiſſions, and are the Leaders. It conſiſts of two Troops

of

of Horſe-Guards, and Five Regiments of Foot, who are reviewed every Twenty-Ninth of *May*, in the fine Sandy Bay between the Towns of St. *Helier*, and St. *Aubin*. Two Pariſhes, and ſometimes three, make up a Regiment. There are 25, or more, Braſs Field-Pieces, mounted on Carriages, with proper Tumbrels for the Ammunition; and the Pieces are kept in the Pariſh Churches they belong to, ready to be drawn out for Service at a Minute's Warning: Moreover, for the Safety of the Coaſt round the Iſland, in Places which are acceſſible by an Enemy, there are Guard-Houſes erected, and Batteries, with above 50 Eighteen Pounders, given by King *William*, out of his Stores. The Lieutenant-Governor reſides at the Caſtle, in the Abſence of the Governor in chief, who very rarely comes to this Iſland, or that of *Guernſey*.

The Civil Government is adminiſter'd by a Bailly, aſſiſted by 12 Jurats, elected by the People. As he repreſents the King's Perſon, by whom he is choſe, in Court, he has his Seat raiſed there above the Governor's, in Token of his Independency, tho' every where, out of Court, the Governor precedes. The Jurats were inſtituted by King *John*, who dignify'd them with the Title of *Coronatores Jurati*, thereby intending that they ſhould ſhare the Power of the Coroners in *England*, and the Jurats in *Gaſcony*; but the Title of Coroners is diſuſed, and the Jurats are, by the People, more commonly ſtiled Juſticiers. The Jurats, who are generally ſuch for Life, are choſe, when a Vacancy happens by Death, upon a *Sunday*; when the Miniſter in the Pulpit, after Divine Service, reads the Writ of Election, and recommends ſome Perſon to their Choice, and then the Suffrages of the People are collected, one by one, as they go out of the Church. The Jurats have no Salary, and are only ambitious of the Office becauſe it gives them a Rank, and the Privilege of having their own private Suits the more readily diſpatch'd: But without the Bailly, or his Lieutenant, there can be nothing done; for he is the Mouth and Organ of the Court, preſides in all Debates, ſums up the Opinions, and pronounces Sentence; yet has no de-

liberate Voice himſelf, except on an equal Diviſion of the Bench, when he gives the Caſting Vote; yet he acts with leſs Controul in other Affairs of Daily Occurrence; and, after all, the Dignity and Prerogatives of his Place are not very great. Under him, and the Jurats, are his Majeſty's Attorney and Sollicitor-General for this Iſland, the High Sheriff, the Clerk, who keeps the Rolls and Records, ſix Pleaders, or Sollicitors, at the Bar, two Under Sheriffs, called *Denonciateurs*, becauſe they publiſh the Injunctions of the Court, the Uſher, and (tho' he is not properly a Member of the Court) a Keeper of the Regiſter for Hereditary Contracts; all which Employments, except the three firſt, which are held by Patent, are at the Diſpoſal of the Bailly. The Court, thus conſtituted, is a Royal Court, which has Cognizance of all Pleas and Suits ariſing within the Iſland, Treaſon only excepted, and other Matters of too high a Nature, which are reſerved to the King and his Privy Council; to whom alone, this Court is immediately ſubordinate, and to whom, except in Criminal Cauſes, Appeals are ſometimes made from hence, under certain Regulations. The Bailly is Keeper of the Publick Seal, tho' he cannot uſe it, unleſs aſſiſted by three Jurats: It is ſtamp'd with the Arms of the Iſland, *viz. Gules*, three Leopards paſſant, gardant *Or*; and was given by King *Edward* I. with the Power of uſing it for confirming Contracts, and other Purpoſes: It is kept in a Purſe, ſealed with the private Seals of the three Jurats who were at the laſt Opening. Upon the next Occaſion, the Bailly delivers the Purſe into the Hands of the Jurats preſent, who break open the Seals, and, having uſed the publick one, put it up again in the Purſe, and return it ſeal'd as before, to the Bailly, or his Lieutenant.

This Iſland is not bound, even by Act of Parliament, unleſs it be therein ſpecially nam'd; and, when ſuch Acts are notified to it, they are accompanied with an Order of Council, to give them a Sanction and Currency.

On the Days that the Courts are open'd, which is in the

the Judgment Hall, called *La Cohue Royale*, as has been already mention'd, at the Town of St. *Helier*, the Governor, the Bailly, or their Lieutenants, and the Jurats, enter it, with the Royal Mace carried before them, and ſurrounded by a Guard, arm'd with Partiſans. Seven of the Jurats, is the leaſt Number requir'd to conſtitute a Court. Here are only three Terms: The firſt begins always on the *Thurſday* before *Michaelmas*, but is reſpited during *November*, to give People Time to gather in their Fruit for Cyder, and ſow their Wheat, which is ſown later, and reap'd ſooner, than in *England*. The next Term begins the *Thurſday* after St. *Maurice*'s Day, *January* 15, but ſhuts up early in *February*, that being the Time for cutting the *Winter* Vraic, and ſpreading it on the Land, which is a laborious but neceſſary Work; for it is, in Effect, fetching Bread out of the Sea; and this, together with turning up and preparing the Ground for the *Summer* Corn, employs all Hands in *March*, and Part of *April*. The third Term begins the firſt *Thurſday* after St. *George*'s Day, and continues till *Midſummer*; after which comes the long Vacation. The Chief Officer for executing their Political Regulations, is the Conſtable, who is choſe like the Jurats, and is always one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Perſons in the Pariſh, for Eſtate, and other proper Qualifications. The Office is, at leaſt, triennial, tho' ſome hold it longer; and to ſuch as diſcharge it with Honour, it is generally a Step to the Magiſtracy, there being few on the Bench that have not firſt paſs'd through it as a Sort of Probation.

Here is, in Miniature, the Picture of the Auguſt *Engliſh* Parliament, it being an Aſſembly, which they call *A Convention of the States of his Majeſty's Iſland of* Jerſey.

It is properly a General Council of the Iſland, wherein every Inhabitant is ſuppoſed to be preſent, either Perſonally, or by Proxy. The great Buſineſs of this Meeting is to raiſe Supplies for the Publick Service; to ſtate and audit the Accounts of the Publick Receipts and Expences; to determine Differences about the

Diſpoſal and Management of the Church Treaſuries; to conſider Works and Schemes propoſed for the Publick Benefit; to appoint Deputies to ſollicit the Affairs of the Iſland at the King's Court; to make Ordinances againſt Profaners of the Lord's Day, common Swearers and Drunkards, and riotous and diſorderly Perſons.

This Iſland enjoys many valuable and uncommon Privileges; *viz.* 1. To reward the Inhabitants for their Fidelity to the Crown of *England.* 2. To engage them to perſevere in it. 3. To better their Condition, which, conſidering their Situation and Diſadvantages, would otherwiſe be intolerable; for it is obſerved, that they are expoſed to Attacks upon every Incident that may occaſion a War; that a War deſtroys its Trade, and brings on a Charge equal to a Tax; that a Man of ſeveral Hundreds a Year in *England,* is not ſo high rated to the Militia, as one here but of ſo many Scores; That they are obliged to keep Watch round the Coaſt, by frequent Detachments of their poor People, to prevent a Surprize; who muſt repair to their Colours, at the Sound of every Alarm; whereby the Labour of many Days, which ſhould ſubſiſt them and their Families, is loſt to them. For theſe Reaſons, therefore, the Iſlanders of *Jerſey* are, by ſeveral Royal Charters ſince King *John*'s Time incluſive, declared a free People, and to be treated univerſally throughout the King's Dominions, not as Foreigners and Aliens, but as Native *Engliſhmen*; beſides their being exempted from Parliamentary Aids, as a natural and neceſſary Conſequence of their being a *Peculiar of the Crown*; agreeable to the Saying of that great Lawyer, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hale*, who remarked, "That tho' *Jerſey* Iſland is Part "of the Dominions of the Crown of *England*, yet it "is not, nor ever was, a Part of the Realm of *Eng-* "*land.*"

In every Charter, from King *Edward* IV. incluſive, there is a Privilege confirm'd to it, in common with the other Iſlands in this Tract, which is of an extraordinary Nature, and mention'd by Writers as a very great Singularity; and this is, "That in Time of War, the

"Merchants

" Merchants of any Nation whatſoever, are permitted " to come hither with their Ships and Merchandize, " neither for Shelter or Commerce, and there to ſtay " ſafely and quietly, and thence to return without " any Damage or Moleſtation whatever, to their Per- " ſons and Goods within their Iſland, its maritime " Places and Precincts, or round the ſame, as far as " the Eye of Man can reach." Thus, as Mr. *Camden* ſays, " here is a perpetual Truce eſtabliſhed in theſe " Iſlands; and how hot ſoever the War may be, the " *French*, and others, have Liberty to come hither to " trade, and to depart again in Safety." But this Privilege, tho' it be perpetual in all the Charters granted to theſe Iſlands, the Iſlanders themſelves ſeem to have barr'd all future Claim to, by their Privateering in the late Wars with *France*; ſo that, in ſhort, like many other antiquated Things, it ſeems to have no Place or Being now, but in Books and Parchments.

Here are divers Monuments of the *Druidical* Temples, *&c.* which are prodigious great flat Rag-Stones, raiſed three or four Feet from the Ground, and ſuſtain'd by others of leſs Bulk. The Natives call them *Poquelays*, and they are the Altars on which Victims, often human, were ſacrificed. There are two particular Monuments of Popiſh Superſtition; the firſt is call'd, *La Chapelle de notre Dame de Pas*, from the Virgin *Mary*, who is ſaid to have left the Print of her Feet on the very Spot of the Rock where the Chapel is erected, even after her Body was moulder'd into Duſt. The Second is term'd *Huguebie:* It is a Chapel over a Tomb, built, as they ſay, by the Widow of the diſconſolate *Norman* Lord, *de Hambie*, who fell here by Treachery, that ſhe might have the melancholick Pleaſure of ſeeing her Lord's Burial-Place from her Window in *Normandy*, and to procure Maſſes to be ſaid for his Soul. The Chapel was afterwards lengthened towards the Eaſt, by one who had been in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*; and a Place was dug under the Altar, in order to repreſent Chriſt's Sepulchre. This Place was made the chief Seat of the Popiſh Deluſions. It is remarkable, that, in the

Days of Queen *Mary*, when the Terrors of the Papal Empire were diſplay'd by Fire and Faggot in *Smithfield*, and elſewhere, the Magiſtrates of this Iſland had the Courage to put one *Averty* to Death, (who was a Popiſh Prieſt, and a furious Proſecutor of the married Clergy) for murdering his Baſtard Child. We read of but one Perſon in this Iſland, who ſuffered Martyrdom by the Pagans, and that was *Helerius*, afterwards canonized, and called, in *French*, St. *Helier*, from whence the Town before-mention'd had its Name. He lived in a little ſolitary Cell, on a Rock, hard by *Elizabeth* Caſtle; and a *Norman* Lord, deſcended from one of his Murderers, founded an Abbey afterwards, in Remembrance of him, on the ſame Spot of Ground where is now the lower Ward of *Elizabeth* Caſtle. This diſcovers another Miſtake of the learned Mr. *Camden*, who calls the chief Town of this Iſland, St. *Hilary*, upon a wrong Suppoſition that St. *Hilary*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, was baniſh'd, and dy'd here. This Iſland is ſuppoſed to have been firſt converted to Chriſtianity, by St. *Magloire*, a *Briton*, who quitted a Biſhoprick to turn Evangeliſt, and firſt landed in the Iſland of *Sark*, where he raiſed a little College of Prieſts, or Miſſionaries, to ſpread the Word of Salvation thro' theſe Iſlands, and then came to *Jerſey*, where he labour'd ſo ſucceſsfully in the Miniſtry, that the Governor, and all the Iſlanders, renounced Idolatry, and were baptized in the Chriſtian Faith. They ſay he died here, and was buried in a little Chapel, hard by the Free-School, in St. *Saviour*'s Pariſh, of which the Foundations are ſtill viſible, and the School is from him, corruptly called, St *Maulier*; but his Body was afterwards tranſlated to *France*, where *Capet*, the Founder of its preſent Royal Race, cauſed an Abbey Church to be built for its Reception, bearing the Names of St. *Bartholomew* and St. *Magloire*.

Beſides the goodly Abbey of St. *Helier*, there aroſe in this ſmall Iſland four Priories, 12 Pariſh-Churches, of ſuch ſolid Structure, that Time has hitherto made little Impreſſion on them, and above 20 Chapels, ſome of which are in Ruins. As for the Churches, they were

im-

impoveriſhed and pillaged, from Time to Time, to enrich the Religious Houſes in *Normandy*; yet, during the State of Popery, no Place was more over-run with little and low Superſtitions, than this Iſland; but, when Queen *Elizabeth* had annexed this and the neighbouring Iſlands to the See of *Wincheſter*, ſo many Proteſtant Miniſters of good Lives and Learning, fled hither for Shelter, from Perſecution in *France*, that they beat down every Superſtition remaining, and not a Papiſt was there in the whole Iſland.

The Spiritual Juriſdiction of this Iſland is veſted in its Dean, who has the Rectors of the Pariſh-Churches for his Aſſeſſors: This, together with the aforeſaid Right of Entrance into the Aſſembly of the States, makes the Rector of a Pariſh here of more Conſequence than one in *England*, with five or ſix Times his Preferment. Two or three Miniſters, with the Dean, or the Vice-Dean, ſuffice to hold a Spiritual Court, tho' as many as will may come and give their Opinion. This Eccleſiaſtical keeps the ſame Terms as the Civil Court, and has a Regiſter, and two Proctors belonging to it, with an Apparitor, and others, to execute its Summons. When an Appeal goes from this Court to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, as Superior Ordinary, or (in Caſe of a Vacancy of that See) to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, thoſe Prelates are to hear and determine the ſame in their own proper Perſons, and their Sentence is final. The Number of Incumbents here is juſt equal to that of the Pariſhes; for tho' their Canons oblige them to conſtant Duty in the Pulpit twice every *Sunday*, beſides contingent Weekly Functions, yet they abſolutely forbid Pluralities, be their ſingle Livings ever ſo ſmall. Their Tithes are inconſiderable, and thoſe call'd Surplice Fees in *England* are ſcarce known here; ſo that their beſt Incomes ariſes from the Improvement of their Fruit-Trees for Cyder. Indeed they have this Eaſement, that, inſtead of their being at the Charge of keeping up their Preſbyteries, as the *Engliſh* Clergy do their Parſonage and Vicarage-Houſes, the ſame falls on their reſpective Pariſhes.

There

There are two Free Grammar-Schools here, indifferently well rented, and ſo ſeated, in Compliance to the Figure of the Iſland, that each ſerves commodiouſly enough for the Children of ſix Pariſhes; one is called St. *Magloire*'s School, in St. *Saviour*'s Pariſh; and the other, St. *Anaſtaſius*'s, in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh: They are abſolutely under the ſole Direction of the Dean and Miniſters, for which the two Founders got a Patent from King *Henry* VII.

The Churches of this Iſland are large *Gothick* Structures, and moſt of them have lofty Stone Spires: Their Roof is one ſolid Arch, or Vault, of Stone, without a Stick of Wood employed in it; the outward Caſes are of blue Slate, being laid immediately upon the Stone-Work, in a Bed of ſtrong Mortar. This is obſerved to have been the ancient Way of building; and a good Defence it muſt be againſt Fire, and the Decays of Time. In every Pariſh there is a Fund, or Treaſure, for waſhing and whitening the Churches, which are ſubject to frequent Damps, that ſtick to, and diſcolour the Inſide of the Walls. This Treaſure of the Church as they call it, conſiſts of ſeveral Quarters of Wheat-Rents Yearly, given by pious Perſons, for the Uſe of the Churches; but it is complained of, that theſe Donations are not all apply'd to that Purpoſe. There are other Wheat-Rents given to the Poor, which are apply'd more faithfully; and the whole Amount of the Rents for both the Church and Poor, is 469 Quarters of Wheat.

In the Iſland of *Jerſey* are three Sorts of Highways, *viz.* the King's Highway, which is to be 12 Feet broad, beſides two Feet more to each Bank, or Side; another of eight Feet in the Middle, and four by the Sides; and the third of four Feet, ſerving only Carriages on Horſeback. Over all theſe, Surveyors are appointed in each Tithing; and about *Midſummer*, there is a Perambulation of the Magiſtrates, in one or more of the Pariſhes, to ſee how the Ways are kept, which is performed with great Ceremony. The Conſtable of the Pariſh, attended by 12 of the chief Pariſhioners, meets the

the Judge, who is accompanied by three, or more, of the Jurats on Horſeback, and preceded by the Sheriff, with the Staff of his Office erect, and reſting on the Pommel of his Saddle. He keeps in the Middle of the Way, the Conſtable and his 12 Men walking on Foot by his Side; and when his Staff is touch'd by a Branch, or Bough, hanging over the Way, the Owner of the Hedge is fined; but if the Fault be in the Bottom of the Way, then the Overſeers are fined, that belong to the Vintains, or Tithing.

☞ This Iſland gives Title of Earl to *William* Viſcount *Villiers*, whoſe Grandfather was ſo created by King *William* III.

The preſent Governor of this Iſland is *Francis Beet*, Eſq;

*GUERNSEY*, the next Iſland we are to mention, is called by *Antoninus*, *Sarnia*, perhaps the ſame with *Granona*, lying about 20 Miles to the N. W. of *Jerſey*, and about as much from *Normandy*. It runs from Eaſt to Weſt in the Form of an Harp, and is of ſmall Extent, having but 10 Pariſhes in it; but is preferable to the other Iſlands in this Reſpect, that nothing venomous will live in it.

The Air is very healthy, as may be ſeen by the long Lives both of the Men and Women; and the Soil is ſaid to be of the ſame Nature with *Crete*, or *Ireland*, not apt to breed any venomous Creature; and more rich and fruitful than that of *Jerſey*, but not ſo productive, becauſe the Inhabitants follow merchandizing themſelves, and leave their Fields to their Hinds; yet they have Corn enough for their own Uſe, Cattle ſufficient for themſelves, and to furniſh their Ships, Plenty of Fiſh brought in continually from the Neighbouring Seas; and, in the North-Weſt, there is a Lake, of about a Mile in a Compaſs, exceedingly well ſtor'd with Carp, the beſt that ever was, both for their Taſte and Size.

Nature

Nature has fortified this Iſland well, having fenced it in with a Ridge of ſtiff Rocks; among which, there is one called *Smyris*, a very hard and ſharp one, which we term *Emeril*, with which Lapidaries poliſh their Jewels, and Glaziers cut their Glaſs.

This Iſland has alſo a better Haven than the other, and ſo is frequented by a greate Concourſe of Merchants; for almoſt in the fartheſt Point Eaſtward, but on the South-Side, the Shore falls in juſt like a Half-Moon, and thereby makes a Bay, capable of receiving very large Ships. Near this Place ſtands

St. *Peter*'s, a little Market Town, conſiſting of one long and narrow Street, which has a good Magazine, and was wont to be thronged with Merchants, eſpecially upon the breaking out of any War; for, by an ancient Privilege of the Kings of *England*, this Place enjoyed a Kind of perpetual Truce, but that has been rendred of late Years ineffectual, by their continual Privateering.

The Foundation of the Pier here was laid in the Beginning of King *Edward* I's Reign, by prodigious large Stones, heaped on each other to a conſiderable Height, and regularly cemented. The Shipping here is not only ſafe, and may be brought cloſe to the Town, but the Pier itſelf is adorned with large ſmooth Flags, and guarded by Parapets; ſo that being of ſufficient Length and Breadth, it is uſed as the chief Place of Rendezvous, on Parties of Pleaſure, by the faſhionable Part of the Town, as well as for its noble Proſpect over the Sea and adjacent Iſles. The Plaidery, or Court of Juſtice, is erected here.

On the Right Side of the Port ſtands *Cornet* Caſtle, which, at high Tides, is ſurrounded by the Sea. Sir *Leonard Chamberlain*, who was Governor of *Guernſey* in Queen *Mary* I's Time, and his Succeſſor, Sir *Thomas Leighton*, improved it with Fortifications. In the Year 1672, the Governor, the Lord Viſcount *Hatton*, loſt his Lady, and himſelf eſcaped with great Difficulty, from a prodigious Storm of Lightning, which, catching the Powder-Store, blew up the lofty Tower, with the Standard;

Standard; ſo that the Caſtle muſt formerly have made a much more grand Appearance than at preſent. However, what it wants in Beauty, it makes up in real Uſefulneſs, for it has the Command of the Town and Harbour; and its Situation alone renders it ſtrong, being divided from the Land by an Arm of the Sea, about 600 Yards wide, except in great Spring Tides, when it is fordable. On the Left Side too is a mean old Caſtle.

To the North of St. *Peter* joins a Peninſula, named *Le Val*, where was once a Priory.

The Situation of this Iſland, compared with *Jerſey*, renders this inferior; for, whereas the North of *Jerſey* is much higher than the South, the South of *Guernſey* is high, and the North low; which produces a double Obliquity of the Sun and Land; and hence the Difference in Soil and Air of each, notwithſtanding they both agree in their Productions, as well as Original, and Spiritual and Temporal Government. The *Geneva* Diſcipline was at firſt introduced into theſe Iſlands by the *French* Proteſtant Divines, and was, for ſome Time, their Rule in Church Matters. It continued to be ſuch in *Jerſey*, till the 21ſt of King *James* I. and in *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. but now the Liturgy of the Church of *England* is ſo univerſally received in all the iſlands, that there is not one Congregation of Proteſtant Divines.

It appears from our Hiſtories, that about the 8*th* of King *Edward* III. *Hugh Quiriel*, Admiral of *France*, made a Deſcent upon *Guernſey*, and having taken the Caſtle, held it three Years, till 1342, when the *Engliſh* Fleet recovered it: And, in the ſame Reign, *Evan*, a *Welchman*, ſaid to be deſcended from the Prince of *Wales*, then in the *French* Service, ſurprized this Iſland, but could not keep it long. Nothing very particular occurr'd here, that we read of in Hiſtory, till the Reign of the Popiſh Queen *Mary*, in whoſe Days we meet with ſuch an Inſtance of Cruelty and Injuſtice, as no Hiſtory can parallel.

*Catharine Couches*, and her two Daughters, *Guilelmina Gilbert*,

*Gilbert*, and *Perotine Maſſey*, (the latter the Wife of a Miniſter, who had fled from the Popiſh Perſecution there) with an Infant Son of *Perotine*'s, were ſo purſued by the Malice of their Enemies, for adhering to the pure Doctrine of the Reformed Religion, that they were accuſed in the firſt Place of concealing a ſtolen Silver Cup, which *Perotine* ſtopp'd, when it was offered her as a Pledge, in order to reſtore it to the Owner. Being cleared of this Fact, they were charged with Hereſy, and committed to the Caſtle. The Dean and Clergy, upon Information given againſt them by the Baillies and Jurats, who are Magiſtrates of this Iſland, like thoſe of *Jerſey*, condemned them without a Hearing; but the Magiſtrates would not accept of this Condemnation: Whereupon the Dean and his Prieſts examined them before the Magiſtrates. The Women inſiſted on their Innocence, and demanded their Liberty, declaring they were good Subjects, and obeyed the King and Queen's Ordinances. Notwithſtanding this, the Magiſtrates, purſuant to the Judgment of the Dean and Clergy, condemn'd them to be burnt. The poor Women appealed to *Philip* and *Mary*, and their Council, but could obtain no Redreſs; and were delivered over to the Executioners, who bound them to three Stakes, the Mother in the Middle, between the two Daughters. They were firſt ſtrangled, but the Rope breaking before they were quite dead, the miſerable Creatures fell into the Fire; and *Perotine Maſſey* being big with Child, the Babe forced its Way thro' the burning Womb of the Mother, and came at once into the World and the Fire: Being ſnatched from the Flames, and laid on the Graſs, it was carried to the Provoſt, who commanded it to be burnt with the Aſhes of its Mother, which was done accordingly. After the Death of Queen *Mary*, the Brother of the martyr'd Widow petition'd Queen *Elizabeth*'s Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, for Juſtice on the Murderers of his Siſter and Nieces: The Dean, *Jacques Amey*, was thereupon impriſon'd, and diſpoſſeſs'd of all his Livings; and the Bailiffs and Jurats, acknowledging their Fault, ſubmitted to the Mercy of the

the Queen; who, being influenc'd by the compaſſionate Principles of the Reformed Religion, pardoned even theſe guilty Wretches, tho' they deſerved to have been made terrible Examples of the ſevereſt Juſtice. When Queen *Elizabeth* reſtored the Reformation, theſe Iſlands were full of *Frenchmen*, who fled hither from the Perſecution in *France*; and ſome of their Miniſters were preferr'd to the principal Cures, particularly that of St. *Peter le Port*.

Among the natural Curioſities in this Iſland, it is particularly noted for its beautiful Flower, called *Lilium Sarnienſe*, or, the *Guernſey Lily*, firſt tranſplanted to *England* by the late Dr. *James Douglas*, F. R. S. the Leaves of which are covered with Spangles, reſembling Gold Duſt.

They have no Fuel here but the Sea Weed called *Vraic*, or Coal from *England* or *Wales*.

The preſent Lieutenant Governor of this Iſland is *John Graham*, Eſq;

This Iſland gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Arlesford*, whoſe eldeſt Son is called Lord *Guernſey*.

*ALDERNEY*, the next Iſland we are to ſpeak of, lies juſt on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, and is called, in the Records of the Tower, *Aurney*, *Aureney*, and *Aurigney*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Arica*, or *Riduna*, of *Antoninus*; by others, *Ebodia*, or *Evodia*, from the Authority of *Petrus Diaconus*, who being but little acquainted in theſe Parts, cannot be much depended upon for any Certainty.

This Iſland is hardly ſeven Miles diſtant from the Promontory of *Le Hogue* in *Normandy*, but 30 Leagues from the neareſt Part of *England*. It is extended from S. E. to N. E. and containeth in Circuit about eight Miles, the South Shore conſiſting of high Cliffs.

The Town, which gives Name to the Iſland, is ſituate about the Middle of it, having a Pariſh Church, and Inhabitants of near 80 Families, with an Harbour, call'd *Crabbic*, which is ſome Miles diſtant from it. On the Eaſt Side there is an ancient Fort, and a Dwelling Houſe

be'ong-

belonging to it, built at the Charge of the *Chamberlains*; to whoſe Anceſtor, *George Chamberlain*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Leonard Chamberlain*, of *Sherburn*, in *Yorkſhire*, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Fee-Farm Rent of this Iſle, becauſe he had recovered it from the *French*. Under the Fort the Land is ſo overwhelm'd with Sand, forced upon it by the Violence of the N. W. Winds, that now is ſerveth for little but to harbour Conies.

The Air of this Iſland is healthy, and the Soil ſufficiently rich, full of freſh Paſtures and Corn-Fields; yet the Inhabitants are poor, by Means of a Cuſtom which they have among them, of parting their Lands into ſmall Parcels, by Gavel kind. From it there runs a Ridge of high Rocks, for ſome Way Weſtward, which having ſeveral Eddies, are much dreaded by the Mariners, who call them *Quaſquettes*; out of one of which properly named *Caſquet*, there iſſues a ſweet Spring of freſh Water, which is a great Comfort to the whole Iſland, but eſpecially to the Fiſhermen, who beat up and down them.

Near this Rock the young Princes, King *Henry* I's Sons, the Eldeſt of whom was Duke of *Normandy*, were driven by a Storm, as they were ſailing into *Normandy*, and miſerably periſhed.

The Streight, which divides the Iſland of *Alderney* from *France*, is called by the *French*, *Le Ras de Blanchart*, and by us, *The Race of* Alderney. It is a dangerous Paſſage, eſpecially in ſtormy Weather, when the two Currents, which are very ſtrong, both meet in a contrary Motion; otherwiſe it is ſafe enough, and has a Depth of Water for the biggeſt Ships. In 1692-3, Part of the *French* Fleet eſcaped this Way, after the Blow they had met with at *la Hogue*.

Here is a Bailly, and other Officers of Juſtice, from whom there lies an Appeal to the Courts and Colloquies of *Guernſey*.

*SARK*, or *Serke*, in *Latin*, *Sargia*, is a ſmall Iſland, another Dependence of *Guernſey*, and in the Middle of all the reſt. It was of Note antiently for a Convent of

of St. *Maglorius* the Chriſtian *Briton*, who, as we have before-mention'd, is ſaid to have planted Chriſtianity in theſe Iſlands, about *Anno* 565. The Convent was ſtanding in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and had a Yearly Penſion from the Exchequer. The *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Iſland in 1549, planted Colonies, built Forts, and kept it for ſome Time; but it was recovered afterwards by the *Engliſh*, tho' it remained uninhabited, till a Colony was placed on it, to keep them out for the Future, by *Philip de Carteret*, Lord of St. *Ouen* in *Jerſey*; to whom Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Iſland, to hold it of the Crown, under a ſmall Acknowledgement: And now it is a very pretty Iſland, bearing excellent Corn, more than ſuffices the Inhabitants, who are not much above 300, all under the Care of the Miniſter, and all Tenants to the Lord of St. *Ouen*, under whom they live very happily.

Its Water is very good. Formerly here was no Way for Draughts and Carriages from the Sea, till *Philip de Carteret* cauſed one to be cut thro' the impending Cliff, which, for ſome Space, is carried on in Subterranean Darkneſs, till it emerges within the Iſland, and is fortify'd with Cannon, and by a Gate.

We have the following Account in a Treatiſe call'd *News from the Chanuel*, &c. how our Countrymen made themſelves Maſters of this Place; *viz.* " In the Reign " of our matchleſs Maiden Queen, this Iſland wholly " poſſeſs'd by the *French*, (of which Nation are moſt " of the Inhabitants to this Day, as well as of *Jerſey* " and *Guernſey*) a Sea-Captain (whoſe Name at preſent " I remember not, tho' it is Pity it ſhould ever be " forgot) apprehending that its Neighbourhood, if it " continued long in the *French* Hands, might be of " ill Conſequence to *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, the only re- " maining Trophies of our *French* Conqueſts, ſollicited " the Queen for a Commiſſion to reduce it to her Obe- " dience: Her Majeſty told him, that the Place was ſo " ſmall, and the Attempt ſo hazardous, that ſhe feared " the Loſs of Men would be more Damage than the " taking of it would be of Advantage; for you muſt

" note, at that Time the Paſſage down at *La Soguein* " was not made, nor did it appear half ſo acceſſible as " it does now: But our Captain replied, that if her " Majeſty would give him Command, and Neceſſaries, " he durſt aſſure her he would ſettle the *Engliſh* Colours " there, without the Loſs of a Man. The Queen yield- " ing to his Importunity, he put to Sea, with 100 re- " ſolute Men, and after cruiſing ſome Time up and " down, came and lay before this Iſland, in Quality of " a Merchant Homeward bound; and, ſending in his " Boat with ſeveral taking Commodities three or " four of his Crew were ſuffered to land, who told " the Iſlanders, that having been a very long Trading- " Voyage to the Streights, their Maſter, who died " lately, had engaged them not to throw his Corpſe " over board, but to interr it with Chriſtian Burial, in " the very firſt Place where they ſhould firſt touch " Ground; therefore, they deſired the Chriſtian Favour " of them, that they might lay him in their Church- " Yard, and that a few of them might be permitted to " come aſhore, without any Arms, to perform the Cere- " mony. The People conſenting, our Captain, and " about 20 of his ſtouteſt Men, with a Coffin, and much " ſeeming Solemnity, got aſhore, the Natives aſſiſting " them to get their *Trojan* Horſe up the Precipice; but " no ſooner were they arrived at the Church, than, " clapping to the Door, as if they had ſome private " Devotions to celebrate, at which the Inhabitants " might not be preſent, they broke open their Coffin, " filled, inſtead of a dead Corpſe, with Inſtruments of " Death; and arming themſelves in an Inſtant, killed " the ſmall *French* Guard there, that offered to reſiſt, " fetched more of their Company, at the Landing- " Place, and, in five Hours Time, without the Loſs of " one Man, made themſelves Maſters of the whole " Iſland, which has ever ſince boaſted the Honour of " being Part of the Dominions of the *Engliſh* Crown."

" As to the Political Government of this Iſland, " ſays the ſame Author, we have in the firſt Place, " for our Defence, a Captain, with about 40 Soldiers,

" who

" who continually keep Guard, and are maintain'd by " Contribution of the Inhabitants: Then we have a " Court of Judicature, conſiſting of a Judge, (at pre " ſent an honeſt Fiſherman) a Provoſt, his Son, another " who can write and read the Obligation of a Bond, " ſerving as Clerk, or Recorder, with five other ſage " Burghers, that are Juſtices, who meet every *Tueſday*, " and without any tedious Formalities, intricate De- " murrers, Special Verdicts, wire drawn Arguments, " chargeable Injunctions, multiplied Motions, or endleſs " Writs of Error, determine all Cauſes, *ſecundum æquum* " *& bonum*, according to their Mother-Wit, and grave " Diſcretions, except in Caſes of Life and Death, and " then the Offenders are immediately ſent away for " Trial and Puniſhment to *Guernſey*.

" The Trade here, continues he, extends no farther " than to *Briſtol*, and ſome of the Weſt Ports; and " the chief, if not the only Manufacture of the Iſland, " is knitting of Stockings, Gloves, Caps, and Waiſt- " coats, in which the Men, Women, and Children, " are employed; and theſe they trade with to the " Ports of *England*, and return with Neceſſaries, for " which Purpoſe they have ſmall Veſſels."


PART OF
RADNOR
SHIRE
PART OF
BRECKNOCK
SHIRE
P. OF MONMOUTH
SHIRE
Kinton
Witton
Lanceard in
Tripplaston
Downton
Walford
Buckton
Lugg R.
Litton
Part of Herefordsh.
Prestain
Wadels R.
Nash
Titley
Barton
Arron R.
Kyneton
Pembridge
Huntington
Cast.
Michaelch.
Eardisly
Brilley
Whitney
Middle Wood
Alford C.
The Bache
Dorston C.
Fowrmind
Hay
Snodhill Cast.
Craswell Ch.
Olome R.
Hatterel Hills
The Fothok
Part of Herefordsh.
Hothny R.
5
10
English Miles
Ludlow
Lemster
Piddle
Burton
Monkland
Marston
G. Delwin
Weobley
Kingsthon
Yasor
Mansil
Brinsop
Byford
HEREFORD
Eaton
Madley
Hanwood
Kingston
Dewsall
Lavenall
Worm R.
Bacton
Heralds
Envias Cast.
Elston
Kilpeck
Kynet
Lanwarn
Arcop
Treneraue
Waynard
Garway
St. Michaelch.
Crucorne
Penros
Monmouth


OF SHROP
PART
SH.
OF
Ludlon
Rochford
Tenbury
Bromsbury
Leyster
Stoke
Overlay
Wolferley
Nelsaney
Yr. Wood
Edvinloch
Ted Wasen
Kinghtvic
Bramyard
Avenbury
Bishops Stanford
Bishops Worcester
Stoke Lacy
Frome
Frome Castle
Asperton
Lidington
Bosbury
Coddington
Malvern
WORCESTER
Hills
Munsley
the Worlds end
Bransil Castle
Lidbury
Dunnington
Marley Hill
L. Marcley
Sapperton
Lidden R.
Great Marcley
Brockhampton
Yatton
Hon Ch.
Linton
Nevent
Rofs
Ecclesall
Aston
Ingham
Lea
Penyard
Walford
Hope
Mansel
Welsh
Bickner
English Bickner
P. OF GLOUCESTER
SHIRE
to Gloucester
to Worcester
The Arms of Hereford
The Arms of y^e Right Honble y^e Lord V. Hereford.

# *HEREFORDSHIRE.*

THIS County (called *Ereinuc* by the *Britons*) was in the Time of the *Romans*, inhabited by the *Silures*, ſo called from the ancient Name of the County, *viz Sulhwg*, a ſtout and warlike People, who gave the *Romans* much Trouble before they ſubmitted. The County of the *Silures* extended over *Herefordſhire*, *Radnorſhire*, *Brecknockſhire*, *Monmouthſhire*, and *Glamorganſhire*, called by the *Welſh*, *Deheubarth*, i. e. *The Southern Part.*

When the *Saxons* poſſeſſed themſelves of this Iſland, this County of *Hereford* remained under the Juriſdiction of the *Britons* for many Ages, for they made themſelves Maſters of the Northern, Eaſtern, and Southern Parts firſt, in which they met with great Oppoſition, which coſt them much Time to overcome; but at laſt, having ſettled in their ſeven Kingdoms, the Kings of *Mercia* ſubdued this County, and annexed it to their Kingdom; but bordering upon the *Britons*, now called the *Welſh*, it was ſo vexed and harraſſed by that hardy People, that *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, was oblig'd, for the Safeguard of the Inhabitants, to make a great Ditch, call'd *Offa*'s Dike, 100 Miles long, to divide *Wales* from *Mercia*, which yet could not prevent *Griffin*, King of *South Wales*, from invading this Shire, and giving the *Engliſh* a great Overthrow, two Miles from *Hereford* City, in 1056, ten Years before the Conqueſt.

The *Normans* brought this County in Subjection to

them, almoſt as ſoon as they entered *England*, tho' our Hiſtorians reckon it then, and after, a Part of *Wales*, as tho' it were under the Juriſdiction of the *Britons*. King *William* I. knowing how dangerous an Enemy the *Welſh*, or *Britons*, might be to him, ſent large Colonies into theſe Parts, under *William Fitz Oſborn*, and others, who made ſeveral fortunate Expeditions into *Wales*, and kept this County quiet as it remained under his Succeſſors for many Years.

This County, which is 102 Miles in Circumference, and almoſt in a Circular Form, is bounded on the Eaſt by *Worceſterſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, on the South by *Monmouthſhire*, on the Weſt by *Radnorſhire* and *Brecknockſhire*, in *Wales*, and on the North by *Shropſhire*

It is in the Dioceſe of *Hereford*, and contains about 660,000 Acres of Land, and about 15,000 Houſes. The whole is divided into 11 Hundreds, *viz.* the Hundreds of *Wigmore*, *Wolſey*, *Broxaſh*, *Stretford*, *Radlowe*, *Grimſworth*, *Greytree*, *Webtree*, *Ewiaslucy*, *Wormley*, and *Hunlington*, wherein are 176 Pariſhes, containing one City, two Boroughs, which ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, and five other Market Towns. It ſends eight Members to Parliament, *viz.* two for the Shire, two for the City of *Hereford*, and four for the other two Boroughs.

The Air of this County is delightful and healthy; the Inhabitants living to great Ages. An Inſtance of which was preſented to King *James* I. by a Morrice-Dance, of 10 Men and Women, whoſe Ages together made up a 1000 Years. Yet this wholeſome Air is accompanied with a rich Soil, which ſeldom are found together, producing Corn, Wool, and Fruit, not to be ſurpaſſed by any in all *England*, as is evident from their *Leominſter* Bread, *Weobly* Ale, and *Herefordſhire* Cyder; of which laſt it is ſaid, when the Earl of *Manchester* was Ambaſſador in *France*, he frequently paſſed it upon the *French* Nobility for a delicious Wine. Beſides the Commodities before-mention'd, the Country abounds with Wood and Fiſh. As a Frontier County againſt the *Welſh*, it has frequently been the Seat of

ſeveral

ſeveral bloody Wars, and formerly numbered no leſs than 28 Caſtles; but the greateſt Part of them are demoliſhed.

In the Diſpute between King *Stephen* and the Empreſs *Maud*, this Shire was drawn in by the Earl of it, *Milo* of *Gloceſter*, to be on the Side of the latter. In King *Henry* III's Reign, the Earl of *Leiceſter* having contracted an Alliance with *Lewellyn*, Prince of *South Wales*, obliged the Inhabitants of this County to join with him in the Barons Wars, notwithſtanding their Earl *Humphry de Bohun*, ſided with the King; but his Succeſſor *Humphry de Bohun*, was as great a Promoter of the Barons Wars in King *Edward* IV's Time, as was alſo *Adam de Orlton*, Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and Sheriff of the County, whom King *Edward* III. condemned to be hang'd, *Anno* 1332, when he had reduced it to his Obedience.

In the Reign of King *Henry* IV. *Anno* 1402, *Owen Glendour*, the *Welſh* Rebel, made an Incurſion into this County, ravaged it, and having defeated the Lord *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, took him Priſoner, and threw him into a Dungeon; from whence that King could not be perſuaded to redeem him, on Account of his own and his Siſter's Right to the Crown.

The Houſe of *York* being in Poſſeſſion of *Wigmore*, and ſeveral other Lordſhips of the *Mortimers* in this County, the Inhabitants were generally well affected to that Family; and therefore it was, that after the Battle of *Wakefield*, wherein *Richard* Duke of *York* was kill'd, fighting againſt King *Henry* VI's Army, for the Throne, *Edward* his Son, afterwards King *Edward* IV. raiſed an Army here, to revenge the Death of his Father, and recover his Right, and with them he ſoon joined Battle near *Hereford*, where, and when, our Hiſtorians tell us, there was an Appearance in the Heavens of three Suns at the ſame Time, as they ſaid there had been of five in King *Henry* III's Reign, juſt before the Wars between him and the Barons broke out.

The Rivers which water this fruitful Country are the *Wye*, the *Monow*, the *Frome*, the *Loden*, the *Lug*, the

*Wadel*, the *Arrow*, the *Dare*, and other leſs ones, which are but Rivulets. All the Rivers are well ſtored with Fiſh. The Salmon of this County are very remarkable; in all other Parts of *England* they are ſo far out of Seaſon after ſpawning, as to be very unwholeſome, till they have been again at Sea to recover themſelves; but here they are never *kipper*, that is, ſick and lean, but ſound, fat, and fit for Table: Neither is this the only Inſtance of the Goodneſs of the Water, there being ſeveral Springs of a Mineral and Medicinal Uſe, particularly about *Malvern-Hill*, in the Eaſt, famous for their healing Qualities. The *Wye* riſes in the North Part of *Brecknockſhire*, and enters this County juſt after it has paſs'd *Hay*. Its Courſe is moſt known from Weſt to Eaſt, by *Hereford*, from whence it winds to the Southward by *Roſs*, and then inclines back again to the Weſtward, leaving *Herefordſhire* at *Monmouth*. The *Monow* parts this County from *Monmouthſhire*, and riſes in *Brecknockſhire*, in *Hatterel* Hills, which, ſhooting themſelves up aloft, look as it were like a Chair, and are a Sort of Wall to this County, on the South-Weſt Side. The *Lug* riſes in *Radnorſhire*, and forms a Courſe from the North-Weſt Point of the County, till it reaches the Middle of it; from thence it runs Southward, and falls into the *Wye*, four Miles below *Hereford*.

The principal Towns in this County are, beſides the City of *Hereford*, *Weobly*, and *Leominſter*, which are the two Boroughs that ſend Members to Parliament, *Roſs*, *Lidbury*, *Bromyard*, *Pembridge*, and *Kyneton*.

The City of *Hereford*, which is of a conſiderable Bigneſs, being about a Mile and an half in Compaſs, has a pleaſant Situation, in the Midſt of a fine large Champion, encompaſſed with two Rivers, which water delightful Meadows, is near a ſmall Foreſt, called *Haywood*: It is ſuppoſed to have ſprung up when the *Saxon* Heptarchy was in its Glory, founded, as ſome write, by King *Edward* the Elder, to which Mr. *Camden* ſeems to aſſent, ſaying, "And indeed there is no "Mention of it more ancient, for the *Britons* called "this Place *Treſawith*, from the Beech-Trees growing "here,

" here, and *Hereford*, from an old Way, and the *Saxons*, *Fern leg*, from *Fern*." But that great Author contradicting himſelf in ſaying, this great City ſprang up in the Heptarchy, yet was founded by *Edward* the Elder, who reigned near 100 Years after the Diſſolution of the Heptarchy, by King *Egbert*, we muſt ſearch higher for the Original of it; for which End, we need be at no farther Pains than to make good Mr. *Camden*'s Conceſſion, that it was founded under the Heptarchy, tho' the preciſe Year, or King's Name, be not known.

The *Saxon* Heptarchy was not eſtabliſhed till the Year 575, and *Auſtin* the Monk did not arrive in *England* to convert the *Saxons*, till about the Year 600, or after. When Chriſtianity had made ſome Progreſs, it happen'd, that *Peada*, King of *Mercia*, was made a Chriſtian, and then this Place was ſo conſiderable, that in about 20 Years after, when the Church Government came to be eſtabliſhed in that Kingdom, it was made an Epiſcopal See, and *Putta* was ordained the firſt Biſhop, in the Year 680.

We read nothing more of it till the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, which was an Occaſion of the great Growth and Increaſe of this Town. The ſad Story of it is this: " *Ethelbert*, King of the " *Eaſt-Angles*, a Prince, learned, ſober, and religious, " was invited by the great King of the *Mercians*, *Offa*, " to marry his Daughter *Elfryd*, a Lady of great " Beauty, for which End *Ethelbert* coming with a great " Retinue to *Offa*'s Court, then ſeated at *Sutton Wallis*, " in this County, was murdered by King *Offa*, at the " Inſtigation of *Quindreda*, his Wife, that he might " gain his Kingdom, and buried at *Merden*, which lies " North of *Sutton*, upon the River *Lug*, but afterwards " removed, by King *Offa*'s Order to *Hereford*." His Death being known, he ſoon after gained the Reputation of a Saint and Martyr, and *Milfrid*, a petty King of the *Mercians*, built a Church over his Tomb, and dedicated it to him, which proved a Cauſe of enriching and enlarging the Town, partly by the Gifts of the *Mercian* Kings to the Town, and partly by the Multitudes who

who came to viſit the Martyr's Tomb.

This City not long after came into the Power of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, as *William* of *Malmesbury* informs us; and *Athelſtan*, the *Weſt Saxon*, forced the Princes of *Wales* to comply with theſe Terms of Subjection, to pay him for Tribute 20 *lb.* Weight of Gold, and 300 *lb.* of Silver every Year; but the *Welch* did not remain quiet under ſuch hard Contributions long; for *Griffin*, Prince of *South Wales*, aſſiſted and inſtigated by *Algar*, an *Engliſhman*, Earl of *Mercia*, rebelled againſt *Edward* the Confeſſor, and having routed Earl *Ralph*, who was ſent againſt them, ſacked the City, deſtroyed the Cathedral, and carried *Leofgar*, the Biſhop, Captive; but *Harold* having quieted the Rebellion, fortified it, as *Horiacenſis* informs us, with a broad and high Rampart.

When the *Normans* invaded the Nation, this City lay in Ruins, which were then ſo high and formidable, that they ſhewed it to be ſome great Place, but was then but very meanly inhabited; for it appears by *Domeſday-Book*, that there were but 103 Men both within and without the Walls, when that Survey was taken. The *Normans* afterwards much improved and enlarged it, for they firſt built a very large and ſtrong Caſtle by the River *Wye*, near the Place where the Cathedral had ſtood (the Work, as ſome report of Earl *Milo*, or rather of *William Fitz Oſborn*, firſt Earl of *Hereford*, who built it to ſecure his Country from the Incurſions of the *Welch*, but now it is ruined by Time, and fallen into Decay) and then walled it round about.

*Leland* tells us, that this Caſtle, by the Ruins, appear'd, in his Time, to be one of the handſomeſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt in all *England:* The Walls were very high, firm, and full of great Towers, and where the River did not defend it, it was ſtrongly ditched: It had two Wards, each of them ſurrounded with Water; the Dungeon was high, and exceeding well fortified, having in the outward Wall, or Ward, 10 ſemicircular Towers, and one great Tower in the inward Ward.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, we read of a Caſtle here,

here, defended by *William Talbot*, in the Behalf of *Maud* the Empreſs, againſt that King *Anno* 1138, but he recovered it that Year, which ſhews, that what Mr. *Camden* ſays about *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*'s, building it, is a Miſtake, becauſe he was not an Earl till ſome Years after, *viz.* in 1141.

In King *Richard* I's Abſence, when his Brother, Earl *John*, afterwards King, began to aſpire to the Crown, the keeping of this Caſtle was committed to *Roger Bigod*, who took an Oath to preſerve it for the King's Uſe, and in Caſe he died before his Return, to reſign it to Earl *John*; yet *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, removed this *Roger*, and put another Governor into his Place.

When *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the diſaffected Barons, took Arms againſt King *Henry* III. they began to commit the firſt Acts of Hoſtility in this Place, ſeizing the Biſhop, *Peter Equeblanke*, whom they plundered and impriſoned, and as many of the Canons as were Foreigners. From hence they marched into *Gloceſterſhire*, and ſo towards *London*, *Anno* 1263. Here alſo the Earl of *Leiceſter* fell out with the Earl of *Gloceſter*, another Captain of the Confederate Barons Power, and ruined their Cauſe; ſo that, as the Rebellion began, ſo it ended here.

In the Reign of that unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* II. the Queen, Prince *Edward*, and Barons, met in this City, and having called together the great Council of the Realm, declared the Prince, afterwards King *Edward* III. the Protector of this Realm, his Father King *Edward* II. being then living; and much about the ſame Time was that King's Favourite, the younger *Hugh Spencer*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, hanged here on a Gallows 50 Feet high; as were alſo Sir *Simon de Reading*, another Miniſter of State in the ſame Reign, *John* Earl of *Arundel*, *John Daniel*, and *Thomas de Michaldure*, great Friends of the Earl of *Gloceſter*.

Near this City alſo was fought the Battle of *Mortimer*'s Croſs, between King *Henry* VI's Army and the Earl of *March*'s, afterwards King *Edward* IV. who being

being the Victor, took Sir *Owen Tudor*, or *ap Theodor*, the moſt noble Gentleman of the *Welch* Nation, deſcended from *Cadwallader*, and the Founder of the noble Family of the *Tudors*, *David Floyd*, Eſq; *Morgan ap Rhuther*, and other Gentlemen, and executed them in this Town.

When the Wars began between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Sir *William Waller* took this City for the latter, but the King's Forces recovered it again, and Sir *Barnabas Scudamore* was made Governor of it, who added ſeveral new Works to its Fortifications. The *Scotch* Army, which came to the Aſſiſtance of the Parliament, ſat down before this City, *Auguſt* 15, 1645, and ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender; but Sir *Barnabas* rejecting their Summons with Diſdain, defended it ſo well, that after they had loſt Abundance of their Men, they retired Northward with Diſhonour, and went no farther; but in *December* following, Col. *Birch*, a noted Parliament Man in King *Charles* II's Days, and Col. *Morgan*, Governor of *Gloceſter*, having, by a Stratagem, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Draw Bridge, broke into the Town, with a Body of 2000 Horſe and Foot, and after a ſhort Skirmiſh forced the Garriſon to ſubmit and yield themſelves Priſoners of War; and among them were taken the Lord *Brudenel*, a Papiſt, 14 Knights, Judge *Jenkins*, and a great Number of Officers and Gentlemen.

This City, in its preſent Condition, is pretty large, but the Buildings are mean and old, and but thinly inhabited, there being not any Staple Trade to enrich it, or invite People to go and ſettle in it. The Manufacture for which it is any Thing famous, is Gloves, and that is too poor a Trade to make a Place of that Bigneſs flouriſh: It is governed by a Mayor, who is ſworn Yearly upon *Michaelmas* Day, 12 Aldermen, a Recorder, and divers Common Council Men; and by their Charter they have particular Privileges for particular Companies and Societies among themſelves, who have their diſtinct Halls, and petty Laws enacted for regulating and ordering their Affairs in Commerce: It hath

three

three good Markets Weekly, on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, which afford Plenty of all Sorts of Grain and Proviſions, but the Market on *Fridays* is chiefly for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and four Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on the *Wedneſday* after *Eaſter*, *May* 19, *June* 20, and *October* 9. The Aſſizes, Quarter and Petty-Seſſions, County-Courts, and moſt other publick Meetings, are held here. It ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament.

Over the River *Wye*, on the South-Side of the City, there is a ſtrong Stone-Bridge, of eight Arches, which leads to an ancient Building, ſtanding at a little Diſtance from it, called *Rotherns*, belonging formerly to the Family of the *Bodenhams*, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Heirs of Mr. *Van-Aker*, which is one of the moſt delightful Seats in this Part of the County, having a ſpacious Park before it, and the River *Wye* behind it; verdant Meadows on the one Side, and fruitful Tillage on the other.

In this City were, not long ſince, ſix Churches, beſides the Cathedral, but two of them being demoliſhed in the late Civil Wars, there are but five now in all; *viz.* St. *Owen*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Martin*, St. *John Baptiſt*, and St. *Peter*'s.

The Cathedral was deſtroyed by the *Welſh* in 1060, but rebuilt as ſome ſay, in the Reign of the Conqueror, and others, in that of King *Henry* I. It is a beautiful magnificent Structure, and has the Monuments of its ancient Prelates, *&c.* There belongs to it, beſides the Biſhop, a Dean, Chancellor, 16 Canons, 27 Prebendaries, a Chanter, a Treaſurer, and 12 Vicars Choral, with Deacons, Choriſters, *&c.* The Biſhop's Palace, and the Cloſe, with the Dignitaries Houſes, and the College of the Vicars and Choriſters, who live in an Academical Way, under a Governor, or Preſident, are pleaſantly ſituated, but the Buildings mean. In this City is an Hoſpital, pleaſantly ſituated, which is liberally endowed for 12 poor People, and two Charity-Schools, one for ſixty Boys, and the other for forty Girls, who are all taught and cloathed by a voluntary Subſcription.

*Here-*

*Hereford* gave Title of Earl, about the Time of the Conqueſt, and continued ſo to do for about 200 Years, to the noble and heroic Family of the *Bohuns*; it afterwards gave Title of Duke to *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, who was afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry* IV. when it again gave Title of Earl to *Edmund Stafford*, Earl of *Buckingham*, which being forfeited by the Execution of *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham* for Treaſon, in the Time of King *Richard* the Third, the Earldom remained vacant, and its honorary Title ſunk to that of Viſcount, in the Family of *D'Evreux*, Earls of *Eſſex*, the laſt of whom, *viz.* the General of the Parliament's Army, dying without Iſſue, the Honour of the Earldom of *Eſſex* became vacant, but the Title of Viſcount paſſed to a collateral Branch of that noble Family, whoſe Deſcendant, *Price Devereux*, is now Premier Viſcount of *England*. The next Town we are to ſpeak of, is

*Weobly*, where was a Caſtle in King *Stephen*'s Reign, which being fortify'd againſt him by the Partizans of the Empreſs *Maud*, he ſoon recovered it, and held it ever after. Of what Bigneſs it was, or how long it has been razed, is not now certainly known.

Altho' it is an ancient Corporation, yet the Market is very ordinary. It ſuffered very much, not long ſince, by a Fire, for which a Brief was granted and collected. The Market is kept on *Thurſdays*, and the Fairs are on *Holy Thurſday*, and *Trinity-Thurſday*. It is chiefly noted for its fine Ale. It ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament.

Here are two Charity-Schools, one for 25 Boys, and another for Girls, both maintain'd by Subſcription. The next Town is

*Leominſter*, or *Lemſter*, as it is commonly pronounc'd for Shortneſs. It had its Name from the Monaſtery, or Minſter, which, it is ſaid, was built by King *Merwald*, upon the appearing of a Lion to him, and it was denominated, *Leonis Monaſterium*, or *Leominſter*; but Mr. *Camden* ſays, that the *Britons* calling this Place *Llan lieni*, which ſignifies a Church of Nuns, it is but loſt Labour

to

to ſeek for any other Original of the Name; yet ſome will have its Name to come from Flax, of which the beſt Kind grows here.

The Town is a great Thorough-fare from *Wales* to *London*; it ſtands in a pleaſant Country, and the Buildings, as they cannot be called magnificent, ſo neither may they be accounted mean. It hath ſeveral Bridges over the *Lug*. The Market here was formerly ſo much frequented on the Account of Wool and Wheat brought hither in Plenty (the one called *Lempſter Ore*, becauſe it is like a Mine of Gold to enrich the Town, and the other being celebrated for the fine Bread made of it) that the Cities of *Hereford* and *Worceſter* complaining of their Loſs of Trade, obtained an Order of the King, to oblige them to alter their Market-Day, which was then on *Thurſday*, but is now kept on *Friday*, and the Fairs are on *February* 2, *May* 2, *June* 29. *Auguſt* 24, *October* 28, and the *Tueſday* before *Midlent Sunday*.

It is a Borough-Town, governed by a Bailiff, Juſtices of the Peace, and 12 Capital Burgeſſes, and has the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

There is but one Pariſh-Church in *Leominſter*, large, but dark, a very old Building, inſomuch that there is a great Likelihood that it was built before the Conqueſt; but it has been not long ſince ſo greatly repaired, that it looks like a new Structure. There was formerly a Priory at the Eaſt End of the Church, whereof there are ſtill ſome poor Remains; and there are the Ruins of a Palace on a neighbouring Hill to this Day, called *Comfor* Caſtle.

This Town gives Title of Baron to *Thomas* Earl of *Pomfret*, whoſe eldeſt Son is called Lord *Lempſter*. The next Place we are to mention, is

*Roſs*, a Market and free Borough-Town, ſo made by King *Henry* III. in *Greytree* Hundred. It is a well-built, populous, and well frequented Town, on Account of its Market on *Thurſdays*, which is plentifully ſtored with Cattle, and other Proviſions, Weekly, and eight Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *Aſcenſion Day*, *Corpus-Chriſti*, *July* 20, and

and 25, *Auguſt* 15, *September* 14, *October* 30, and *November* 29.

It conſiſts of two Streets, croſſing one another, four Furlongs in Length each, containing about 300 Houſes. Mr. *Camden* ſays, it was, in his Time, noted for Smiths, but if ſo, there is no Appearance of it, there being no more of that Trade than in other Towns. At the Weſt End of this Town there is a fine broad Cauſeway lately raiſed.

Here are two Charity-Schools, one for 30 Boys, and the other for 20 Girls, both taught and cloathed by Subſcription. The next Place is

*Lidbury*, which is a fine well built Town, noted for Clothiers. It lies on a rich Clay-Ground, under *Malvern* Hills, near to the South End, and has a well endow'd Hoſpital, of which a Perſon of Note is generally the Maſter. Dr. *Thomas Thornton*, who was Maſter of it in King *James* I's Days, was a great Benefactor; and we find that it is a Poſt of ſuch Honour, that a Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, as he was, need not think it below him. He lies buried in the Chancel of the Pariſh Church here.

Mr. *Tombs*, the Head of the Anabaptiſts in the Rump's Reign, was Maſter of this Hoſpital, which it ſeems, he thought a good Preferment, or he, who, at that Time, might have had almoſt any Thing, would not have contented himſelf with it.

Dr. *Hoſkins* was Miniſter here, and lies buried in this Church, with an Epitaph on his Grave, beginning after this Manner:

*Sub Pedibus Doctor jacet hic in Legibus* Hoſkins,
*Eſſe pios docuit, quodque docebat, erat*, &c.

In *Engliſh* thus:

*Here lieth Dr.* Hoſkins *under Foot, who was what he taught Men to be, pious and good.*

Here is alſo a Charity-School for 23 poor Children, built

built by one Mrs. *Hall*, who gave 15 *l. per Annum* to it, to which an unknown Perſon has ſince added 30 *l. per Annum* more.

The Market here is on *Tueſdays*, and the Fairs on *May* 1, *June* 11, and *September* 21. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Bromyard*, a little Market-Town, lying in the Road between *Hereford* and *Worceſter*, at almoſt an equal Diſtance from both thoſe Cities. The Country all along is full of Orchards, which, in the Fruit Seaſon, makes it very pleaſant travelling. The Market here is on *Mondays*, and the Fairs on *March* 25, and *May* 25. The next Place to be ſpoken of is

*Pembridge*, another ſmall Market Town, in *Stretford* Hundred. The Market is on *Tueſdays*, and the Fairs on *May* 1, *November* 6, and 11. The Market is a very indifferent one. We are next to ſpeak of

*Kyneton*, a pretty large and well built Market-Town, in *Hunlington* Hundred, whoſe Inhabitants are many of them Clothiers, and drive a good Trade in narrow Cloths. The Market is one of the moſt conſiderable in the County, tho' it is probable it was not ſo in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, becauſe he takes no Notice of it: It is on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs Annually on *July* 22, *September* 13, the *Wedneſday* before *Eaſter*, and *Whit-Monday*.

Here is a Free-School, of which Mr. *William Taylor*, a noted Preacher in the Time of the Rump Parliament, had been Maſter.

Having now ſpoken of all the principal Towns, we ſhall take a View of the reſt of the County, beginning with the Southern-Part, where we meet firſt with

*Old-Town*, which, by the Diſtances in *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, can be no other than *Bleſtium*, which, ſtanding on the River *Munnow*, is by the *Britons* called *Caſtle-Hean*, i. e. *The Old Caſtle*. It lies in *Ewiaſtacy* Hundred, and tho' it be at preſent an inconſiderable Place, it bears Antiquity in the Front, and may be ſuppoſed to have been once of ſome Note and Strength. Near this Place lies

*Alterynnis*, a Village, ſtanding ſo at the Winding of

the *Monnow*, that it is almoſt ſurrounded with Water, and ſeems a Kind of River Iſland. It was formerly of Note for being the Seat of the ancient and Knightly Family of *Sitſilters*, or *Cecils*, who derive their Pedigree from the *Normans*, one *Robert Sitſilter*, or *Cecil*, accompanying *Robert Fitz Hamon* in the Conqueſt of *Glamorganſhire*, in 1091, and marrying a Lady in this Country had *Halterhennis*, or *Alterynnis*, with her.

The two noble Families of the Earls of *Saliſbury* and *Exeter*, who are the Poſterity of that eminent Stateſman in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, derive their Pedigree from the ſaid *Robert*, Lord of this Town: Mr. *Hollinſhed*, in the Hiſtory of that Reign, has taken the Pains to draw down the Pedigree of that Lord from the ſaid *Robert*. From hence the *Munnow* winds again Eaſtward, circling about *Monmouthſhire*, till it receives the River *Dore*, or *Doier*, at a Village called

*Harald Ewias*, or *Map-Harold*, a Caſtle, which, according to the Words of *Domeſday Book*, was repaired about the Time of the Conqueſt, by *Alured* of *Marleburg*. It afterwards came into the Poſſeſſion of one *Harald*, from whom it took the Name of *Harald Ewias*.

The *Doier* comes down from the North, by

*Snodhill*, or *Sowdell* Caſtle, which was anciently the Barony of *Robert* Lord *Chandois*, where there was, in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, a Quarry of excellent Marble, and by which is the *Golden Vale*, where the *Doier* riſes, at a little Diſtance from

*Bradwardine*, in *Webtree* Hundred, where, in ancient Times, was a Family of that Name, who removed to *Hartfield* in *Suſſex*, and had lived there three Generations, when *Thomas Bradwardine*, the famous and learned Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in King *Edward* III's Time, (who, for the great Variety of his Studies, and admirable Proficiency in the moſt abſtruſe Arts and Sciences, was, in that Age, honoured with the Title of *Doctor Profundus*, i. e. *The Profound Doctor*) was born, of whom we ſhall ſpeak when we come to the County of *Suſſex*.

The *Doier* cuts its Way thro' the Midſt of the Valley, which the *Britons* called from thence, *Driffrin Dore*,

which the *Engliſh*, that they might ſeem to expreſs the Force of the Word the more fully, have termed, *Golden Vale*, for its rich and pleaſant Fertility in the Spring of the Year, when it is covered with a yellow Livery of Flowers, repreſenting Guilding in Shew. The Hills that encompaſs it on both Sides are cloathed with Woods, under which lie Corn Fields on each Hand, beneath which lie lovely and gallant Meadows, among which glides the *Doier*, a clear and cryſtal River, on which *Robert* Earl of *Ewias* erected a fine Monaſtery, in which moſt of the Nobility and Gentry in thoſe Parts were formerly buried. The Country between the *Doier* and *Wye* is called

*Irchenfield*, or, as it is in *Domeſday Book*, *Archenfield*.

This Part of the County was, as our Hiſtorians aſſure us, miſerably haraſſed and deſtroyed by the *Danes*, in the Year 715, who carried away *Camelac*, a *Britiſh* Biſhop, Captive. Dr. *Godwin* mentions, in the Catalogue of the Biſhops of *Landaffe*, one named *Cimeliauc*, and then adds, that this is the Biſhop that *Matthew Weſtminſter* calls *Camelec*, and ſays, he was Biſhop of the *South Saxons*, among whom he was taken by the *Danes*, *Anno* 915, and redeem'd at the Price of 40 *l.* by King *Edward* the Elder.

In *Archenfield* once ſtood *Kilpec*, a noted Caſtle, which was anciently the Seat of the noble Family of the *Kilpecs*, who, as the Report goes, were Champions to the Kings of *England*, in the Beginning of the *Norman* Reigns, which, Mr. *Camden* ſays, he is willing to believe; but, unleſs he had given his Reaſons, we cannot yield our Aſſent, becauſe the *Marmyons* in *Lincolnſhire* had that Honour very early in the *Norman* Times, and as ſoon as, perhaps, the Cuſtom of having Champions came in.

*Robert Wollerond* reſided here in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and his Nephew, *Alane Plugenet*, was honoured with the Title of a Baron. We are alſo inform'd, from *Domeſday-Book*, that hereabouts there were certain Revenues aſſign'd, by an old Cuſtom, to one or two Prieſts, on this Condition, that they ſhould go on Embaſſies for the King of *England* into *Wales*. Of the

Men of this Part of the County, it is alſo ſaid, in the ſame Book, The Men of *Archenfield*, whenever the Army marches forward againſt the Enemy, by Cuſtom, make the Van-Guard, and in Return Home, the Rear-Guard. In this Part of the County is

*Devereux*, a conſiderable Place, which probably gave Name to the noble Family of the *Devereux*'s, one of whom, *William Devereux*, was Sheriff of this County in the 46*th* Year of King *Edward* III. and *Robert Devereux*, deſcended of another *Walter*, who was Sheriff in the 50th Year of the ſame King, was created Earl of *Eſſex* by Queen *Elizabeth*.

*Wormbridge*, where Dr. *Henry Parry*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, a Perſon made famous by his Writings, was born, adjoins to this Place: He died in 1616. It is reported of him, That the King of *Denmark*, being then in the Court of King *James* I. was ſo pleaſed with a Sermon that he preached before that King and him, that he gave him a Ring of great Value. As the River *Munnow* bounds the Southern Part of the County from *Wales*, ſo the *Wye*, with its winding Stream, cuts it in two Parts, but not in the Middle, as Mr. *Camden* aſſerts. It comes out of *Radnorſhire*, where it riſes in *Plimllymon* Hill, near *Lanidios*, and entering this County on the Weſtern Bounds, comes to

*Clifford* Caſtle, in *Hunlington* Hundred, which *William Fitz Oſborn*, the firſt Earl of *Hereford*, built upon his Waſte, as *Domeſday-Book* tell us; but *Ralph de Todeney* held it.

Here the beautiful *Roſamond* is ſaid to be born, her Father, *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, having great Poſſeſſions hereabouts, which being not long after *Fitz Oſborn*'s Time it is likely the before-mention'd *Walter* was her Father. She was Concubine to King *Henry* II. and by him had *William Longeſpee*, Earl of *Saliſbury*; but this Manor did not long continue in the Family, tho' the younger Branches flouriſhed in other Places; for in King *Edward* I's Reign we find, that *John Gifford* held it, having obtained it by marrying the Heireſs of *Walter Clifford*, the Grandſon of the ſaid *Walter*. From this Place the *Wye* leads us to

*Whitney*,

*Whitney*, a Village in the ſame Hundred, which alſo has given Name to an ancient and noted Family, of which, *Robert de Whitney* was Sheriff of this County in the firſt Year of King *Richard* II. Keeping the Courſe of the River, we come to

*Eaton Biſhops*, ſo called, becauſe the Manor belongs to the Biſhop of *Hereford*, from which City it is diſtant about two Miles. Here is a very large Camp, containing about 30 or 40 Acres, but the Works of it are ſingle, except a little on the Weſt-Side.

At this Place Biſhop *Godwin*, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, ſeems inclined to fix the Birth of the famous Cardinal *Eaton*, to whom *Urban* VIII. gave the *Roman* Purple, for his own Merit, for he was a Perſon, in that Reign, moſt eminently active, wiſe, and learned, eſpecially in the *Hebrew* Tongue, in which he wrote ſome Books, and out of it tranſlated others; but in the Quarrel between the Anti-Pope, *Clement* VII, and him, when ſeveral of the Cardinals revolted from him, this Cardinal was, with ſix others, ſuſpected by *Urban*, and ſeized; five of whom he cauſed to be tied up in Sacks, and drown'd in the Sea; but Cardinal *Eaton* he made a cloſe Priſoner, as he continued five Years, in Want and Naſtineſs, till *Boniface* IX. reſtored him; and then he came to *England*, and was recommended to King *Richard* II's Favour, but returned to *Rome*, where he lived ſeven Years in great Plenty, and dying in 1397, was buried under a ſumptuous Monument in St. *Cæciliæ*'s Church. About two Miles from *Eaton*, is

*Kencheſter*, in *Grimſworth* Hundred, where, about the Year 1669, was found, in a Wood, a great Vault, with a Table of Plaiſter in it. The Vault itſelf was paved with Stone, and thereabouts were alſo dug up many Pieces of *Roman* Coins, with large Bones, Leaden Pipes, ſeveral *Roman* Urns, with Aſhes in them, and other Veſſels, the Uſe of which was not known.

*Creden Hill*, is about a Mile from *Kencheſter*: Upon it is a very great Camp, and mighty Works, the Graff being inward as well as outward, and the Whole contains by Eſtimation, about 40 Acres. A little lower ſtands the City of *Hereford*, which we have already

treated of, and about a Mile diſtant from that City, is the Pariſh of

*Dinder*, where there is a *Roman* Camp, called, by the Vulgar, *Oyſter-Hill*, which, perhaps, may retain ſome Memorial of *Oſtorius Scapula*, who was the *Roman* General, when the Army encamped here, and commanded it; for it is not ſo probable, that it can have any real Relation to the Shell Fiſh of that Name, when it is at ſo great a Diſtance from the Sea.

The *Wye* has ſcarce run three Miles beyond this City, but it receives the River *Lug*, which having fallen with a rapid Stream from *Radnor* Hills, glides thro' this Province from N. W. to S. E. with a ſtill Courſe. At its firſt Entrance we have in View

*Brampton-Brian* Caſtle, which a famous Family ſurnamed, from thence, *de Brampton*, whoſe Chriſtian Name was *Brian* uſually, held by a continual Succeſſion, till the Reign of King *Edward* I. when, by a Female Heir, it came to the *Harleys*, of whom we find ſome in the Catalogue of Sheriffs. The late Sir *Edward Harley*, Knight of the *Bath*, was very eminent for his Stedfaſtneſs to the Intereſt of his Country, in the worſt of Times, and his Son, *Robert Harley*, created Earl of *Oxford*, was Lord High Treaſurer of *England* in the latter Part of the Reign of Queen *Anne*. Higher upon the Borders of the County, beyond the joining of the Rivers *Bardfield* and *Teme*, ſtands

*Lanterdin*, or *Llantwardine*, near which is a perfect *Roman* Camp, called *Brandon*, very commodiouſly ſituated for a Supply of Water, on Account of the Nearneſs of thoſe Rivers. It is a ſingle ſquare Work, with four Ports. About half a Mile from thence, on the other Side of the River *Bardfield*, was a *Britiſh* Camp, now covered over with great Oaks, called *Coxall*, or rather *Coxwall*, taking its Name from the *Vallum*, or Wall, as *Eaton-Wall*, and *Waiford*, in this County, and other Towns in other Counties do.

A Quarter of a Mile from *Brandon* there are two Barrows, one of them was cauſed to be digged down by Sir *Edward Harley*, in 1662, and in it was found a great Quantity of Coals, and ſome Pieces of burnt Bones; but

but in the Middle they found an Urn, two Feet and an half high, full of Coals and Aſhes, and ſome Pieces of burnt Bones. Near the *Lug* lies

*Wigmore*, which gives Name to the adjoining Hundred: The *Saxons* called it *Wygenga-mere*. It was repair'd in ancient Times by King *Edward* the Elder, and afterwards fortify'd with a Caſtle by *William Fitz-Oſborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, in a certain Piece of waſte Ground, called *Mareſhen*, as it is ſaid in *Domeſday-Book*, in the Tenure of *Randolph de Mortimer*, from whom the *Mortimers*, afterwards Earls of *March*, were deſcended.

*Hugh Mortimer*, Lord of this Town and Caſtle in King *Henry* II's Reign, having taken Arms againſt that King, was ſoon reduced to Obedience, and forced to yield up the Caſtle to him, *Anno* 1155. To this Place Prince *Edward* Son to King *Henry* III. fled from his Keepers at *Dover* Caſtle, where he was impriſoned after the Battle of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, the Lord *Roger Mortimer* ſending him a ſwift Horſe to ride off with. This Lordſhip and Caſtle came afterwards into the Poſſeſſion of the the Royal Houſe of the *Plantagenets*, by the Marriage of *Richard* Duke of *York*, with the Heireſs of the *Mortimer*'s Eſtate and Honours. Three Miles from this Place is

*Richard*'s Caſtle, which took its Name from *Richard* ſurnamed *Scrupe*, in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, who was the Owner thereof, from whom it deſcended to *Hugh de Say*, and from him, in the Female Line, to the *Mortimers*, and at length paſſed to the *Talbots*, *Gurnays*, &c. The Caſtle ſtands on the Top of a very rocky Hill, which is well wooded; but ſo long ago as *Leland*'s Time, the Walls and Towers of it were going to Decay.

Beneath this Caſtle, Nature (which no where ſports herſelf more in ſhewing Wonders than in the Waters) hath brought forth a little Well, called *Bone-Well*, becauſe it is always full of ſmall Bones, which ſome judge to be Fiſh, but others Frogs Bones. It is now and then emptied and cleared from the Bones, but within a little

Time it is as full of them as ever, tho' no Fiſh or Frog are found in it. Near this Caſtle is

*Orlton*, in *Wolphy* Hundred, where anciently the *Blounts*, deſcended of the Family of the *Blounts* of *Moulkland*, in this County, had a Seat. Southward of this Place, upon the River *Lug*, ſtands

*Yetton*, in *Wigmore* Hundred, famous only for being the Lordſhip of the *Hackluits*, an ancient Family in thoſe Parts, of which was that eminent Hiſtorian, Mr. *Richard Hackluit*, who wrote a Book of Voyages, &c. Returning to the Courſe of the *Teme*, we paſs by a Village, called *Little Hereford*, of no Note but for the Name, and then ſee at a ſmall Diſtance,

*Netherwood*, or *Netherwood*, a Village, where the noble Family of the *Devereux's*, Earls of *Eſſex*, had a Seat, and *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, the firſt of that Name, who bore that Title, ſo famous in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was born. More towards the Borders of the County, lies

*Witborn*, in *Broxaſh* Hundred, where the Biſhop of *Worceſter* now hath, or formerly had, a Palace; and Biſhop *Scory*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, dying there, was buried in this Church, *Anno* 1584. The *Lug*, the *Wadels*, and the *Arrow*, three good Rivers, come out of *Radnorſhire*, with almoſt parallel Streams. The *Wadels* paſſes by no Place, and fall into the *Lug* at *Byton*; but the *Arrow* waters *Kyneton*, one of the Market-Towns already ſpoken of, and haſtens from thence to the *Lug*, and in its Way waſhes *Pembridge*, another Market-Town; between which, and the *Wye*, ſtands *Weobly*, which we have already mentioned, but muſt here add, that

The Borough of *Weobly* is pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile Country, and has a continued Deſcent from a Bowling Green, which ſtands upon a very high Ground, to a fine clear Brook, which falls into the River *Arrow*. This Bowling Green was the Scite of a large and ſtrong Caſtle, before-mention'd, the Place of Reſidence of thoſe great Lords the *Verdons*, Barons of *Weobly*, who were related to King *William* the Conqueror, and came over with him, who ſeated them in this

this County, where they had exceeding large Poſſeſſions. This Family was not extinct till the Reign of King *Edward* II. Some of them lie buried in the Pariſh Church here, and alſo at *Dilwyn*, or *Delwyn*, which is the next Pariſh, without any Epitaph, or Inſcription. Between theſe two Pariſhes is a ſmall Hill, almoſt ſurrounded by a Brook, or ſmall River, called

The *Homme*, or *Holme*, where the Right Honourable the Lord *Carpenter*, one of the preſent Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Weobly*, has a good old Houſe, and where his Family have been poſſeſs'd of a conſiderable Eſtate above 400 Years.

That great General, the late Lord *Carpenter*, was the Son of Mr. *Warncomb Carpenter*, younger Son of *Thomas Carpenter*, Eſq; Lord of the Manor of the *Homme*. He advanced himſelf, by his Merit and Services from a private Gentleman in the third Troop of Horſe-Guards, to the Rank of a Lieutenant General, *&c.* in which he died. The elder Branch of this Family all dying without Iſſue, and the laſt Poſſeſſor having no Children, the Eſtate fell to the preſent Lord *Carpenter*, who is a truly good Man, and an Ornament to his Country: He married a Daughter of Mr. *Petit*, of *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*. Weſtward of the Town of *Weobly*, ſtands

*Hunlington* Caſtle, which, in ancient Times, belonged to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford*, and not far diſtant from thence,

*Eardiſley*, where the famous and ancient Family of the *Baſkervills* had a noble Seat: They derived their Pedigree from a Niece of *Gunora*, a celebrated *Norman* Lady. Of this Name and Family we find one Sir *Richard de Baſkervill*, Knt. who repreſented this County in two Parliaments in King *Edward* I's Reign, and, it is probable, was the ſame Perſon who was Sheriff of this County in the 8*th* Year of the Reign of King *Edward* II. after whom, ſeveral of the ſame Family were Sheriffs in the ſucceeding Reigns. This Family held the Hamlet of *Hanton in Capite*, as of the Honour of *Montgomery*, by the Service of giving the King one barbed

Arrow,

Arrow, as often as he came into thoſe Parts to hunt in *Corndon* Chace. Next to it is

*Kinnerſley*, the Seat and Lordſhip of the ancient Family of *Delabere*, of which Family were *Richard Delabere*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 31*ſt* and 43*d* Years of King *Edward* III. and *Kinara Delabere*, who repreſented this County in Parliament in the 7*th* and 13*th* Years of King *Richard* II. and the 1*ſt* Year of King *Henry* IV. as alſo *Thomas Delabere*, who was Sheriff for this County in the 8*th* Year of King *Richard* II. Soon after the *Wadels* has joined the *Lug*, we come to

*Croft* Caſtle, belonging to the famous and ancient Family of the *Crofts*, of which was Sir *Richard Crofts*, who was Sheriff in the 2*d* Year of *Edward* IV. and after the Battle of *Tewkſbury*, took Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Henry* VI. Priſoner: But upon a Proclamation of a great Reward, and a Promiſe of Safety for the Prince's Perſon, Sir *Richard*, not ſuſpecting the King's Promiſe, brought forth his Royal Priſoner, who was preſently murdered in King *Edward* IV's Preſence, by his Brothers the Dukes of *Clarence* and *Gloceſter*.

Some are of Opinion that this Sir *Richard Crofts* was not of this Family. But finding one of the ſame Name dwelling near *Tewkſbury* at the Time when the Battle was fought, and Sheriff of the County, we conclude him to be the Man; and if ſo, Sir *James Crofts*, who was ſo famous for his Valour in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, eſpecially at the Battle of *Leith*, was a Deſcendant of this Family. That Queen gave him the Government of *Berwick*, to recompence his Sufferings in Queen *Mary* I's Reign, when he was condemned for being concerned in Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Rebellion; but he eſcaped with Impriſonment only, to be a rare Inſtance of Mercy in that mercileſs Reign. Sir *Herbert Crofts*, the Popiſh Exile Writer, was of this Place and Family. The Eſtate deſcended to Dr. *Herbert Crofts*, Biſhop of this See in 1662, whoſe Son, of the ſame Name, was createded a Baronet, *Anno* 1671, and his Son, Sir *Archer Crofts*, late one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it. More to the South is

*Caſtle*

*Caſtle* Park, where there is a large Camp, with two great Ditches, called the *Ambry*, from whence there is a lovely Proſpect of the adjacent Country. Following the Courſe of the River *Lug*, it brings us to *Leominſter*, already ſpoken of; and that River having received the *Arrow* into it a little above *Stoke*, haſtens to the *Wye*, and its Paſſage firſt touches upon

*Hampton-Court*, the Seat of the late Earl of *Conningſby*, whoſe Daughter, (the Lady *Margaret*, the Elder of two Daughters, whom that Lord had by the Lady *Frances Jones*, his ſecond Wife, one of the Daughters of the late Earl of *Ranelagh*) was created Counteſs of *Conningſby* after the Death of her Father, that her Deſcendants might be entituled to the Peerage: She was married to the late Sir *Michael Newton*, Bart. and Knight of the *Bath*, and is the preſent Poſſeſſor of this fine Seat, which was built by *Henry Bolingbroke*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, afterwards King *Henry* IV. in the Form of a Caſtle, ſituated in a Valley, upon a rapid River, under Coverture of *Dynmaur*. The Gardens are very pleaſant, terminated by vaſt Woods, covering all the ſloping Side of the Hill. There is a plentiful Supply of Water, on all Sides of the Houſe, for Fountains, Baſons, and Canals. Within are ſome good Pictures of the Counteſs's Anceſtors, painted by *Holben*, *Dobſon*, *Van-Dyck*, Sir *Peter Lilly*, and other great Maſters, and an Original of King *Henry* IV. Queen *Elizabeth*, the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth*, &c.

Here are two new Geometrical Stone Stair-Caſes. The Record-Room is at the Top of a Tower, arch'd with Stone, has an Iron Door, and is paved with *Roman* Bricks. From the Top of the Houſe goes a Stair-Caſe, which, they ſay, has a ſubterraneous Conveyance into *Dynmaur* Wood.

The Windows of the Chapel are well painted, and here are ſome Statues of the *Conningſbies*.

The Park is very fine, eight Miles in Circumference, and contains abuut 1200 Head of Deer. There are extenſive Proſpects on one Side, reaching into *Wiltſhire*, on the other over the *Welch* Mountains, Lawns, Groves, Canals, Hills, and Plains.

There

There is a Pool three Quarters of a Mile long, very broad, and included between two great Woods. The Dam which forms it, and is made over a Valley, coſt 800 *l.* and was finiſhed in a Fortnight by 200 Hands. A new River is cut quite thro' the Park, the Channel of which, for a long Way together, is hewn out of the Rock. This ſerves to enrich vaſt Tracts of Land, which before were barren. Here alſo are new Gardens and Canals laid out, and new Plantations of Timber in proper Places,

Warrens, Decoys, Sheep Walks, Paſtures for Cattle, *&c.* ſupply the Houſe with all Sorts of Conveniences and Neceſſaries, without having Recourſe to a Market. From hence the *Lug* leads us to

*Sutton-Walleys*, where are ſome ſmall Remains of the Palace of King *Offa*. It was in this Place that *Quindreda*, his Queen, procured King *Ethelbert* to be murthered, and buried obſcurely at *Marden*, a ſmall Village adjoining, where his Corpſe lay for a long Time in Obſcurity, before it was removed to *Hereford* Cathedral.

Between *Sutton* and *Hereford*, is a common Meadow, called the *Wergins*, were placed two large Stones for a Water-Mark, the one erected upright, and the other laid a thwart. In the late Republican Time, about the Year 1652, they were removed 240 Paces diſtant from the Place of their Situation, and no Body knew how; which gave Occaſion to a common Opinion, that they were carried thither by the Devil, becauſe it ſeemed above any human Power; for when they were brought back to their Places again, one of them required nine Yoke of Oxen to draw it. Beyond the River *Lodden*, in *Radlow* Hundred, is

*Marcley* Hill, where a great Wonder happened in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, in the Year 1575, which Dr. *Fuller* gives the following Account of: "The Hill "rouſed itſelf, as it were out of Sleep, or rather "it might be ſaid to be in Labour for three Days to-"gether, ſhaking and roaring all that Time, to the "great Terror of all that heard, or beheld it. It threw "down every Thing that oppoſed it, and removed itſelf

"to

" to an higher Place." A Thing ſtrange enough! but yet, what another Author adds, much encreaſes it; *viz.* " It carried along with it the Trees that grew " upon it, the Sheep-Folds, and Flocks of Sheep that " were grazing on it. In the Place, from whence it " removed, it left a Gap of 400 Feet wide, and 320 " Feet long. The whole Field was above 20 Acres. " It overthrew *Kinnaſton* Chapel, that ſtood in its " Way, removed an Yew-Tree, growing in the Chapel-" Yard, from the Weſt to the Eaſt, throwing down " with Violence the Cauſeys, Trees, and Houſes: It " made Tilled Land Paſture, and Paſture Till'd-Land, " Having thus walked from ſix o'Clock on *Sunday* " Evening, till two o'Clock on *Monday* Morning, it " then ſtood ſtill, and moved no more, mounting up " to an Hill 12 Fathoms." Mr. *Camden* ſuppoſes, that this Shaking and Removal of this Mountain, was cauſed by that Kind of Earthquake, which Naturaliſts call *Braſmatia*. Near the Confluence of the *Wye* and *Lug*, the Former receives the *Frome*, which riſing in an Hill near *Wolferlow*, in *Broxaſh* Hundred, firſt paſſes by *Bromyard*, one of the Market-Towns already ſpoken of.

The *Frome* having received the *Lodden* at *Stretton-Grantham*, meets the *Lug* below *Dromington*, and both unite their Streams with the *Wye* at *Mardford*, and in their Courſe firſt paſs by

*Aſperton*, where the *Grandiſons*, in ancient Times, had a Seat, and *John Grandiſon*, D. D. and Biſhop of *Exeter*, was born. Near this Place is

*How Capel*, where anciently lived a Family of the *Capels*, of which was *Chriſtopher Capel*, whom Mr. *Wood*, in his *Athen. Oxon.* calls, *The Stout Alderman of* Gloceſter; as alſo, *Richard Capel*, his Son, who was a famous Preſbyterian Divine, in the Time of the Rump-Parliament's Uſurpation, and *Oliver*'s Protectorſhip. Nearer the *Wye* is

*Brockhamton*, in *Greytree* Hundred, where, on a Piece of Ground, called *Capiller-Hill*, is a very large ſquare Camp, called *Wobury*, it is double trench'd, and near half a Mile long, tho' it is but narrow. We come

now

now to the East Side of the County, where it is parted from *Worceſterſhire*, by *Malvern* Hills, which might deſerve the Name of Mountains for their Steepneſs and Loftineſs. Under which lies *Liabury*, already mention'd. Not far from this is

*Calwall*, a ſmall Village, near which, upon the Waſte, as a Countryman was digging a Ditch about his Cottage, he found a Coronet of Gold, ſet with Diamonds, large enough for an ordinary ſized Head. The poor Peaſant not knowing the Value of it, carried it to a Goldſmith's at *Gloceſter*, and ſold it for 31 *l.* to him; who, it ſeems, was as ignorant of the Worth of the Stones, as the Peaſant was of the Gold, and ſo ſold it to a Jeweller of *London* for 250 *l.* but the Jeweller made 1500 *l.* of it.

Having now done with what is moſt remarkable in theſe Eaſtern Parts, we ſhall return to the *Wye*, and follow its Courſe till it leaves the County, taking Notice of the moſt conſiderable Places by it as we paſs along; and firſt we muſt obſerve, that almoſt over-againſt *Brockhampton*, where the River makes Part of a Circle, lies

*Holm-Lacy*, where the *Scudamores* have for a long Time had a Seat They much advanced themſelves by marrying with the Heireſſes of wealthy and antient Families in this County, the *Envias's* and *Huntercombes*. Of this Family was Sir *John Scudamore*, Knt. whom we find in the Catalogue of Sheriffs, to have held that Poſt 9 *Henry* VI. in which he ſucceeded Sir *Richard Arundel*, Knt. and the brave Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, Lord *Cobham*, who was afterwards martyr'd. The ſame Sir *John Scudamore*, or his Son, was Knight of the Shire for the County of *Hereford* in three ſeveral Parliaments, in 2 *Henry* V and 7 and 27 *Henry* VI. The Heireſs of this great Family, Daughter of the late Lord *Scudamore*, was married to the Duke of *Beaufort*, but divorced by Act of Parliament. From *Holm Lacy*, the *Wye* winds along by ſeveral inconſiderable Villages, to *Roſs*, one of the Market-Towns already ſpoken of; over againſt which, ſtands

*Wilton*, in *Wormlow* Hundred, a very ancient Caſtle of the *Greys*, from whom many illuſtrious Perſons have de-

deſcended. From this Place to *Monmouth*, there cannot be a pleaſanter Country than the *Wye* flows through, where ſtands

*Goodrich* Caſtle, which King *John* gave to *William* Earl-Marſhal, and was afterwards the principal Seat of the noble Family of the *Talbots*, but now belongs to the Marchioneſs of *Grey*, Grand Daughter of the Duke of *Kent*, of the noble Family before mentioned. In the South Limits of this County, ſtands

*Doward*, in the Pariſh of *Whitchurch*, a pretty high Hill, on the Top whereof, (ſays the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) one would gueſs, that there had been an ancient Fortification, by the Ditches that are ſtill to be ſeen; and yet, this makes it more probable, that in digging there for Iron-Ore and Lime-Stone, broad Arrow's Heads have been found of late Years; and not long ago, the greateſt Part of the Bones of a Gigantick Perſon were found in a Place that ſeemed to be arched over; the Length of them, between the Joints, was as much again as that of the largeſt Men of this Age. They were given to a Surgeon at *Briſtol*.

At St. *Michael*'s, the *Wye* meets with the *Munnow*, and being become a broad and deep Stream, paſſes into *Monmouthſhire*.

## PERSONS *of Eminence born, or inhabiting in the County of* Hereford.

*Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, who was ſainted by the Pope, tho' murdered by *Quindreda*, King *Offa*'s Queen, was buried in the Cathedral at *Hereford*.

*Roger* of *Hereford*, a noted Writer, was born in that City He lived in King *Henry* II's Reign.

Fair *Roſamond*, the Object of King *Henry* II's Love, and his Queen's Envy, whoſe Story has been often ſung by the Poets, was the Daughter of the Lord *Clifford* of this County.

*William Swinderby*, a Prieſt of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, but who afterwards removed to this of *Hereford*, and was perſecuted as an Heretick, preached his Doctrines at

at *Whitney*, and other Parts of this County; the Biſhop of *Hereford* ſitting in Judgment upon him, in the Pariſh-Church of *North Lidbury*, pronounced him an Heretick, Schiſmatick, and falſe Informer of the People; and all Chriſtians were admoniſhed to avoid him, and not to receive or favour him, till he was reconciled to the Church.

*Walter Brute*, a Lay-Man, but learned, and a Graduate of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, being ſtirred up againſt the Pope and his Clergy, by the unjuſt Condemnation of *William Swinderby*, his Friend and Companion, and the impudent Pardons and Indulgencies granted by Pope *Urban*, to *Henry Spencer*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, became a zealous Preacher of the reformed Doctrines, as taught by *John Wickliffe*, in the Dioceſe of *Hereford*, at ſeveral Places, *viz.* at *Whitney* Church, in a certain Deſert called *Derwalswood*; in a Chapel at *Newton* Park, near the Town of *Leyntwardin*; and many other Places: Of which, when *John Trevenant*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, had Information, he cauſed divers Articles of accurſed Hereſy, as they were then called, to be drawn up againſt him; and having ſummoned him to appear in the Pariſh Church of *Whitborne*, required his Anſwers to them, which were as follow:

" 1. That the Biſhop of *Hereford*, and his Aſſiſtants, did naughtily, wickedly, perverſely, and unjuſtly, condemn the Anſwers of *William Swinderby*, Chaplain, becauſe he avouched, and affirmed, that the ſaid Concluſions were true and Catholick.

" 2. Concerning the Sacrament of the Altar, That after the Sacramental Words, there remains very Bread, and that there do not remain Accidents, without the Subſtance, after the Conſecration.

" 3. That the Pope is very Antichriſt.

" 4. That it is not lawful for Chriſtians, in any Caſe or for any Cauſe whatſoever, to ſwear, either by the Creator, or by any Creature."

*Walter*

*Walter Brute* wrote a long Defence of theſe Articles, and exhibited it to the Biſhop, but his Anſwers not being thought ſufficient, he was ſummoned to appear before the ſaid Biſhop, in the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, and there, by Threatnings and Promiſes, was wrought upon to make his Submiſſion to the Church's Determination, and the Correction of the ſaid *John*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, and ſo he eſcaped their Hands for that Time.

This was all that the Biſhops could yet do, againſt ſuch as would not conform to their truly heretical Doctrines, but laboured to reſtore the Goſpel Truths; and theſe, tho' they ſuffered not Death, yet ſuffering in their good Name, Liberties, and Eſtates, might be termed Martyrs, *i. e.* Witneſſes of it. But theſe were not the only Sufferers on Account of their religious Principles in this Country, there is one, who was a Native of it, as remarkable as any in *England*, *viz.*

Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, Lord *Cobham*, a brave Nobleman, and a great Promoter of the pure Evangelical Doctrine, preached by the *Lollards*, as they were then called, whom he not only followed and encouraged, but valiantly defended: *Thomas Arundel*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being angry at the Growth of Hereſy, was chiefly offended with Sir *John*, and calling an Aſſembly of Prelates and Doctors at St. *Paul*'s in *London* to repreſs the Increaſe of Hereſy, reſolved to proceed againſt the Lord *Cobham*, as a principal Favourer, Receiver, and Maintainer, of the *Lollards*, in the Dioceſes of *London*, *Rocheſter*, and *Hereford*; but knowing that he was a Man of great Birth, and in Favour with the King, the Archbiſhop applied himſelf to him, and complained againſt Sir *John*.

The King having heard their Complaints, admoniſhed them to treat him with Gentleneſs, and bring him over to the Unity of the Church without Rigour, promiſing them, that he would diſcourſe him about the Matters againſt him ſeriouſly, which he accordingly did, by ſending for the Lord *Cobham*, and admoniſhing him ſecretly to ſubmit himſelf to his holy Mother, the Church, and, as an obedient Child, to acknowledge

himſelf culpable: Sir *John*, being thus adviſed by the King, replied, " That he was ready to obey his Ma-" jeſty as a Miniſter of God, and a Chriſtian King, " and to him, next to God, he ever would, as he al-" ways had hitherto done, ſubmit all he poſſeſſed, either " by Nature, or Fortune; but as to the Pope and his " Spirituality, he owed them neither Suit nor Service, " foraſmuch as he knew him, by the Scripture, to be " the great Antichriſt, the Son of Perdition, the open " Adverſary of God, and the Abomination ſtanding in " the holy Place." This Anſwer, when the King had heard, he would not talk any more with him; but when the Archbiſhop attended him for an Anſwer to his Complaint, he gave him and the Biſhops full Authority to examine and puniſh him, according to the Canons and Laws of the Church.

The Archbiſhop having received this Permiſſion, cauſed a Citation to be ſent him, which, when the Lord *Cobham* refuſed to obey, he excommunicated him; the Lord thereupon draws up the Sum of his Belief, and going to Court, preſented it to the King, but he would not aceept of it, but ordered it to be delivered to his Judges, commanding, at the ſame Time, that he ſhould be arreſted, and impriſoned in the Tower. He was ſoon after brought to his Examination before the Archbiſhop, and other Biſhops, in the Chapter Houſe of St. *Paul*'s, and being queſtioned about his Judgment concerning the real Preſence, and other Things, gave in this Anſwer:

" 1. That he believed all the Sacraments that God " had ordained for his Holy Church, and that the Sa-" crament of the Altar is Chriſt's Body in the Form of " Bread.

" 2. That as to the Sacrament of Penance, he be-" lieved, That it is neceſſary for every Man that will " be ſaved to forſake Sin, and to do Penance with true " Confeſſion and Contrition.

" 3. That to do Worſhip to dead Images, or to truſt " in the Help of them, which is only due to God, or

" to

" to have Affection to one more than another, he be-
" lieved it to be the great Sin of Maumetry.

" 4. That every Man is a Pilgrim upon Earth to-
" wards Bliſs; and as he that keeps not God's Com-
" mands, tho' he viſits all the Saints Shrines in the
" World, ſhall be damn'd; ſo he that keeps God's
" Commands ſhall be ſaved, tho' he never in his Life
" went on any Pilgrimage."

Theſe Anſwers he referr'd himſelf to, and juſtified in all his future Examinations, which being judged heretical, the Archbiſhop pronounced this Sentence at length againſt him: That he judged, declared, and condemned Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, Knt. and Lord *Cobham*, a moſt pernicious and deteſtable Heretick, and being convicted of the ſame, and refuſing utterly to obey the Church again, he committed him from thence as a condemn'd Heretick, to the Secular Juriſdiction, Power, and Judgment, to put him thereupon to Death.

The Lord *Cobham* lying thus under Sentence of Death, was remanded back to the Tower again, and there continued ſome Time; but at length, by the Help of Sir *Roger Acton*, made his Eſcape from his Impriſonment, and flying into *Wales*, remained there four Years. After this his Flight, he was outlawed, and a great Sum of Money promiſed to any Man that would bring him to the King, either alive or dead; which ſo prevailed with the Lord *Powis*, that hearing he was in the Parts near him, called *Powis Land*, he uſed all Manner of Means to apprehend him, which proving ſucceſsful, he ſent him up bound to the Parliament; who, in the Abſence of the King, who was then gone on an Expedition into *France*, ſentenc'd, 'That, as a 'Traitor to the King, he ſhould be drawn thro' *London*, 'to the new Gallows in St. *Giles*'s, and there be hang'd, 'and burn'd hanging; which Sentence was according-'ly executed, *Anno* 1417.

The noble Lord *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, the People's, as well as Queen *Elizabeth*'s great Favourite, was born in this County.

*John Guillim*, Author of the Book of Heraldry that goes under his Name, was alſo a Native of this County.

Sir *Thomas Coningſby* was Sheriff of this County in the 40*th* Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and founded an Hoſpital at *Hereford*.

*John Walker*, a Citizen of *London*, but Native of *Hereford*, gave 20 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of that City. He vowed that whatever he got above 10,000 *l.* he would give to the Poor, or lay out in Charities, which he faithfully performed, expending an equal Sum that Way.

Sir *Herbert Croft*, a Popiſh Exile and Writer, was born at *Croft* Caſtle.

*Humphry Ely*, another Popiſh Exile, and Profeſſor of the Civil Law at *Pont a Mouſon*, in *Spain*, was born here, *Anno* 1663.

Mr. *John Philips*, Author of the *Splendid Shilling*, *Blenheim*, and other Poems, in Imitation of *Milton*'s Style and Manner of Writing; he alſo publiſhed a Poem called *Cyder*, in Praiſe of that Liquor, in which he takes an Opportunity to compliment ſeveral Families of Note in theſe Parts, was alſo a Native of this County,

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are,

*Aconbury*, three Miles from *Hereford*, the Duke of *Chandos*'s, —— *Brampton-Brian*, ſeven Miles from *Ludlow*, the late Earl of *Oxford*'s. —— *Eyewood*, about a Mile South of *Titley*, the preſent Earl of *Oxford*'s. —— *Hampton Court*, two Miles from *Hereford*, the Counteſs of *Coningſby*'s. —— *Shopton Court*, eight Miles from *Hereford*, the Lord *Bateman*'s. —— *Holm Lacy*, on the *Wye*, the late Lord *Scudamore*'s, —— *Homme*, the Lord *Carpenter*'s. —— *Croft* Caſtle, Sir *Archer Crofts*. —— *Burhope*, the late Sir *John Dineley*'s. —— *Mockas Court*, Mr. *Cornwallis*'s. —— *Newport*, Mr. *Foley*'s. —— *Stoke*, another Seat of Mr. *Foley*. —— *Rotherns*, near *Hereford*, belongs to the Heirs of Mr. *Vanacker*.

# HERTFORD




The Arms of the Right Hon.ble the Earl of Salisbury

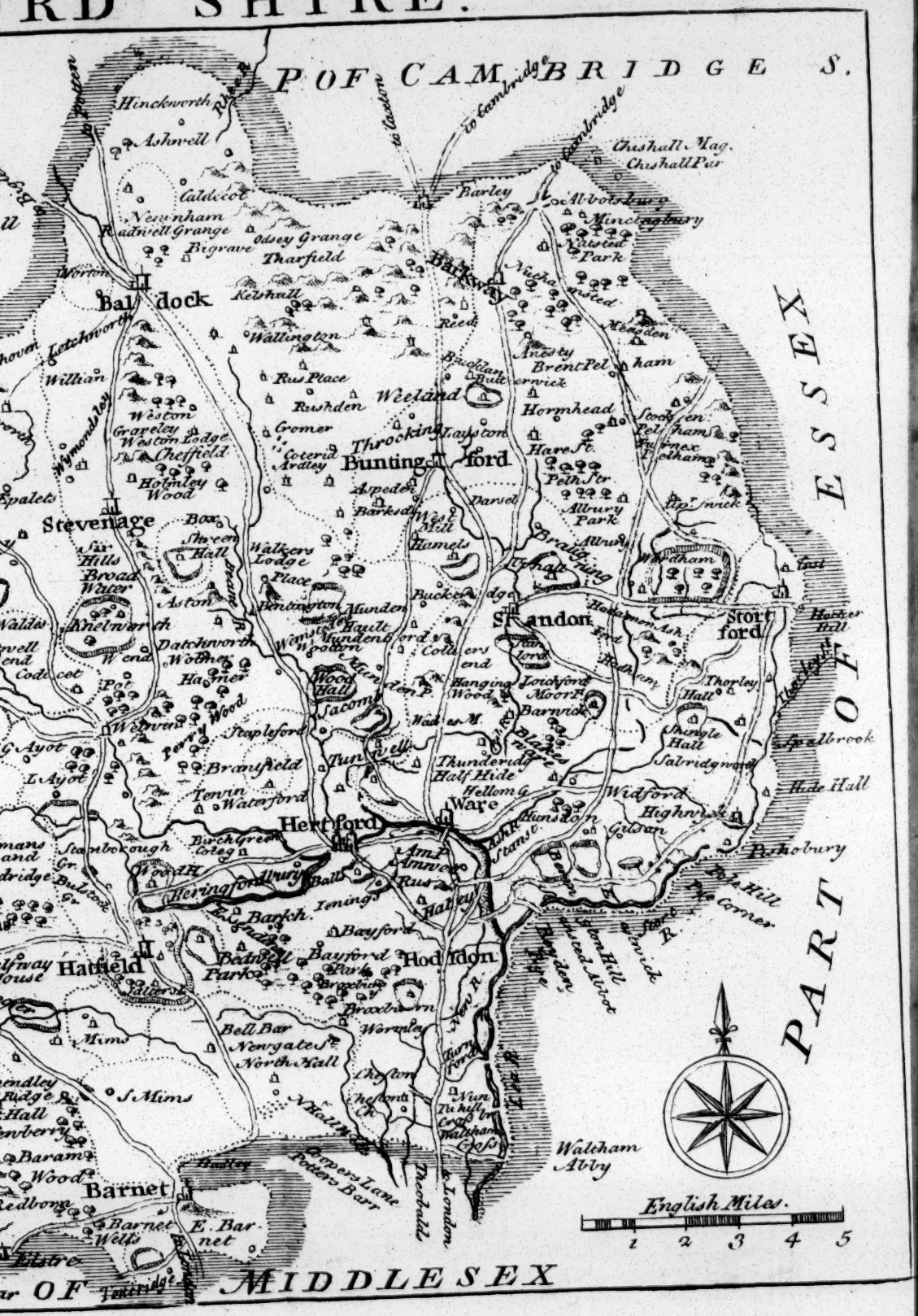


The Arms of Hertford

PART OF BEDFORD S.

PART OF BUCKINGHAM SH.

PART OF Edgar


POF CAMBRIDGE S.
ESSEX
PART OF
MIDDLESEX
Hinckworth
Ashwell
Caldecot
Newnham
Radwell Grange
Bigrave
Odsey Grange
Tharfield
Barley
Chishall Mag.
Chishall Par
Albury
Mincenbury
Nasted Park
Baldock
Kelshall
Wallington
Rus Place
Rushden
Weland
Hornmead
Throcking
Buntingford
Aspeden
Barkesden
Darvel
Hare St.
Perth Str
Allbury Park
Stevenage
Walkers Lodge
Place
Broad Water
Aston
Knebworth
Datchworth
Wodney
Hagner
Wood Hall
Sacomb
Stapleford
Tunwell
Bramfield
Tenrin
Waterford
Hertford
Birch Green
Hertingford Bury
Balls
Amwell
Ware
Thunderidge
Half Hide
Hellom G.
Widford
Gilston
Hunsdon
Stanstead
Standon
Stortford
Thorley
Hall
Barnick
Jungle Hall
Sabridgworth
Hide Hall
Spalbrook
Perkobury
Pye Corner
Hatfield
Bayford
Hodsdon
Broxbourn
Wormley
Bell Bar
Newgate St.
North Hall
Mims
Barnet
Barnet Wells
E. Barnet
Potters Bar
Waltham Abby
English Miles.
1 2 3 4 5

# *HERTFORDSHIRE.*

IN the Time of the *Romans*, this County was divided between the *Cattieuchlani* and *Trinobantes*; during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, the *Mercians*, *East-Saxons*, and Kings of *Kent*, divided it between them: but when the Heptarchy was reduced to one Kingdom, by King *Egbert*, who was the firſt *Engliſh* Monarch, he divided the whole Nation into 35 Counties, for the better Convenience of Government, calling this *Hertfordſhire*, from the Town of *Hertford*, which was then the principal Town in it, and is ſtill the Shire-Town, tho' *Ware*, at this Time, outſhines it, both in Buildings and Inhabitants.

This County, which is about 130 Miles in Circumference, is bounded by *Cambridgeſhire* on the North, by *Eſſex* on the Eaſt, by *Bedfordſhire* and *Buckinghamſhire* on the Weſt, and by *Middleſex* on the South.

It lies partly in the Dioceſe of *London*, and partly in that of *Lincoln*, and contains about 451,000 Acres, and 16,569 Houſes. The Whole is divided into eight Hundreds, *viz. Odſey*, *Edwinſtree*, *Brughiny*, *Broadwater*, *Hitchin*, *Dacorum*, *Hertford*, and *Caiſho*, wherein are 120 Pariſhes, containing two Boroughs, which ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, and 16 other Market-Towns; and ſends ſix Repreſentatives to Parliament, two for the County, and four for the two Boroughs.

The Air of this County is very clear and healthy; it is often recommended by Phyſicians to Valetudinarians,

as

as highly conducive to Health; and the People have a Saying among them, *That whoever buys a Houſe or Land in* Hertfordſhire, *pay two Years Purchaſe extraordinary for the Goodneſs of the Air.* The Soil is for the moſt Part rich; but in the Northern Part it has a Marl mixed with it, eſpecially in the Vale of *Wringtayle*, which makes it produce excellent Wheat and Barley. As to Paſtures and Meadows, they are but indifferent. The Arable hath generally too much Gravel, or too much Clay; but theſe laſt cold and wet Lands, have been, within theſe 40 Years, greatly improved, by draining off the Rain Water, which ſtagnated on the clayey Surface, as in a Cup, and chilled the Roots of the Corn, by an Invention called *Buſh draining*.

As there is little or no Manufacture in this Shire, which is full of Malſters, Millers, Dealers in Corn, *&c.* ſo the Trade would be inconſiderable, was it not for its being every Way a great Thorough-fare, and for its Neighbourhood to *London*, which makes the chief Market-Towns to be much frequented for the Sale of Wheat and Barley, and all Sorts of Grain, not only the Growth of this, but ſeveral other Shires.

Its chief Rivers are the *Lea*, the *Colne*, the *Stort*, the *Ver*, and the *New River*; of which the *Lea* is the only one that is navigable: It has its Riſe in *Bedfordſhire*, and enters the County juſt after has paſſed *Copt-Hall*: It runs moſtly Eaſtward, till it comes to *Ware*, then it turns Southward, and leaves *Hertfordſhire* at *Waltham-Abbey*. But this County boaſts the Honour of giving Riſe to ſeveral Rivers; as in the Pariſh of *Tring*, to the *Thames*, which leaving the County at *Putenham*, goes by *Ayleſbury* to *Thame*, and thence by *Wheatley-Bridge* to *Dorcheſter*, and falls into the *Iſis*.

Its principal Towns are *Hertford*, St. *Alban*'s, (the two Boroughs which ſend Members to Parliament) *Hodſdon*, *Ware*, *Standon*, *Stortford*, *Buntingford*, *Royſton*, *Baldock*, *Stevenage*, *Hitching*, *Hatfield*, *Barnet*, *Watford*, *Rickmanſworth*, *Hemſted*, *Berkhampſted*, and *Tring*.

*Hertford*, the County-Town, 20 computed Miles from *London*, is a Corporation, and a Market-Town, built after

after the Figure of a *Roman* Y, where the Caſtle is built between the Horns, and contains ſeveral Streets and Lanes, *viz*, *High-Street*, the Market-Place, *Church-Street*, *Caſtle-Street*, St. *Andrew*'s, and St. *John*'s *Street*, St. *Nicholas-Lane*, &c. which have of late been much enlarged and beautify'd, with new Houſes. It is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, in a ſweet and wholeſome Air, and has a Weekly Market on *Saturdays*, well ſtored with Corn and Proviſions of all Sorts, and four Fairs Annually, *viz.* on *June* 24, *Sept.* 8. *October* 28. and *November* 6.

There is a great Controverſy among Antiquaries, about the Original of this Name of *Hertford*; ſome will have it contracted from *Herudford*, (as ſome Copies of *Bede* have it) and ſo to ſignify a *Red Ford*; others, (among whom is the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) make no Doubt but it is taken from an *Hart*, which Beaſt was certainly very common in this County; and the Arms of the Town, (if rightly repreſented by *Speed*) an Hart *couchant* in the Water, put it beyond Diſpute; and ſo much the more, becauſe the Soil on this Side the County is not red, as it is on the South and Weſt Parts, where *Hartingford* ſtands.

This Town was of ſome Note in the Time of the ancient *Britons*, who called it *Durocobriva*, which ſignify'd a red Ford, from the red Gravel there. In the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was accounted one of the principal Cities in the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, where the Kings of that Province often kept their Courts.

When King *Egbert* eſtabliſhed the *Saxon* Monarchy, and divided this Nation into Provinces, for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and keeping the Kingdom in Peace, he denominated the Province from this Town, and made it the County-Town, as the moſt convenient Place for the Governor of the County to reſide in, and manage the Affairs of it. He died in 836, and left his Kingdom to his Son *Ethelwolf*, and his Heirs, who with great Difficulty kept it: For

The *Danes*, and other barbarous People in thoſe Pagan Countries, having diſcovered the Poverty of this

Iſland thro' the late Wars, took that Opportunity to invade the Kingdom, deſtroy the People, and poſſeſs themſelves of their Lands and Goods; and particularly about the Year 984, riding thro' the *Thames*, entered the River *Lea*, a little below *Bow*, with their large Pinnaces, and came as far as the Place where the Town of *Ware* now ſtands, above 20 Miles diſtant from *London*, where, having fortify'd themſelves in a Fort, they aſſaulted this Town, plundered and deſtroyed the Inhabitants, and burnt their Houſes; inſomuch that King *Alfred*, who then reigned, was obliged to levy Forces, and build a Caſtle in this Town, for the Security of his Subjects; whither, when many *Londoners* came for their Safety, he modelled them into an Army, and attack'd the Fort, but was repulſed with the Loſs of four of his principal Officers, and put to Flight.

The next Year that King drew his Forces together again, and having viewed the Fort and the Order of the *Daniſh* Ships, he contrived a Way ſo to throw down the Waters of the River, and ſtraiten it with Stakes that it ſhould be impoſſible for them to tow their Ships back again; which took ſo good an Effect, that the *Danes* were forced to ſend their Wives to the *Eaſt Angles*, and retreat themſelves towards *Quat-Bridge*, to another Fort, which they had upon the *Severn*, leaving their Ships to the *Londoners*, who carried ſome of them Home, and deſtroyed thoſe that they could not hawl up the *Thames*; the Army, in the mean Time, purſuing them into the Weſt.

Soon after this King *Alfred* died, and left this Town to his Son and Succeſſor, King *Edward* the Elder, who, in the 14*th* Year of his Reign, commanded a Borough to be built in *Hertford*, which, by the Aſſiſtance of his Soldiers, was compleated in two Years, at the proper Coſts and Charges of the King; for it was a Parcel of the King's Revenue, and was fortified with a Wall of Turf, for the Defence of the King's Tenants, which is the proper Signification of the Word *Burgh*, from whence the Houſes in it were called *Burgages*, and People that held them of the King, *Tenants in Burgage*.

*gage*, or *Burgeſſes*. The King being thus Lord of this Place gave the Inhabitants a Licence to trade under his Protection, paying him Tolls and Cuſtoms for that Liberty, which he appointed a Reeve, or Prefect, to collect for him. This was the Original of Boroughs in *England*.

The Manor of this Town was all along the King's Demeſne, and by *Domeſday-Book* it appears, that King *Edward* the Confeſſor was Lord of it, and it was then rated at ten Hides of Land, and had 166 Burgeſſes, and ſo continued under King *Harold*; but when *William* the Conqueror got all Things into his Power, and this Town became his Lordſhip, he not only ſeized the Eſtates of thoſe who had any Houſes in the Borough, but altered the Conſtitution of it, introducing the *Norman* Cuſtoms, and by Charter, inſtituting a certain Number of Burgeſſes to repreſent all the Commons of the Borough, whom he licenſed to chooſe their Burgeſſes, and a Prefect, to collect the King's Rent, Tolls, and Cuſtoms, and to be the chief Officer of the Borough; to whom the King allowed 20 *s.* Yearly, for a Gown, and Power to chooſe a Steward, to keep Courts for the Boroughs, where Wills were proved, Burgeſſes elected, Rents paid, Controverſies determined, Bye Laws made, Offenders puniſhed, Fines aſſeſſed, Services performed, and Officers choſen.

*William* the Conqueror gave the Cuſtody of the Caſtle of the Place to *Peter de Valaines*, whoſe Son *Roger* ſucceeded him; and when the Crown became diſputable, obtained a Confirmation of the Grant from *Maud* the Empreſs, King *Henry* I's Daughter. He had only three Daughters, and ſo his Brother obtained the Government of this Caſtle, which, after his Death, fell to *Gunora*, who married *Robert Fitz Walter*, a great Baron: He refuſed to reſign it to King *Stephen*, when he would have ſeized it; yet, in the Reign of King *John*, *Richard de Montfitchet* was Governor of it, and Foreſter of *Eſſex*; but he ſold them to the King for 100 Marks, who committed it to the Care of *Robert Fitz Walter*, and not long after, to Sir *Walter Godarvil*, Knt.

*Lewis*,

*Lewis*, the Dauphin of *France*, who came over to aſſiſt the Barons againſt their King, beſieged this Caſtle, but Sir *Walter* defended it with great Valour, and ſlew many of the *French*; but at length was forced to ſurrender the Town, yet on Condition that their Goods, Horſes and Arms, might be ſecured. He kept it but a little Time, before he ſurrender'd it to King *Henry* III. who conſtituted firſt *Richard Argentine*, then Sheriff of the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Hertford*, Governor thereof. In his Time *Alexander de Swereford*, gave all his Lands and Rents in this Town, to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, near *Smithfield*, in *London*; then *Stephen Segrave*, *Peter de Thany*, *Richard Montfitchet*, and *William de Valence*; after whom it returned to the Crown, and King *Edward* III. granted it to *John* of *Gaunt*, then Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards Duke of *Lancaſter*, that he might keep an Houſe there ſuitable to his Quality; and have a decent Habitation, as it is called in the Grant of the Honour of *Hertford*.

This Town was found then, by Inquiſition, to have ſent two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and continued ſo doing, till the Reign of King *Henry* V. when this Borough growing poor, thro' the Decay of Trade, the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes petition'd that King to excuſe them; who accordingly diſpenſed with them, becauſe of their Poverty; and we do not find that they made any more Returns, till the Reign of King *James* I.

King *Henry* VI. 1429, kept his *Eaſter* in this Caſtle, and by his Charter, *Reg.* 19. confirmed to the Burgeſſes and Tenants of the Town, and their Succeſſors, two Markets Weekly, on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, according to the Grant of King *Edward* III. and ordained, That no Markets ſhould be held at *Ware*, or any where elſe, within ſeven Miles on thoſe Days; if there were, the Bailiffs of *Hertford* might ſeize the Goods there to be ſold as forfeited. *Margaret Anjou*, that Prince's Queen, was jointured in this Caſtle and Town, and Courts were kept in her Name. She conſtituted an Horſe Fair to be kept, in ſuch a Place, within the Town, as the

the Bailiffs and Conſtables ſhould think fitteſt for that Purpoſe.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VII. it was ordained in Parliament, that Meaſures and Weights of Braſs ſhould be kept in this Town, for a Standard for the Uſe of the County. King *Henry* VIII. after his Father's Death, granted a general Pardon to all the Burgeſſes of this Borough.

Queen *Mary* I, by her Charter, dated *February* 17, 1554, incorporated this Borough, by the Name of Bailiff and Burgeſſes, and granted them a perpetual Succeſſion, that the Bailiff ſhould be Yearly choſen out of the Burgeſſes, on the *Thurſday* after *Michaelmas-Day*; and if the Bailiff dies within the Year, another ſhall be choſen within ſix Days after his Deceaſe, and ſworn before the Steward; and all Conſtables ſhall be choſen at the ſame Time.

That Queen limited the Number of Burgeſſes to 16, and ordered, That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes whom ſhe then nominated and appointed, ſhould chooſe their Succeſſors out of the Tenants and Inhabitants reſiding in the Borough: That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Hertford* ſhould Yearly hold three Fairs in the Town; *viz.* on the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, the Eve and Morrow of the ſame Feaſt; on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*; and *Paſſion-Sunday* in *Lent*; paying 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Queen Yearly, for them.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Reg.* 25. on Account of the great Plague then Reigning in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, *Michaelmas* Term was adjourn'd to the Morrow after *All-Souls*, *November* 3. to be held at *Hertford*, and all the Courts were to continue there during that Term.

This Queen, *November* 26, *Reg.* 31, by her Charter, declared, That her Borough and Town of *Hertford*, Parcel of her Duchy of *Lancaſter*, was an ancient Borough, and the Tenants and Inhabitants had enjoy'd divers Rights, Liberties, and Juriſdictions, Time out of Mind, by ſeveral Charters of her Royal Progenitors, confirmed them all, and farther granted, That there

there ſhould be 11 chief Burgeſſes, which ſhall be the Common Council in the Borough, who may chooſe 16 Aſſiſtants to the Bailiffs and themſelves; and they ſhall join with the Burgeſſes in chooſing a Bailiff: That the Burgeſſes and Bailiff ſhall have one Market every *Saturday*, and two Fairs in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s, one on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, and the other on the Feaſt of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*; and two other Fairs in the Town of *Hertford*, on *Paſſion Sunday*, in *Lent*, and on the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, on their Vigils and Morrows, with all the Profits belonging to them, paying the Sum of 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Queen for all Rents and Services.

*Anno* 34 and 35 *Eliz.* *Michaelmas* Term was again adjourned from *Weſtminſter* to the Caſtle of *Hertford*, and divers original Writs and Proceſſes were iſſued out, bearing Date at *Hertford*, and returnable at *Hillary*, and the following Terms.

King *James* I. upon the Occaſion of a Conteſt which happened between *Michael Stanhope*, Eſq; and the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of this Corporation, about the Toll of their Market and Commons, gave them a new Charter, *Auguſt* 8, *Reg.* 3, 1605, wherein he granted, That their Borough ſhould be a free Borough, and incorporated, by the Name of the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the Borough of *Hertford*, and by that Name ſhall have perpetual Succeſſion, purchaſe Lands Tenements, *&c.* plead, and be impleaded, in any Court of Record.

That there ſhall be ten chief Burgeſſes, and 16 Aſſiſtants, to attend the Mayor of the Borough: That the Mayor, and chief Burgeſſes, ſhall every Year, on the Feaſt of St. *Matthew*, chooſe two of the chief Burgeſſes inhabiting the Borough, and out of them, the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Aſſiſtants, ſhall chooſe the Mayor for the enſuing Year; who, upon the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, ſhall be ſworn before the Steward and laſt Mayor, and the reſt of the chief Burgeſſes; and if the Mayor dies within the Year, another ſhall be choſen out of the chief Burgeſſes within ſix Days; and if

any

any of them die, the Mayor, and the other chief Burgeſſes ſhall chooſe one of the Aſſiſtants into his Place, who ſhall be ſworn *ut ſupra*.

That the Mayor and Burgeſſes ſhall have one Fair, to be held Yearly within the Borough, on the Feaſt of St. *Philip* and St. *James*, *May* 1, and on the Vigil and Morrow of the ſame; and one Market on *Saturdays* Weekly, with the Stallage, Toll, and all other Profits of the ſame, to hold of the King, as of his Caſtle of *Hertford*, by Fealty only, paying to the King, for the Hall, two Shillings, and for the Toll of the Market, ſix Shillings and eight Pence, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*.

The Mayor and Burgeſſes of this Borough, *Anno* 22 *Jac.* I. preſented a Petition to the then Houſe of Commons, claiming their ancient Right to ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament: A Committee was thereupon appointed to examine Records, and make their Report to the Houſe, which produced a great Debate, Whether their long Diſcontinuance had not deſtroyed their Right of Election? But it was at length agreed, That to ſend and maintain Burgeſſes in Parliament was no Franchiſe, but a Service, and cannot be loſt by Diſcontinuance; and ſo it was reſolved, That this Borough ſhould for the future, ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament; and accordingly a Writ was immediately diſpatch'd for their Election, and *William Aſhton*, Eſq; and *Thomas Fanſhaw*, Eſq; were choſen; and going to *Oxford*, were admitted into the Parliament there ſitting, as Members of it.

The Privileges of electing Members in this Borough, was at firſt *per Burgenſes Burgi*, as all the Charters have it; that it, by the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Corporation; but *Anno* 15 *Car.* II. all the Inhabitants who were Houſe-keepers, were introduced by an high Hand, to out-vote the Freemen, and then the Return ran, *per Burgenſes & Inhabitantes*; and ſince that Time, all the Inhabitants of the Borough, who contribute to the Church and Poor, have Voices at all their Elections, and are ſo returned.

In

In this Corporation were four Churches antiently, *viz.* The Church belonging to the Priory, built in the Conqueror's Time, by *Ralph Limeſey*, his Siſter's Son, a great Baron, who had 40 Manors, and the Lands of *Chriſtina*, one of the Siſters of *Edward Etheling*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; which was made a Pariſh-Church after the Diſſolution; and being rebuilt by *Thomas Willis*, who had obtained the Manor, and Scite of the Monaſtery, it was dedicated a-new, in 1629, to St. *John Baptiſt*, by whoſe Name the Pariſh was called: It was lately demoliſhed by Order of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in whoſe Dioceſe this Town is.

The following Inſcriptions were found upon Grave-Stones in this Church, when it was demoliſhed, *viz.* an ancient one, in old *Latin* Verſe, for *Thomas Holgrave*, a Monk, without Date, becauſe it was defaced and imperfect at the lower End. Another for *Robert Sodington*, or *Sadington*, a Man in great Favour with King *Henry* III. being a Juſtice Itinerant, and dwelling in this Town. He was buried *Anno* 1257.

2. *All Saints*, a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown; but being lately endow'd by Sir *John Harriſon*, Knt. an Inhabitant of this Town, and Patron of St. *John*'s Church, which he obtained to be united with this, with all the impropriate Tithes of that Pariſh, except thoſe of his own Lands; Sir *John* was allow'd the alternate Preſentation, as it now continues: Mr. *Gabriel Barbor* alſo annexed to this Church all the Tithes of the Liberty of *Brickendon*, in which this Church ſtands, except of the Demeſne Lands; ſo that this Vicarage is now well endow'd.

This Church ſtands on the South Side of the Town, and contains two fair Iſles, a Nave, Chancel, and ſquare Tower, in which are eight good Bells, and on it a tall Spire, cover'd with Lead. In the Church is an handſome Gallery, with a ſmall Organ, a convenient Seat for the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough, and the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, (who have erected a fair Houſe in this Town, to receive ſuch Children as are ſent here, as are alſo ſome to *Ware*, to learn to Read,

Read, *&c.* before they are admitted into the Hoſpital in Town; alſo thoſe who have had a long Fit of Illneſs, are generally ſent here, or to *Ware*, for the Benefit of the Air) have built a large Gallery near the Belfry, for the Accommodation of their Children; which is an Ornament to the Church.

In this Church are divers Tombs, *viz.* 1. Antient, one for Sir *John Chappeline*, ſome Time of *this place*, *Vicary*, (as the Words are); one for *Iſabel Newarch*, Maid of Honour to *Iſabel*, Queen of *England*, and ſecond Wife to King *Richard* I. one for *Lewis Baysbury*, Chaplain to King *Henry* VI. and Prebendary of *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1428; one for *William Wake*, (and *Joan* his Wife) Maſter of the Horſe to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, and Surveyor to King *Henry* VI. and one for *John Preſt*, Porter to *Catherine*, Queen of *England*, and Wife to King *Henry* V. 2. Modern, one for Sir *John Harriſon*, Knt. a Commiſſioner and Farmer of the Cuſtoms, and Member of Parliament for *Lancaſter*, in King *Charles* I's Days, (for his Loyalty to whom, he ſuffered Baniſhment and Sequeſtration) and in King *Charles* II's. He died in 1669; there is a rich Monument of white Marble erected to his Memory by his Lady, *Mary Harriſon*. One for Captain *William Minors*, who, after ten Voyages to the *Eaſt-Indies*, died *July* 18, 1667, aged 74 Years. One for *Robert Dawſon*, B. A. of *Chriſt's* College, *Cambridge*, who died *February* 6, 1639. One for *Thomas Hawes*, who died *February* 12, 1681, aged 53. One for Mr. *Wake*, who gave the four leaſt Bells: And one for Mr. *John Sherley*, and *Suſan* his Wife, deſcended of the ancient Family of the *Sherleys*, in *Derbyſhire* and *Lancaſhire*. He died *Sept.* 11, 1621, and ſhe *June* 18, 1623.

3. St. *Andrew's* Church, with the Chapel of St. *Mary*, a Rectory, anciently in the Patronage of the Dukes of *Lancaſter*, and as their Right, in the Preſentation of the Chancellor of that Duchy. The Building is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and gives Name to the Street adjoining. It contains a Body, and two ſmall Iſles, a Chancel, and a Tower, in which are four ſmall Bells, and on it a low Spire,

Spire, covered with Lead.

There are but two Inſcriptions worth Notice in this Church, *viz.* one for Mrs. *Bridgit Whitgift*, late Wife of Mr. *Robert Collingwood*, Son of Sir *Cuthbert Collingwood*, Knt. who died *February* 28, 1610; and the other for *Arthur Sparke*, Son of *Arthur Sparke*, Eſq; who was Steward of this Borough, a Child, who died *Jan.* 12, 1665.

4. St. *Mary*'s Church, called St. *Mary the Great*, becauſe it was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin; it ſtood near St. *Mary*'s *Street*, but is now quite demoliſhed, and a little Houſe, with a Smith's Shop adjoining, ſtands on the Ground.

5. St. *Nicholas*'s Church, dedicated to that holy Man, who gave Name to the Street near it. It was anciently in the Patronage of the Dukes of *Lancaſter*, but is now annexed to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s, and the Church is almoſt demoliſhed, ſave ſome Ruins, which are yet viſible in the back Yard of the *Maidenhead* Inn.

Some ancient Inſcriptions found in this Church are preſerved, *viz.* for Mrs. *Alice Timeſow*, Waiting Maid to the Lady *Catharine Swinford*, third Wife of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, who died *Sept.* 17, 1396. One for *John de Chandry*, Ringer of the Sacring Bell to the Duke of *Lancaſter*; one for *Richard Pynere*, the Queen's Butler, who died *January* 23, 1419; there is a Flagon and Cup cut on his Grave Stone: And one for *John Ingylby*, Eſq; who died on St. *Matthew*'s Day, *Anno* 1547: He was in great Favour with King *Henry* VI. and his Family ſtill flouriſhes in *Yorkſhire*.

In theſe Pariſhes are divers Manors, which are to be briefly mentioned.

1. *Brickendon*, lying in the Pariſh of *All-Saints*. King *Edward* the Confeſſor gave this Manor to the Canons of *Waltham Croſs* in *Eſſex*, who held it when the Conqueror's Survey was taken; it was then rated at five Hides, and *Robert de Valence*, in the Time of King *Henry* II. appropriated the Tithes of this Manor to the ſame Abbey, which held them both till the Diſſolution, when the Manor was gived by King *Edward* VI. to *John Aleyn*,

*Alleyn*, who ſold it to Sir *Stephen Soan*, Knt. his Poſterity enjoyed it for ſome Time, but at length ſold it to Sir *Edward Clerke*, Citizen, and Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1697, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it; but the impropriate Tithes were brought and annexed to this Church as above.

2. *Little Amwell*, a Member of the Pariſh of *All Saints*, ſo called from *Amwell* Spring, which is the Head of the *New River*. *William* the Conqueror gave this Manor to *Ralph de Limeſay*, who held it at the Time of the Survey, for four Hides and an Half. *Alan*, the Son of *Ralph*, gave this Part to the Abbey of *Waltham*, who held it till the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 34. gave it to *Leonard Chamberlain*, Eſq; and *Richard Andrews*, Gent. who ſold it to *John Knighton*, Eſq; from whoſe Poſterity it paſſed to *John Gardiner*, Eſq; whoſe Son, *Henry*, leaving only a Daughter, ſhe brought this Manor, by Marriage, to *Henry Dunſtar*, Eſq;

*Balls*, a noble Seat in this Hamlet, was ſo called anciently from the Owner, *Simon de Ball*, who was one of the Burgeſſes of *Hertford*, 26 *Edward* I. From him it paſſed to *William Hendmarſh*, whoſe Daughter and Heireſs, *Jane*, carried it to *Richard Willis*, Eſq; of *Horningſey*, in *Cambridge*, whoſe Son *Thomas*, ſold it to Sir *John Harriſon*, Knt. whoſe Grandſon, the late *Edward Harriſon*, Eſq; formerly Governor of *Fort St. George*, in the *Eaſt Indies*, where he acquired a large Fortune, very much improved it, and laid out much Money on the Houſe and Gardens; but he dying without Iſſue Male, leaving only one Daughter, married to the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, this Seat came to his younger Brother, the preſent Poſſeſſor, *George Harriſon*, Eſq; at this Time one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Hertford*.

3. *Sele*, an Hamlet belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s, the Manor of which was given by *William* the Conqueror, to *Gosfrede de Bech*, from whom it paſſed to *Hugh de la Sele*, from whom it takes its Name. He was Lord of it 15 *Edward* I. but had parted with it

before 10 *Henry* VI. for then we find *Philip Boteler* was in Poſſeſſion of it, and his Poſterity have continued Lords of it ever ſince.

4. *Blackemere*, another Hamlet in the ſame Pariſh, the Manor of which was, at the Conqueror's Survey, in the Poſſeſſion of the ſame *Gosfrede de Bech*, from whom it paſſed thro' many Hands, to Sir *Stephen Slaney*, Knt. and Lord Mayor of *London*, in whoſe Name it continued, till it determin'd in two Daughters; the eldeſt of which married Mr. *Hitchcocke*, who bought out the other Siſter, and left it intire to his only Daughter, married to Mr. *Elwayes*, a Merchant in *London*, who is the preſent, or lately was, the Owner of it.

The Benefactions given to this Pariſh are of four Kinds, *viz.*

I. To the Town and Corporation, by King *Charles* II. who gave 100 l. for the publick Uſe; by *Edward Card*, who gave a Silver Bowl, with a Cover, worth 4 l. by *Thomas Tooke*, Eſq; who gave 50 l. to bring Water to the Conduit in the Market Place, or the Poor, to whom 30 l. of it was paid; by *William Lemon*, Eſq; who gave 100 l. to pay the Debts of the Corporation; and Sir *Thomas Bride*, Knt. who gave 55 l. for the ſame Uſe; by *Robert Garlick*, who gave a Silver Tankard, worth 10 l by Sir *Charles Cæſar*, who gave 100 l. towards the renewing the Charter; and *John Clarke*, 20 l. to board the Town-Hall.

II. To the Church; by *Roger Daniel*, Citizen of *London*, who gave 5 l. *per Annum* to be Quarterly diſtributed to a Miniſter, to preach a Sermon at *All Saints*, the firſt *Thurſday* in every Month; by the Lady *Mary Harriſon*, who gave a large Silver Flagon for the Uſe of the Communion-Table of *All Saints* Church; by *Margaret Minors*, who gave two Pewter Flagons for the ſame Uſe; by *William Wake*, who gave the great Bell in the Pariſh-Church of *All Saints*, worth 120 l. which was caſt into four ſmall ones, to make the Ring eight; by *George Cranfield*, who gave a Velvet Pulpit Cuſhion to the ſame Church; and by *Jonathan Brown*, Gent. who gave 50 l. to repair it.

III. To

III. To the School: By *Richard Hale*, Eſq; who built a fair School Houſe, and gave an Annuity of 40 l. *per Annum*, to maintain the School Maſter and Uſher, and repair the School, making the Mayor and chief Burgeſſes Governors of it; but reſerving the choice of the Maſter to his Heirs, unleſs Minors, and then the Governors might put one in; by *Bernard Hale*, D. D. who gave 100 l. to maintain ſeven poor Scholars at *Peter* Houſe in *Cambridge*, for ſeven Years, to be elected out of this Free-School, when fit for the Univerſity; and by *Ralph Minors*, who gave 10 l. that the Intereſt of it ſhould purchaſe three Pair of White Gloves, for the Mayor, a Juſtice of Peace, and Miniſter, to hear the Scholars Orations at the *Chriſtmas* Breaking-up, and the Overplus to be given to the deſerving Scholars, or Poor.

IV. To the Poor, by *John Brown*, Merchant of *London*, out of whoſe Eſtate 300 l. was allow'd to the Town; by *Mary Petit*, who gave a Meſſuage for two poor Widows to dwell in; by *Thomas Noble*, who gave 15 l. *per Annum*, and a Meſſuage at *Bailihall-Stile*; by Mr. *Runſhaw*, who gave 20 l. *per Annum*, out of his Copyhold Land at *Great Cley-Pits* and *Little Cley-Pits*; by Sir *John Harriſon*, who gave 100 l. with which his Son *Richard Harriſon*, Eſq; purchaſed a Fee-Farm Rent of 6 l. 16 s. *per Annum*, for the Uſe of the Poor of *All Saints* and St. *John*'s; by Sir *Charles Cæſar*, who gave 30 l. the Lady *Fanſhaw*, who gave 5 l. and 12 d. a Week, to be given in Bread, to ſuch Poor as are at Church; by *John Keiling*, Eſq; who gave 6 l. *per Annum*, to cloath the Poor of the Borough; by *Margaret Minors*, who gave 10 l. to put out poor Children; and by *Edward Card*, who gave 3 l. *per Annum* for ever, and 40 l. in Money.

About the latter End of King *Charles* I. Sir *William Cowper*, Bart. enjoyed this Caſtle, as his Succeſſors have done ever ſince; and the late *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; one of the Judges of the King's Bench, repaired and beautify'd it.

Here are three Charity-Schools; one erected by the

Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentry, together with the Miniſter, for 40 Boys, who are cloathed and taught by Subſcription; another for 25 poor Children, taught at the Charge of one Perſon; and a third for 20 Children, taught alſo at the Expence of another Perſon.

This Borough has given Title of Earl to many Noblemen, as at preſent to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, whoſe eldeſt, and, at preſent, only Son, is called Earl of *Hertford*. The next Borough we are to ſpeak of is

St. *Alban*'s, the chief Town in the Hundred of *Caiſho*. It was a great and populous City, when *Julius*, the *Roman* Emperor, invaded the *Britons*, and the Place where *Caſſibelan*, King of the *Caſſians*, a People, who, without Doubt, ſays Mr. *Camden*, inhabited theſe Parts, the moſt potent Prince of the Iſland, then kept his Court. It was at that Time called *Verolanium*, or, as *Ptolemy* and *Tacitus* ſtyle it, *Urolamium*, ſo denominated from the River *Ver*, that runs by it: Nor has it altogether loſt its Name yet; for tho' there remains nothing of that old Town but Ruins of Walls, chequered Pavements, and ſometimes *Roman* Coins, are dug up; St. *Alban*'s being built on new Ground near it, yet it is ſtill commonly called *Verulam*.

It was ſeated then on a gentle Deſcent, or Side of the Weſtern Hill, facing to the Eaſt, fortify'd with a Mud Wall, and a Ditch, ſurrounded with Woods and Marſhes. *Caſſibelan*'s Forces having been routed by the *Roman* Legions, he retreated into this Town; but being aſſaulted by the *Romans*, and not finding himſelf able to maintain it, he fled with many of his chief Men, and left the Town to *Cæſar*'s Army, which put many to the Sword, took a great Number Priſoners, and ſeized great Store of Cattle for their preſent Proviſion, with much other Plunder.

When the Inhabitants had lived ſome Time under the *Roman* Government, divers of them became excellent Soldiers, and did them great Service, which induced the *Romans* to make them a *Municipium*, or City, whoſe Inhabitants enjoyed the ſame Rights and Privileges as the *Roman* Citizens; which obliged the Inhabitants

tants ſo firmly to the *Romans*, that when *Boadicea*, the Virago Queen of the *Icenians*, made War upon them, they were looked upon, and treated as Enemies, their City raz'd, and 70,000 (*Dio* ſays 80,000) hang'd, crucify'd, and cut in Pieces, without Mercy. *Suetonius Paulinus*, Lieutenant of *Britain*, was then buſy in conquering the Iſle of *Man*, or *Angleſey*; which having effected, he returned with the XIV*th* Legion, and 10,000 Auxiliaries, with which he immediately gave the *Britons* Battle, and obtained a Victory, with the Slaughter of 80,000 *Britons*, which Loſs ſo diſturbed *Boadicea*, that ſhe poiſon'd herſelf.

When the *Romans* had ſubdued this Iſle, by the great Courage and Prudence of *Agricola*, who was not a greater Terror to ſuch *Britons* as oppoſed him, than he was a Patron to ſuch as obeyed their Magiſtrates, this Town was again rebuilt, and grew to a very great Eminency, both for its Populouſneſs and Riches. Money was coined here, and Mr. *Camden* ſays, he ſaw ſeveral of the Pieces, with this Inſcription, *Taſcia* on one Side, and *Ver* on the Reverſe. By the Inſcription *Taſſcia*, he ſays is meant Tribute Money; the Word *Taſc*, in the *Britiſh* Language, ſignifying Tribute, and *Ver*, *Verulam*. Some indeed will have theſe Coins to have been ſtamp'd before the coming of the *Romans*; but ſince it doth not appear, from any good Authors, that the *Britons* had any ſuch Coins, for *Cæſar* teſtifies, they uſed Iron Rings of a certain Weight, and Pieces of Braſs, for Money) we ought rather to believe that the *Romans* coined theſe Pieces to pay the Tribute, which they raiſed every Year by Poll, or Land-Tax.

The *Britons* being ſubject to the *Roman* Government, lived in great Quiet and Proſperity, being encouraged to build Houſes, Temples, and Courts of Juſtice; learn their Eloquence, and liberal Arts and Sciences; carry on Trade, and wear the *Roman* Garments; with which Marks of Order and Civility they were much delighted. This Calm endured till the Year 304, when the Emperor *Diocleſian* ſtirring up a Perſecution in the Provinces on the Continent, it at

length reached this Iſle, and St. *Alban*, an Inhabitant of this Town, was the firſt *Briton*, who, with an invincible Conſtancy, ſuffer'd Martyrdom, and therefore is called the *Engliſh* Proto-Martyr, as St. *Stephen* was among the *Jews*, and *Aaron* and *Julius*, two other Citizens of *Verulam*, were martyr'd at the ſame Time; and divers others ſuffered in other Places.

But this Storm ſoon blew over; for *Conſtantius*, the Father of *Conſtantine* the Great, obtaining the Government of *Britain*, and favouring the Chriſtian Religion, would not endure that any in his Dominions ſhould be put to Death for it; which his Son *Conſtantine*, who obtained the Imperial Dignity, ſeconding, Chriſtianity began to flouriſh all over the World, and the Chriſtians erected a Church here to the Memory of St. *Alban*; which, as *Bede* tells us, was an excellent Piece of Workmanſhip, and now *Verulam* became a large and famous City, ſo much reverenced for its Sanctity, that in the Year 429, a Synod was held here, againſt the *Pelagian* Hereſy, which *Agricola*, the Son of *Severinus*, a Biſhop, and a Monk of *Bangor* in *Flintſhire*, having been a Scholar of *Pelagius*, had ſpread abroad in this Iſle, *German*, Biſhop of *Auxerre*, and *Lupus*, Biſhop of *Troyes* in *France*, who had been ſent for by the *Britons*, to confute that Hereſy, had preached here ſome Time againſt it, * and at this Council engaging thoſe Hereticks in a publick Diſputation, ſo fully confuted their Opinions, that the Hereſy was almoſt extinguiſh'd. The Memory of St. *German* is ſtill continued in this Iſle, by the ſeveral Churches dedicated to him, and ſtill bearing his Name. *Conſtantius* alſo, an Hiſtorian, in his Life, ſays, That he cauſed St. *Alban's* Sepulchre to be opened, to put in ſome Relicks of other Saints, ſaying, That it was fit one Sepulchre ſhould receive the Remains of their Bodies, whoſe Souls one Heaven had received.

Not long after this Council, the *Saxons* were invited into

* *The Chapel where St.* German *preached was not long ſince ſtanding, tho' converted into a Hay Barn.*

into this Nation, and having poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome Part of it by Permiſſion, won others by Force; and ſo this City fell into their Hands. They called it *Werlamceſter*, and *Watlingaceſter*, from the famous *Roman* Highway, called *Watling-Street*, which paſſes thro' this Place from *Dover* to the North; but theſe Names were ſoon loſt again, for when *Uter-Pendragon* recovered it, with much Difficulty, by a long and ſore Siege, about the Year 498, it was reſtored to the old Name of *Verulam*; but he reigned only 18 Years, and then this City again returned to the *Saxon* Government and Name, but quite ruined and deſtroyed; as it continued for above 200 Years, when

*Offa*, the great King of the *Mercians*, after he had reigned ſome Years, and much enlarged his Dominions, caſt his Eye upon this Place, and built on the other Side of the River, on a Hill over-againſt it, in a Place called *Holmehurſt*, where the Remains of St. *Alban*'s Bones were ſaid to be found, an handſome large Monaſtery, to the Memory of that Saint, and laid his Bones in it, with this Inſcription under his Effigies:

*Here lieth interr'd the Body of St.* Alban, *a Citizen of* Old Verulam, *of whom this Town took its Name, and from the Ruins of which this Town did ariſe. He ſuffered* June 17, 293.

This King endowed this Monaſtery with divers Lands and Manors, for 100 Monks, which his Son *Elfrid* not only confirmed, but added five Manors more, in a Place called *Pymesfield* for their better Support.

The Manor of this Town was, in the Conqueror's Time, as appears by *Domeſday Book*, in the Tenure of the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, who held it for 10 Hides, and ſo remained till the Diſſolution, when all the Lands and Grants were reſerved in the Crown; yet, for the better Government of the Town, King *Edward* VI. by his Charter, incorporated it by the Name of a Mayor, and 10 Burgeſſes, who ſhould have a perpetual Succeſſion, a Steward and Chamberlain; ſhould have

Power to chooſe two diſcreet and honeſt Men, to be Burgeſſes of Parliament for this Borough; and farther appointed, that the Mayor and Steward ſhould be Juſtices of Peace of this Borough, to hear and determine all Things as ſuch, and no other ſhould act as a Juſtice in it: That the Mayor and Burgeſſes ſhould hold a Court of Record, before the Steward, on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, have a Jail, and a Market Weekly, upon *Saturdays*, and hold two Fairs on *Lady* Day, and *Michaelmas* Day, and for that End have the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Ale, *&c.*

The Abbey Church, founded by *Offa*, *Anno* 793, is ſtill in being, a large Pile of Building, which is to be admired, both for its Antiquity and Beauty. The Corporation, at the Diſſolution, bought it of King *Edward* VI. for 400 l. and converted it into a Pariſh-Church, by the Name of St. *Alban*'s. It was built out of the Ruins of the Walls of *Old Verulam*, Part of which are ſtill to be ſeen; and tho' Time and Weather have made the Outſide of it look like Stone, yet, if a Piece of it be broken, as you aſcend the Tower, the Redneſs of the Brick is eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed. In this Church are many remarkable Inſcriptions and Monuments, as that of *Offa*, before-mentioned; Duke *Humphry*'s, with a Ducal Coronet, and the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered; and in Niches, on the South Side, are thoſe of 17 Kings. Not many Years ſince, the Tomb of Duke *Humphry* was found, who was Duke of *Glouceſter*, Uncle to King *Henry* VI. and Protector of the King and the Kingdom, whoſe Coffin being open'd, his Corpſe appeared almoſt entire, having been preſerv'd in a Sort of Pickle.

In that part of the Building called St. *Alban*'s Chapel, is held the Archdeacon's Court; and in the N. E. Corner of it is an old Gallery, on the Edge of which, is curiouſly carved in Wood, a View of all the Wild Beaſts which inhabited this Part of the Country when the Abbey was built; and among others, there is a Scene of a Bear bating, which is probably the only Thing of its Kind done in a Church. Oppoſite to the Arch-Deacon's Court ſtood the fine Shrine of St. *Alban*, built

built very high, and covered with a Roof, ſupported by ſix Pillars, plated over with Gold; but at the Diſſolution, the Shrine was broken down, robb'd, and the Pillars run away with.

There are three other Pariſh Churches, *viz.* St. *Peter*'s, St. *Stephen*'s, and St. *Michael*'s.

St. *Peter*'s is an handſome Edifice, on the Eaſt Side of the Town, in which, among others, is the Monument of *Robert Pemberton*, Eſq; who gave Money to build ſix Alms-Houſes, for as many poor Widows, and 30 *l.* a Year out of his Manor of *Shelton* in *Bedfordſhire*, for their Maintenance.

In this Pariſh ſtands the Alms-Houſes, founded and endowed, according to the Will of the late Duke of *Marlborough*, by *Sarah* his late Ducheſs; they conſiſt of Nine Houſes, five in Front, and two in each Wing, each Houſe has four handſome Apartments, two below, and two above Stairs, in which as many poor People inhabit, making in the Whole Thirty ſix Perſons, and the preſent Inhabitants, conſiſt of Six Men and Thirty Women. Each Perſon has a Piece of Garden-Ground, backwards, and in the Front, there is a large Area, in which there is a Well, for the Uſe of the Whole. Every Perſon in them is allow'd Ten Pounds a Year, to be paid Quarterly; they were firſt inhabited in *June*, 1736. His Grace left an handſome Eſtate in the Neighbourhood of *Sandridge* to pay the Penſioners, and keep the Alms-Houſes in Repair. They go every *Sunday* to St. *Peter*'s Church, were Seats are built for their Reception.

In the Pariſh of St. *Stephen*'s, the Ducheſs of *Marlborough* had a Seat call'd *Holywell*, built by the noble Duke her Conſort, upon the River *Verlam*, which runs thro' the Garden.

St. *Michael*'s is in the North-Weſt Part of the Town, and among other Monuments, has one for the famous Lord *Bacon* Viſcount *Verulam*, whoſe Effigies, in Alabaſter, is ſeated in an Elbow Chair; and another for *George Grimſton*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*.

This

This Borough is a Liberty, and both for Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Government, hath a peculiar Power in itſelf, and the Juriſdiction of it proceeds to theſe Pariſhes without, *viz. Watford*, *Rickmanſworth*, *Norton*, near *Baldock*, *Ridge*, *Hexton*, *Walden Abbots*, *Sarret*, *Langley-Abbots*, *Elſtree*, *Buſhy*, *Cudicot*, *Shepehale*, *Sandridge*, *Redburn*, and *Barnet*, which have a Jail-Delivery at St. *Alban*'s four Times a Year, *viz.* on the *Thurſday* after every Quarter-Seſſions at *Hertford*.

There are in the Town four Wards, and every Ward has a Conſtable, and two Church Wardens.

Here are two Charity-Shools, one for 28 Boys, who are all cloathed, the other for 21 Girls, of whom only 14 are cloathed.

This Town ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament in King *Edward* I's Reign once, and in King *Edward* II's Reign four Times, and five Times in King *Edward* III's; but from the fifth Year of that King's Reign we cannot find that this Borough ſent any Members to Parliament, till the Charter granted by King *Edward* VI. was in Force; the Abbot, as is ſuppoſed, having obtained of the King, that it ſhould be exempted from that Service; but ever ſince Queen *Mary* I's Reign, there is a continual Election to every Parliament upon the Records.

Cardinal *Wolſey* was of the Abbots of St. *Alban*'s, and *Richard Boreham* was the laſt, who at the Diſſolution, quietly ſurrendered on the Royal Command, and accepted of a Penſion for Life of 266 *l.* 13 *s.* and 4 *d.*

Near this Place is *Sopwell* Nunnery, where, they ſay, King *Henry* VIII. was married to *Anna Bullen*.

*John Ball*, the famous Libeller and Stirrer up of the People to Sedition in King *Richard* II's Reign, was executed for his miſchievous Attempts in this Town of St. *Alban*'s. The Term alſo was ſometimes kept in the Abbey-Church, where all Things were orderly provided for that End.

Upon St. *Lucy*'s Day, *Anno* 1250, 35 *Henry* III. there was ſo terrible an Earthquake in this Town, and the Parts adjoining, with a Noiſe under Ground, like Thunder, that the Rooks, Daws, and other Birds, were

ſo

ſo frighten'd, that they flew to and fro as if they had been ſcared by a Goſs-Hawk.

When the Nation was deeply engaged in the Civil Wars between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, there were two Battles fought in or near this Town, by the Heads of the two Parties, with various Succeſs. In the firſt Fight, *Richard* Duke of *York* defeated the *Lancaſtrians*, took King *Henry* VI. Priſoner, and ſlew a great many Perſons of the beſt Quality; but four Years after, the *Lancaſtrians*, had the Advantage, under the Conduct of Queen *Margaret*, routed the *Yorkiſts*, and recovered the King.

Abot this Town there is a certain Fort, which the common People call the *Oyſter Hills*, but it is probable it was the Camp of *Oſtorius* the Proprætor. The Abbots alſo have erected ſeveral pious and charitable Foundations; as the Nunnery of *Sopwell*, and two Hoſpitals; St. *Julian*'s for Lepers, and St. *Mary de Pree* for infirm Women. In the Middle of the Town alſo, King *Edward* I. erected a very ſtately Croſs, in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who died in *Lincolnſhire*, and was carried thro' this Town to be buried at *Weſtminſter*, as he did in ſeveral Towns for the ſame Reaſon.

This Croſs as it is called, is an Octangular Building, ſupported by eight Pillars, on the Top of which are fixed four Sun Dials, and over them the Image of Juſtice, with a Pair of Scales in one hand, and a Sword in the other; it was rebuilt in the Year 1703, repaired in 1731, and in the preſent Year 1744, *Daniel Tombes*, Mayor.

There are divers leſs Manors in this Pariſh, which anciently belonged to the Monaſtery, but ſince the Diſſolution are in Lay Hands, *viz.* 1. *Newland Squillers*, which King *Henry* VIII. then gave to Sir *Richard At-Lea*, who ſold it to one *Grace*, a Citizen of *London*, whoſe Daughter and Heireſs being married to *John Robotham*, Eſq; the Heirs of her Grandſon *Robert Robotham*, Eſq; ſold it to the late Ducheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*.

2. *Butterwick*, given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Antho-*

*ny*

*ny Denny*, Eſq; who ſold it to Sir *Richard Cox*, Maſter of the Houſhold to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains. *Alban Cox*, his Grandſon, being not long ſince Lord of it.

3. *Beech*, ſo called from *Godfrey de Beech*, to whom it was given by the Conqueror. King *Henry* VIII. at the Diſſolution, gave it to Sir *Anthony Denny*, one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to *John Dell*, Eſq; whoſe Son, *John Dell*, Eſq; was lately the Poſſeſſor of it.

4. *Kingſberry*, ſo termed from the *Saxon* Kings, who were the ancient Lords of it, and often kept their Court here; and *Bertulph*, King of the *Mercians*, held a Parliamentary Council here, *Anno* 857, in which the Biſhops and Nobles treated of the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, and ſettled the Bounds and Pariſhes belonging to the Monaſtery of *Croyland*. Here was a ſtately Palace, and a large Fiſh Pool, in which the *Saxon* Kings were much delighted; but their Nobles and Officers often reſorting to it, were a Burthen to the Monks; whereupon the Abbot and Monks purchaſed it of the King. At the Diſſolution it was conveyed to *John Cox*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon, *Richard Cox*, Eſq; ſold it to Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, and Keeper of the Broad Seal; but he falling into Diſgrace, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Meautys*, Knt. from whom it paſſed to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, Knt. as did the Manor of

5. *Gorhamberry*, ſo called from *Robert de Gorham*, Abbot of this Monaſtery in 1161. King *Henry* VIII. after the Diſſolution, granted this Manor to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, who ſold it to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Knt. Lord-Keeper, and Father to the more eminent *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, and Viſcount St. *Alban*'s, once Lord High Chancellor of *England*, who firſt revived Experimental Philoſophy, and of whoſe particular Merits, *&c.* the Reader may be more thoroughly acquainted, from the Hiſtory of his Life, wrote very lately, by the ingenious Mr. *Mallet*, and prefixed to a new Edition of *Bacon*'s Works.

Works. From this Lord, the Manor of *Gorhamberry* paſſed to Sir *Thomas Meautys*, Knt, whoſe Widow married Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, Knt, with whom he had it for Life, and bought the Reverſion of the Heir, *Hercules Meautys*, Gent. *Samuel Grimſton*, Eſq; the Grandſon of Sir *Harbottle*, left it to his Kinſman and Godſon, the ſecond Son of Sir *William Luckin*, of *Meſſing Hall*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Bart. obliging him to change his Name to *Grimſton*, who was created a Peer of *Ireland*, by his late Majeſty King *George* I. by the Title of Lord Viſcount *Grimſton*; and is likewiſe a Baronet, by the Death of his elder Brother, Sir *Harbottle Luckin*, without Iſſue. At *Gorhambury* is a Statue of King *Henry* VIII. and ſome very good Pictures, that are worth the Obſervation of the Curious.

6 *Childwick*, poſſeſſed by the Crown at the Diſſolution, from which it paſſed to the *Preſtons*, who ſold it to the late *Joſhua Lomax*, Eſq; whoſe Son, *Caleb Lomax*, Eſq; a Minor, is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

7. *Winderidge*, ſo called from the Hill on which it is ſituated. It came to the Crown at the Diſſolution, and was by King *James* I. *Reg.* 12, conveyed to *John Croſby*, Eſq; whoſe Brother and Heir ſold it to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, from whom it deſcended to the Lord *Grimſton*, (his Daughter's Grandſon by Sir *Capel Luckin*) who is the preſent Lord of it.

8. The Manors of *Weldrandolfes* and *Newberryes* did never belong to the Abbey, ſo far as we can find, tho' *Domeſday-Book* makes no Mention of it. The oldeſt Account that we have of it is, that *John Somerſham*, of *Aſham*, Lord of *Cornerd* in *Suffolk*, poſſeſſed them 7 *Edward* III. from whom, by Female Heirs, they paſſed firſt to Mr. *Aſh*, and then to the *Frowwikes*, *Conninſbyes*, and laſt to *Thomas Aram*, Eſq;

The Town of St. *Alban*'s has had the Honour of giving Title of Viſcount, Earl, and Duke, to ſeveral of our *Engliſh* Nobility: The firſt to

*Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, created Viſcount St. *Alban*'s by King *James* I. The ſecond of Earl, to

*Richard de Burgh*, Earl of *Clanrickard* in *Ireland*, who

who before had been advanced by King *James* I. to the Degree of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Somerhill*; and of a Viſcount, by the Name of Viſcount *Tunbridge*, Earl of St. *Alban*'s. In the Son of this Nobleman that Honour died, and was beſtowed by King *Charles* II. on

*Henry Jermyn*, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Jermyn*, of *Ruſbroke* in *Suffolk*, Knt. Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen his Mother, who had ſpared no Pains or Coſt, not feared any Danger, to ſerve his Father in all his Troubles. He was created Earl of St. *Albans*, *April* 7, 1660, but he leaving no Heirs King *Charles* II. created

*Charles Beauclerk*, his Natural Son by Mrs. *Eleanor Gwin*, Baron of *Heddington*, Earl of *Burford*, and Duke of St. *Alban*'s, who was ſucceeded in the Honour by his Son,

*Charles Beauclerk*, the preſent Duke of St. *Albans*, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. The next Market Town we are to mention, is

*Hodſdon*, in the Hundred of *Hertford*, a great Thorough fare, and conſiderable Place. The Market is on *Thurſdays*, and is well ſtored with Corn of all Sorts; and the Fair begins on St. *Peter*'s Day, *June* 29. and laſts three Days. It lies in the two Pariſhes of *Amwell* and *Brokeſborne*. King *Henry* VIII. granted it both the Market and Fair; Queen *Elizabeth*, by Charter, granted a Grammar School, to be kept in it, and endowed it with certain Privileges. *James* Earl of *Saliſbury* is Lord of the Manor.

Here was in former Ages a Chapel erected in the Middle of the Town, for the Eaſe of the Inhabitants, founded by ſuch of both Pariſhes as dwelt near it, and by them kept in Repair; but thro' Negligence, it became in Time ſo ruinous, that it was not many Years ſince pulled down to ſave Charges, and nothing now remains of it but the Clock Houſe, which is kept up for the Convenience of the Place. The next Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Ware*, ſtanding upon the River *Lea*, and ſo call'd from

from a Sort of Dam, anciently made there to ſtop the Current, termed a *Wear* or *Ware*. The *Danes* ſeem to be the firſt who made Uſe of them in theſe Parts; for when they, with the Aſſiſtance of the barbarous Nations, their Neighbours, invaded this Kingdom, much weakened with inteſtine Quarrels, having paſſed the *Thames*, ventured up the River *Lea* in their Light Pinnaces, and came up as far as this Place, where they erected a Fort; and to ſecure it from King *Alfred*'s Army, raiſed the Waters ſo high by a great Dam or *Wear*, that it could not come at them, and from this *Wear* was the Town called.

It was but a ſmall Village in the Conqueror's Days, and no other Notice taken of it in *Domeſday-Book*, but that the Manor was Parcel of the Poſſeſſion of *Hugh de Grentemaiſnil*, of whom it is there recorded, that he held twenty four Hides in *Ware*. From his Family, after ſome Deſcents, it came to *Sayer de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, who firſt laid the Foundation of the Greatneſs of this Town, which from the very Beginning eclipſed the Town of *Hertford*; for he cauſed the Iron Chain which locked up the Paſſage over the Bridge into this Town, to be broken, and the Road for Carts and Horſes to be laid open, whereas before all Traffick was prohibited this Way, and only ſuch Perſons ſuffered to paſs as paid Toll to the Bailiff of *Hertford*, who kept the Key to the Chain. By this Means this Place became a great Thorough-fare, and Inns and Houſes began to be erected for the Reception and Entertainment of Travellers, ſo that in a ſhort Time it became a populous Town. Mr. *Camden* aſſures us this was done in the Time of the Barons Wars, by the Countenance and Protection of its Lord, the Baron *de Wake*; but Sir *Henry Chauncey*, who was of this County, and wrote a voluminous Deſcription of it, with much better Authority aſſures us, *Sayer de Quincy* was its Lord, and removed the Road hither from *Hertford*. About the Time of the Conqueſt, a Priory was built in the North Eaſt Part of the Town by *Margaret* the Widow of the abovementioned Earl of *Wincheſter*; which was not long ſince in

in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Hedgely*. The ſaid Earl's youngeſt Son procured a Market and Fair for this Town from King *Henry* III. The Manor came afterwards to *Catharine* Counteſs of *Huntingdon*, of whom it was purchaſed by *Thomas Fanſhaw*, Eſq; King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer; who, by a *Quo Warranto*, claimed and obtained its preſent Weekly Market, with a Pie-Powder Court, View of Frank-Pledge, Waif and Stray, Free-Warren, and the Neighbouring Park, *&c.* in which he had a Seat; but the Manor was afterwards alienated to Sir *Thomas Byde*, in whoſe Heirs it has ever ſince continued; who have a pleaſant Houſe and Vineyard here, and have made great Improvements in it; one amongſt the reſt is, a Cut from the *Rib*, which, by that Means, turns that Stream thro' the Park on the South Side, which is a fine Nurſery and Protection for Trouts.

The Market here is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and is a very great one, eſpecially for Corn, and the Malt-Trade here, and in the Neighbourhood, is ſo large, that 5000 Quarters of Malt and Corn are often ſent in a Week to *London* by the Barges, which return chiefly with Coals. The Fairs are on *Lady-Day*, *March* 25, and *July* 27.

The Town conſiſts of one Street, near a Mile in Length, with ſeveral Back-Streeets and Lanes, full of Houſes and famous for Inns, one of which is remarkable for the great Bed, 12 Feet ſquare, and large enough, as it is ſaid, for 20 Couple.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Building in Form of a Croſs, and in the Middle Iſle the Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in *London* have erected an handſome Gallery, for the Children whom they ſend hither for Health or Education. Here are beſides a Charity School, and ſix or ſeven Alms Houſes, well endow'd.

There are ſeveral leſs Manors in the Town of *Ware*, *viz.* 1. *Weſtmill*, where is a ſmall School for four Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector. 2. *Mardocks*, ſo called from the ancient Lords of that Name, late in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Bird*, Eſq; 3. *Grumbalds*, which has an handſome Houſe upon it, called *Widberry-*

*Wedberry-Hill.* It was formerly the Seat of *Thomas Hill*, Eſq; who ſold it to *James Stanley*, a Citizen and Scrivener of *London*, whoſe Grandſon *Thomas*, ſold it to *Alexander Weld*, Eſq; in which Family it ſtill continues. 4. *Blakeſware*, the moſt Eaſtern Part of the Pariſh, the Seat of *William Plummer*, Eſq; Repreſentative in the laſt Parliament for the County. In the Eaſt Front of the Houſe is a Stream called the *Aſh*, which feeds a Canal and a Garden by the River Side. The chief Gardens are ſeen from the Weſtern Front, which being upon a Declivity, afford an handſome Proſpect that Way. The next Place we are to ſpeak of, is

*Standon*, a ſmall Market-Town, in the Hundred of *Brughiny*, about four Miles N. E. of *Ware*. The Market is on *Fridays* Weekly, and the Fair on *September* 7, Annually. The Church has three Iſles; the Floor of the Chancel is ſeven Steps above that of the Church, and the Altar three Steps above the Chancel Floor. The next Place is

*Stortford*, or *Biſhops Stortford*, which Mr. *Camden* ſtiles a little Town, as it probably was in his Days; but it is now improved into a conſiderable Place, being a great Thorough-fare to *Cambridge*, *New Market*, and St. *Edmondſbury*, and full of convenient Inns, having a good Market on *Thurſday* Weekly, and three Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on the Feaſts of St. *Michael*, *Aſcenſion*, and *Corpus Chriſti*, *May* 27. It is at this Time famous for a flouriſhing School, raiſed from a low Condition, by the Learning and Diligence of the late Maſter, the Rev. Dr. *Thomas Tooke*. It was built about 40 Years ago, by Contribution of the Gentlemen of *Hertfordſhire* and *Eſſex*, at the Requeſt of Dr. *Tooke*, who alſo procured ſeveral Sums for compleating it, from the young Gentlemen educated here; revived the School Feaſt, and charged his own Eſtate with a Yearly Preſent to the Preacher on that Occaſion. He died *May* 4, 1721, after upwards of 30 Years ſucceſsful and diligent Labour. By his Intereſt and Care the Gallery in the Church, for the Uſe of the School, was erected: He gave a Chalice of 20 *l.* Value to the Church, and was a great Benefactor to the

School Library, which is a very good one, and was firſt ſet on Foot by the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Leigh*, B. D. who was Vicar of the Church, *Anno* 1680.

The School ſtands in the High-Street, with the Weſt Front to the Church-Yard, conſiſting of three Rooms, which, with the Stair-Caſe, make a ſquare Building. The Grammar-School takes up half of it, all the Front to the Street, and the other two are the Library and the Writing-School. Theſe ſtand upon Arches, under which are a Market and Shops, which are the Property of the Pariſh; and here the School was built, at the Deſire of the Inhabitants, who hereby got a Covering for their Market, and at the ſame Time an Ornament to their Town.

Every Gentleman at leaving the School preſents a Book to the Library.

This Town is built in the Form of a Croſs, having four Streets, pointing Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, *viz. Wind Hill*, *High-Street*, *South-Street*, and *North-Street*: *Hakenhill* is ſeparated from the Town by the River, from whence it extends to the upper Part of the Hill. It is ſituated in a dry Soil, and pleaſant Air.

The Town is called *Stortford*, from the Ford or Paſſage over the River *Stort*, which runs at the Bottom of the Town, and the Additions of *Biſhop* is given to it, becauſe it has, at leaſt from the Conqueror's Time, belonged to the Biſhops of *London*; for

*William* the *Norman*, deſirous to ſecure himſelf from Fear of his Enemies, and eſtabliſh his Dominions in this Kingdom, that he might have the Good-will, as well as Prayers of the Clergy, gave to *Maurice*, then Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, this Town and Caſtle of *Biſhops Stortford*, of which he was in Poſſeſſion, before the General-Survey was taken; for we find it thus recorded, in *Bocking* Hundred, *Stortford tenuit Epiſcopus Londinenſis, pro ſex Hidiſe defendebat. i. e.* The Biſhops of *London* hold *Stortford* for ſix Hides of Land.

The Caſtle was built by the Conqueror ſoon after his Entrance into *England*, upon a ſmall artificial Hill, made very ſteep, between the Town and *Hocker Hill*, to de-

defend and protect the Commerce of the Town, and keep the People in Obedience under his Government. It was much ſtrengthened by the Overflowing of the River about it; and that the Biſhop might be able to maintain it, he gave him ſeveral Lands and Manors, which he charged with certain Rents Yearly, payable for Caſtle guard, which are ſtill paid, tho' the Caſtle be demoliſhed.

The Caſtle was upheld by the Biſhops of *London*, till about the 8*th* or 10*th* Year of King *John*'s Reign, when *William de Sancta Maria*, Biſhop of *London*, *Euſtace*, Biſhop of *Ely*, and *Malgor*, or *Maugere*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, by the Pope's Command, executed an Interdict upon the whole Realm, forbidding the Uſe of all ſacred Offices to Prieſt and People; which ſo angered the King, that he forc'd the three Biſhops to fly out of the Realm, ſeized their Lay-Fees, and put them into the Hands of Lay-Men; and to ſhew his Diſpleaſure more fully againſt the Biſhop of *London*, he cauſed this Caſtle to be deſtroy'd, and taking the Town into his own Hands, made it a Borough, conſtituted Burgeſſes to govern it, authoriz'd Commonalty, whom he incorporated to chooſe themſelves Officers, and ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, which Privileges it enjoyed for a ſmall Time, but has loſt it long ſince.

The Pope obſerving that King *John* was not at all mollified into a Compliance with his Deſires (which was to eſtabliſh *Stephen Longton* in the See of *Canterbury*,) by the Interdict, but rather more enraged, proceeded farther to excommunicate him, and deliver up his Kingdom to ſuch Princes as had Power enough to wreſt it from him; whereupon the King of *France* prepared a great Army to invade his Realm, and King *John* doubting of his People's Aſſiſtance, becauſe he lay under the Pope's Diſpleaſure, ſent for *Stephen Langton*, and put him into the See of *Canterbury*, and reſtored the exil'd Biſhops to their Sees and Temporalities; from which Time the Biſhops of *London* have had the Poſſeſſion and Enjoyments of this Place, and did then appropriate the

Ruins of the demoliſhed Caſtle to their own Uſe and Benefit.

In Queen *Mary* I's Reign, Biſhop *Bonner* made great Uſe of the Priſon, which anciently belonged to the Caſtle, for we find that in King *Edward* II's Days, one *William Atteward* was conſtituted Conſtable of this Caſtle, Keeper of the Priſon, and Bailiffs of the Manors of *Hadham*, *Stortford*, and *Brakeborn*, by *Stephen de Graveſend*, then Biſhop of *London*, to keep ſuch Proteſtants in, as had been convicted of Hereſy, who were put into a deep and dark Dungeon there, when it was called, *The Convicts Priſon*. The Priſon-Houſe, which was built with Timber and Brick, and conſiſted of ſeveral Rooms, was ſold in 1649; and the Purchaſers having pulled it down, with the Bridge leading to it, built an handſome Inn hard by, with the Materials.

There are three Manors in this Town, *viz.* 1. The Rectory, which was anciently granted to the Office and Dignity of the Precentors of St. *Paul*'s in *London*; who have been ſucceſſively the Lords of it, and Patrons of the Vicarage. There are not above two or three Freeholds Tenants belonging to this Manor, the reſt hold their Eſtates by Copy of Court Roll for 21 Years, paying a Fine at the Will of the Lord, at every Death and Alienation. The Scite of the Manor is demiſed to *Edward Denny*, Eſq; for three Lives, who was not long ſince, if he is not at preſent, the Poſſeſſor of it.

2 *Picots*, ſo called from one *Picote*, who was anciently the Lord of it. From his Family it came to the *Hawkins*, who continued in the *George* Inn here near 300 Years, and at length left it to their Son and Heir, *Edward Hawkins*, whoſe Heir *Edward*, dying without iſſue, this Eſtate deſcended to his three Siſters, *Mary*, Wife to *Robert Daws*, of *Lowton* in *Eſſex*; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Barrington*, ſecond Son to Sir *John Barrington*, Bart. whoſe Son is now the only ſurviving Male Heir of that ancient and honourable Family, and is Sir *John Barrington*, Bart. and *Suſan*, the Wife of *William Layer*, of *Shepred* in *Cambridgeſhire*; whoſe Heirs are now the Poſſeſſors of it.

3. *Pat-*

3. *Patmere*, ſituate at the North End of the Town, and belonging to the Biſhop of *London*, who, as the ancient Lord thereof, holds a Court-Leet, or View of frank Pledge, where not only the Tenants perform their Suits and Service, but a Conſtable and other Officers are Yearly choſen for this Hamlet, and Miſdemeanors puniſhed; and a Court-Baron, where the Tenants pay their Relief, and perform their Suit and Service to their Lord.

The Church is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Precentors of St. *Paul*'s, who beſides the ſmall Tithes, and Offerings of the Pariſh, allow all the Tithes of a great Farm, called, *The Park*, to the Vicar. The Building is erected in the Midſt of the Town, and is dedicated to St. *Michael*; it contains a Nave, an Iſle of each Side, a Chancel, and an handſome Tower at the Weſt End, in which is a Ring of ſix large Bells, and a fair Spire, covered with Lead, about 50 Feet high: It ſeems to be very ancient, becauſe in the Weſt Window, on the North Side of the Belfry, there are yet viſible the Names and Pictures of King *Athelſtane*, St. *Edward*, and King *Edward*. The five biggeſt Bells were anciently conſecrated, 1. to *Jeſus*; 2. to *All Saints*; 3. to the Virgin; 4. to St *John Baptiſt*; and 5. to St. *Michael*. The firſt was lately added by the Pariſhioners.

Among the Vicars of this Place, theſe are worthy our Notice; Mr. *Thomas Lee*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Lee*, who was the School-Maſter of this Place, and had made a conſiderable Collection of Books, for the Uſe of the School: He was a very learned Man, and a good Antiquary, and made a farther Addition to the Library. His Succeſſor, *Chriſtopher Cowper*, M. A. finding the Vicarage Houſe ruinous and inconvenient, built an handſome Houſe, moſt of it of Brick, at his own and ſome of the Inhabitants Charge. The next Place is

*Buntingford*, a ſmall Market-Town, and Chapelry to *Layſton*, ſituated upon *Ermine-Street*, lying in ſeveral Pariſhes beſides, as *Aſpeden*, *Throcking*, and *Widiale*. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that it took its

Name from one *Bunt*, a Smith, who kept his Shop near the Ford of the River.

This Town is of ſmall Antiquity, for there is no Mention of it in *Domeſday-Book*, nor is there any Account of it in our Hiſtories before 21 *Edward* III. when that King did grant one Market every Year, and one Fair Yearly, to *Elizabeth de Burgo*, and her Heirs in *Buntingford*, to which Place the ſame King, *Reg.* 41, granted another Market to be held in the *Highway*, on *Saturdays* Weekly, and a Fair every Year, on the Day and Morrow of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* the Apoſtles, *June* 29, to the Lord, his Tenants, and their Heirs.

The Manor wherein this Town ſtands is *Corney-Bury*, and is in the Pariſh of *Layſton*, or *Leiſtan-Chirche*, which being given by *Hugh Triket* to GOD, and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, was, at the Diſſolution, granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 33. to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who obtained of the ſame King, that he and his Tenants ſhould have a Market in the *High Street*, in the Town of *Buntingford*, on *Mondays* Weekly, and two Fairs Yearly, to continue four Days, *viz.* on the Day and Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* the Apoſtles, and on the Day and Morrow of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, *November* 20, and *December* 1, with all the Cuſtoms and Profits belonging to a Fair or Market: And the King farther granted, that the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, and his Heirs, Lords of the Manor, ſhould Yearly chooſe two Men out of the Tenants, who ſhould receive the ſaid Profits, and pay them to the King, for the publick Good of the Town; to be expended as often as ſhall be needful.

The Chapel of this Town, which is an handſome one, was erected by the Care and Deſire of *Alexander Strange*, Vicar of *Layſton*, but at the Charge of the neighbouring Gentlemen, who contributed 418 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* towards the building it. This Building was erected becauſe the Pariſh Church ſtood at a great Diſtance from the Town. He was Vicar of this Place 46 Years, and lies buried in it.

The

The greateſt Benefactor to this Place was *Seth Ward*, D. D. and Biſhop of *Sarum*, a Native of *Aſpedon*, and brought up at the Free-School here. He erected an handſome Building near the Chapel, containing eight Manſions, or Dwellings, having four Rooms each, two above Stairs, and two below, and endowed it with a ſufficient Quantity of Lands, appointing certain Truſtees (of which his Son, *Seth Ward*, Chancellor of *Saliſbury*, was one) to elect and maintain four poor Men, and as many Women, ſuch Perſons as having formerly lived handſomely, were by Misfortune fallen into Poverty, out of the Pariſhes of *Aſpedon* and *Layton*.

The School here was built in the Year 1630, by Mrs. *Freeman*, Widow of *William Freeman*, of *Aſpedon Hall*, Eſq; who gave 7 *l. per Annum* to it, to teach ſeven poor Children; and Mr. *Bland*, Rector of *Buckland*, gave 40 *l.* a Year more to it, to teach two poor Children; and the Lady *Barkham* gave 5 *l.* a Year to teach five poor Children; and Biſhop *Ward* gave four Scholarſhips of 12 *l. per Annum*, to *Chriſt's-College*, to be enjoyed by four Scholars, who being born in *Hertfordſhire*, were educated at *Buntingford* School, till they were Maſters of Arts. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Royſton*, the chief Town in the Hundred of *Odſey*, and ſtands upon the utmoſt Northern Borders of this County, where it touches on *Cambridgeſhire*: It is a Place of ſome Note, but not ancient, having been built ſince the Conqueſt, upon this Occaſion: A famous Lady, nam'd *Royſia*, thought by ſome to have been Counteſs of *Norfolk*, erected a Croſs by the Road Side in this Place, which from thence was called, for many Years together, *Royſe's Croſs*. This, in that ſuperſtitious Age, was look'd upon as a pious Work, being deſigned to put Travellers in Mind of Chriſt's Paſſion.

At length *Euſtachius de Mare*, Lord of *Nutelle*, with ſome others, having purchaſed a Piece of Land adjoining to the Croſs, built a Monaſtery for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, dedicating it to St. *Thomas* the Martyr [not Apoſtle, but *Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*] endowing it with ſeveral Churches and Lands. The Monaſtery

drew Traders and ſuch as kept Inns, to erect Dwelling-Houſes near it, partly to ſupply the Monks with Neceſſaries, and partly to entertain Strangers who came to viſit them; ſo that by Degrees it became a Town, and ſo *Royſe's Croſs* was turned into *Royſe's-Town*, and ſoon contracted into *Royſton*.

The Manor of this Town was given to the Monaſtery, and King *Richard* I. by his Charter, dated at St. *Edmondſbury*, *Nov.* 9. 1189. *Reg.* 1. not only confirmed to the Monaſtery all the Revenues with which it was endowed, but alſo granted them a Fair for all the Week of *Pentecoſt*, and a Weekly Market on *Wedneſdays*, according to the Liberties of the Markets and Fairs granted to the Canons of *Dunſtable*, with this farther Privilege, That none ſhould buy or ſell there without the Leave of the Canons, *&c.* all which King *Henry* III. farther confirmed, and granted them another Fair on the Vigil and Feaſt of St *Thomas* the Martyr, *July* 6 and 7.

At the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries the Scite of the Abbey and all its Appurtenances, as Rents of Aſſize, Quit Rents, Markets and Fairs, *&c.* were granted by King *Henry* VIII. in Conſideration of 1761 *l.* 5 *s.* in Hand paid, to *Robert Cheſter*, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber. He was deſcended of an ancient Family of that Name in the County of *Derby*; and being knighted by King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1552, was conſtituted Sheriff of *Hertfordſhire* and *Eſſex*, by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 7. *Anno* 1565. His Poſterity have been Lords of this Manor ever ſince.

It is full of good Inns, and the Market, which is Weekly on *Wedneſdays*, is much frequented upon the Account of the Corn Trade, for it is almoſt incredible what a Multitude of Corn Merchants, Malſters, and other Dealers in Grain, do conſtantly reſort to it, and what a vaſt Number of Horſes laden with Corn, do on the Market Days, fill all the Roads round it. The Fairs now are kept on *Aſh-Wedneſday*, *Wedneſday* in *Whitſun*-Week, and on the Feaſt of *Thomas* of *Becket*, *July* 7.

The Church of this Town anciently belonged to the Priory,

Priory, but being purchaſed by the Inhabitants at the Diſſolution, was by Statute made the Pariſh Church of *Royſton*. A Vicar perpetual was ordained for the Church, the King being Patron; and becauſe the Revenues of it were but ſmall, conſiſting only of a Portion of ſmall Tithes, the Obventions, Oblations, and other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, it was ordained by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1660, that all the Inhabitants ſhould pay 12 *d.* in the Pound Quarterly to the Vicar, out of the annual Rents of all their Houſes, Shops, Ware Houſes, Barns, Stables, Orchards, Gardens, Lands and Tenements, for his Support; but the Patronage of the Vicarage was long before this granted to Sir *Robert Cheſter*, and his Family, who are the preſent Patrons of it.

The Church conſiſts of a Body, an Iſle on each Side, and a ſquare Tower, in which is a Ring of five ſmall Bells: In it are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions, *viz.* for *John* the Prior, *Leonard Hammond*, *William Chamber*, who gave an Allowance by Will for a Sermon to be preached on *Rogation Monday*, by ſome Fellow of St. *John*'s College *Cambridge*, yearly; *Robert White*, a Prior here, and *Robert Warden*, who gave a Shilling a *Sunday*, to be diſtributed to the Poor in Bread, at the Diſcretion of the Incumbent and Church-Wardens for ever.

In this Town was alſo anciently an Hoſpital dedicated to the Honour of St. *John* and St. *James* the Apoſtles; but we do not find by whom it was founded. The next Place we are to ſpeak of, is

*Baldock*, a Market-Town, in *Broadwater* Hundred, ſeated upon a whitiſh Sort of Soil, but of no great Antiquity, as may appear from this brief Account of the Original of it.

*Gilbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord of the Manor of *Weſton*, in the 4*th* or 5*th* Year of King *Stephen*'s Reign, gave the Knights-Templers a Parcel of Land lying in the Champion, within the Precincts of that Manor, containing about 120 Acres, whereon when they had, by other Gifts, built a Town, which they called *Baudac*, and a Church, he gave 10 Marks to it. After this they

they improved the Town by many Purchaſes, and obtained ſeveral Privileges of King *John*, who, by his Charter, granted them certain Rents and Cuſtoms; and his Son *Henry* III. *Reg.* 1, granted them and their Succeſſors, that they ſhould hold one Fair yearly in the Town of *Baldock*, on the Feaſt of St. *Matthew*, the Apoſtle, *Sept.* 21. and to continue four Days following, and a Market on *Wedneſdays* Weekly; all which Lands and Privileges *William* Earl of *Pembroke* continued.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. this Manor of *Baldock* came into that King's Hands, who gave it to *Thomas Rivet* of *London*, Mercer, and his Heirs. He in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* ſurrendered up his Patent to that Princeſs, who, in Conſideration thereof, granted to him and his Heirs, a Market on *Saturdays* Weekly for Beaſts, Wares, and other Things; and three Fairs yearly, on the Feaſts of St. *James*, St. *Andrew*, and St. *Matthew* the Apoſtles, and the Day after each of them. The Market is at this Day very conſiderable, eſpecially for Malt, but is altered to *Thurſdays* Weekly; and the Fairs are kept on St. *Matthias*'s Day, *February* 24, and *July* 23, but when, or upon what Account, this Change was made, we know not.

The Heir of Mr. *Rivet* ſold this Manor to the Lady *Anne Windſor* and *James Jeeve*, from whom they were paſſed to *John Hurſt*, Citizen of *London*, who had fined for Sheriff, and whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it for three Deſcents, and then ſold it to *Pierce Clever*, who was not long ſince the Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the King; the Building is erected in the Middle of the Town, and is a large Pile, with three Chancels and a goodly Tower, wherein is a large Ring of ſix excellent Bells, of which the biggeſt is very ancient, and was baptized in the Times of Popery; as is ſtill the Cuſtom in *Italy* and other Popiſh Countries.

In the Chancel of this Church are divers Monuments; one for *Margaret Bennet*, the Mother of *Robert Bennet*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who erected it to her Memory, *Anno* 1587, one for *William Crane*, and *Joan*

and

and *Margaret* his Wives, who died *Anno* 1483; one for *William Winter* and *Margaret* his Wife, who died 1416, and *Reignald Argentine*. In the Church there is a raiſed Tomb for Mr. *Joſias Bird*, who was Rector of this Pariſh 53 Years, and died *Ætat.* 88. Some Perſons have given 40 *l. per Ann.* to repair the Church, but their Names are not known.

The Poor of this Pariſh have found ſome very large Benefactors, *viz. John Parker*, of *Radwel*, Eſq; has given a Rent Charge of 10 *l. per Ann.* for ever, out of his Eſtate there to find twenty ſix Two-Penny Loaves, for twenty ſix poor People of this Town, every *Sunday*; the Bread to ſtand upon his Grave-Stone in the Chancel during the Time of Divine Service and Sermon, till it is diſtributed to and among them by the Church-Warden; *John Winne* gave 11,000 *l.* to build ſix Alms-Houſes, and purchaſe Lands to raiſe an Annuity of 40 *s.* a-piece to every poor Perſon ſettled in thoſe Houſes; and *John Yardley* gave five Acres of Land in the Pariſh of *Wilien*, and order'd the Rents to be diſpoſed among the moſt indigent Perſons of this Pariſh. The moſt conſiderable Town next to this is in the ſame Hundred called,

*Stevenage*, a ſmall Market-Town, whoſe Church being built upon an Hill is thought to have given Name to the Town, being at firſt called *Stevenhaught*, and afterwards by Contraction *Stevenage* or *Stevenedge*.

The Manor was antiently Part of the Poſſeſſions of the *Saxon* Kings, until King *Edward* the Confeſſor granted it among other Things to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, who held it in the Time of the Conqueror, as appears by *Domeſday-Book*, where it is thus recorded: *In Broadwater Hundred, Abbas de Weſtmonaſt. tenet Stigenace, pro octo Hidis defendebat*, &c. In King *Edward* the Firſt's Reign, *Anno* 6. this Manor was found to be Ancient Demeſne, of the Gift of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, on which Account the Abbot claimed very large Liberties, granted by that King and the Conqueror, which were allowed, and enjoyed by him till the Diſſolution.

When

When King *Henry* VIII. changed that Monaſtery into a Biſhoprick, *Reg*, 33. and made Dr. *Thomas Thirby* Biſhop of it; but he embezelling the Revenues, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4, diſſolved the Biſhoprick, and by Patent granted this Manor, with *Aſhwel*, *Holwel*, *Cadwel* and *Datchwoth*, in this County, to *Nicholas Ridley*, then Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, in free and perpetual Alms; which Grant Queen *Mary* vacated when ſhe diſplaced Dr. *Ridley*, and reſtored *Bonner*; but it was only to obtain a Confirmation of the Pope, and ſettle them more firmly on this See, as they remain to this Day, paying 100 *l.* Yearly into the *Exchequer*.

King *James* I. by his Letters Patent, dated *April* 5. *Reg.* 22. granted to *George Mountain*, then Biſhop of *London*, and to the Inhabitants of this Town, one Market to be held on *Mondays* Weekly, and three Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *Aſcenſion Day*, the Feaſt of St. *Swithin*, and the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*: But King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by their Charter, dated *June* 18. *Reg.* 5, granted a Market to the Biſhops of *London*, for the Time being, and the Inhabitants of *Stevenage*, to be held on *Fridays* every Week, with a Continuance of the former Fairs.

There are two leſs Manors in this Pariſh, antiently derived, doubtleſs, from the former, *viz.* the Manor of *Brooks*, the Eſtate of the *Ratcliffs*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Ralph Ratcliff*, whoſe Seat was at *Hitchin*, was not long ſince the Lord of it, and the Manor of *Cannix* and *Fairland*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the *Littons*, which has gone long in that Name, as the Manor of *Knebworth* hath, late the Lordſhip of Sir *William Litton*, and at preſent of *John Robinſon Litton*, Eſq;

This Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Dr. *Joſeph Bentham*, who is the preſent Rector. The Building is ſituated on a dry Hill, and contains a fair Iſle on each Side of the Body of the Church, with a large Chancel, having two Chapels: And at the Weſt End a Square Tower, in which are ſix Bells, and on it a large Spire covered with Lead.

Here

Here is a good Free-School. The next Place we are to mention is,

*Hitchin*, in the Hundred of the ſame Name, this Town and Manor was part of the Poſſeſſions of the *Mercian* Kings, which may be the Reaſon why this Manor extends into the Pariſh of *Offley*, where the Magnificent *Offa* ſometimes held his Court, and at laſt ended his Life. It was called *Hiz*, from the River that paſſes thro' it. Doubtleſs it was of ſome Note when King *Alfred* divided this County into Hundreds, becauſe he denominated this Hundred from it.

It remained in the Poſſeſſion of the *Saxon* Kings, till King *Edward* the Confeſſor gave it, with ſeveral other Towns in this County, to Earl *Harold*, afterwards King, who held it as long as he liv'd, and at the Battle of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, left it with the Crown, to *William* the *Norman*, who was Conqueror in that Fight. It was in his Poſſeſſion when *Domeſday-Record* was compoſed, for under the Title of *Terra Regis*, it is ſaid, *In dimidio Hundred de Hiz, Rex Willielmus tenet Hiz pro quinq; Hidis ſe defendebat*, &c.

This Manor was the antient Demeſne of the King, and by *William Rufus* given to *Bernard de Baliol*, whom he created Baron of *Biwel* in *Northumberland*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it, till *John de Baliol* was judged to be the rightful King of *Scotland*, which Honour when he had obtained, his Barony and Eſtate devolved to the King of *England*, who then was King *Edward* I, and remained in the Crown to the 14th of *Richard* II.

*Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edward* III. being advanced to the Dukedom of *York*, by his Nephew *Richard* II. who girt him with the Sword, and put on the Cap with the Circle of Gold himſelf, and promiſed him 1000 *l per Ann.* to ſupport his Honour, 9 *Richard* II, had this Manor beſtowed on him in Part of Satisfaction, *Reg.* 14. His Poſterity enjoyed it, till for want of Iſſue it reverted again to the Crown, 11 *Henry* VII. where it has continued to this Day, and ſeveral Queens of *England* have had it in Jointure.

There are ſeveral other ſmall Manors dependant on the

the former in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. The Rectory of *Hiche*, to which King *William Rufus* gave, under the Name of the Church of St. *Andrew* of *Hiche*, with the Chapels, one Virgate of Land, worth 40 *l. per Annum*, the Tithes, and all the Liberties thereunto belonging to the Church of St. *Mary de Hele Neſto*, and the Nuns there, which King *Henry* II. confirmed. At the Diſſolution, this Rectory came into the Poſſeſſion of King *Henry* VIII. who beſtowed it upon his own Foundation of the *Holy Trinity* at *Cambridge*, the Maſter, Fellows and Scholars of which are now in Poſſeſſion of it.

2. *Moremand*, which lies mingled with the Lands of the Manor of *Hitchin:* Moſt of the Lands belonging to it are Freehold, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Ratcliffs*.

This Town of *Hitchin* contains three Wards, *Bancroft* Ward, *Bridge* Ward, and *Tile Houſe* Ward, and it is reputed the ſecond Town in this County for Number of Streets, Houſes, and Multitude of Inhabitants. It was formerly famous for the Staple Commodities of this Kingdom, and divers Merchants of the Staple of *Calais* reſided here, but now that Trade is quite loſt; yet for the Encouragement of Trade, the Inhabitants have uſed to hold a Market here every *Thurſday* Weekly, by Preſcription, free from the Payment of Toll for any Sort of Corn or Grain that is ſold here, (and great Quantities of Malt are at every Market) and three Fairs Yearly, on *Eaſter Tueſday*, *Whitſun-Tueſday*, and *October* 13. being the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, for the Sale of all Manner of Cattle, Corn, Grain, and other Merchandize, paying Piccage and Stallage to the Lord of the Manor of *Hitchin*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and the Maſter and Fellows of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge* are Patrons. The Building is ſituated in the Middle of the Town, an handſome Edifice, dedicated at firſt to St. *Andrew*, but being rebuilt, to the Virgin *Mary*, 153 Feet long, and 67 broad, with three Chancels, and a Tower twenty-one Feet ſquare, in which are contained a deep Ring of ſix Bells. In the North Ile Window, are Paintings of *Faith*,

*Faith*, *Hope* and *Charity*, and of the four *Cardinal Virtues*; and in the next North Window, the *Beatitudes*. The Front hath the twelve Apoſtles; but they have ſuffered by Time and Accidents.

The Maſter and Fellows of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, who are the Patrons of this Vicarage, have augmented it 10 *l. per Annum*, out of the Impropriate Tithes belonging to them in the Pariſh.

There are many Monuments in the Church; and a good Free-School, and other charitable Benefactions have been made to the Town.

There are three Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh, *viz.*

1. *Mindſer*, or *Menleſdene*, which was in the Poſſeſſion of *William* the Conqueror when *Domeſday-Record* was made.

2. *Temple-Dinſley*, or *Deneſley*, was held by *William* alſo at the general Survey, but was after given to the Knights-Templers, and then to the Knights-Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, from whence it was called *Temple-Dinſley*. At the Diſſolution, King *Henry* VIII. granted this Manor, and all its Appurtenances, to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, one of his principal Secretaries of State, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains.

3. *Wedelee*, a Member of *Hitchin*, was given by *Bernard Baliol*, Son of *Guy de Baliol*, Lord of the Manor of *Hitchin*, to the Knights-Templers in the Capitol at *Rome*, in the Preſence of Pope *Eugenius*. The next Place to be mentioned is

*Hatfield*, or *Biſhops-Hatfield*, in the Hundred of *Broadway*, is a Place of great Antiquity, where *Theodore*, Biſhop of *Canterbury*, held a Synod, *Anno* 681, againſt the *Eutychian* Hereſy.

The Manor of this Town was poſſeſſed by the *Saxon* Kings, until King *Edgar* beſtowed it on the Monks of *Ely*, who were Lords of it at the Conqueſt; for we find it mentioned in *Domeſday Book*, under the Name of *Terra Abbatis de Ely*, &c. It continued in the Poſſeſſion of theſe Monks, till King *Henry* I. converted this Monaſtery into a Biſhoprick, and then the Biſhops enjoyed it with

with all the Privileges and Liberties which had been before granted to the Monks by the Kings *Edgar*, *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror; beſides thoſe that King *Henry* I. *Richard* I. *John* and *Henry* had added, as Free-Warren, Soc, Sac, Toll and all Forfeitures.

The Kings of *England*, after the Donation of the Manor, as is above-mentioned, had a Royal Palace here, and King *Edward* VI. was kept and educated here; and when King *Henry* died, the Earl of *Hertford*, with divers other Lords, fetched him from hence, and carried him, with a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry attending them, to *London*, in order to his Coronation. It was alſo in this Palace that Queen *Elizabeth* reſided at the Death of Queen *Mary*, and from hence was remov'd on *Wedneſday November* 23, 1558, to the *Charter Houſe* in *London*, and was lodg'd in the Lord *North*'s Houſe.

The Biſhop of *Ely* afterwards ſold this Manor to that Queen, with thoſe of *Little Hadham*, and *Kelſhall*, in this County, but it continued not long in the Crown, for King *James* I. *Reg.* 5, exchanged it with Sir *Robert Cecil*, Knt. for *Theobalds*, in the Pariſh of *Cheſhunt*, in this County. He had been before created Lord *Cecil*, of *Eſſingdon*, in *Rutlandſhire*, by that King, and was afterwards advanced to the Dignity of Viſcount *Cranborn*, in *Dorſetſhire*, and Earl of *Saliſbury*. This Earl built the magnificent Houſe that is now here, and made the Vineyard in the Park, thro' which the River *Lea* hath its Courſe, greatly improving the Gardens.

The Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Earls of *Saliſbury*. The Building is in the Form of the Croſs, having a Chapel joined to the Chancel; on the Weſt is an handſome Tower, with a Ring of five large Bells, but the Spire is low. In the Chancel are divers Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The Rectory of *Hatfield* is reckoned one of the beſt in *England*: *Winwich* in *Lancaſhire*, and another in *Durham*, have larger Revenues, but this has a better Situation. The Town is 17 computed Miles from *London*,

*don*, the Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *Good-Friday*, *April* 23, and *July* 25. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Barnet*, or *Bergnet*, called ſometimes *High Barnet*, from its Situation on an Hill; and ſometimes *Chippin-Barnet*, from the Market, which King *Henry* II. granted to the Abbots of St. *Alban*'s, to be kept Weekly on *Mondays*, as it ſtill continues. It is famous for buying and ſelling Cattle, which are brought thither in great Numbers.

In the Time of the *Saxons*, this Place was a large Wood, granted to the Church of St. *Alban*'s, by the Name of the Woods of *Suthaw*, *Borhan*, and *Huzthege*; but it hath been ſince confirmed by divers Kings of the Realm, by the Name of *Bergnet*, which ſignifies, in the *Saxon* Language, *Monticulus*, a little Hill, from its high Situation.

A bloody Battle was fought near this Town, on *Eaſter-Day*, *April* 5, 1468, being the 8*th* Year of King *Edward* IV, upon *Gladmore* Common, near this Town, between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, with doubtful Succeſs, for five or ſix Hours; but in the End, the Victory fell to King *Edward* IV. by Reaſon of a thick Miſt, or Fog, which made the Earl of *Warwick*'s Men miſtake their own Party, and deſtroy their Friends, which was the Cauſe of the Earl's Death, and gained King *Edward* the Field.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies, the Manor came to the Crown, where it remained till Queen *Mary* I. *Reg.* I. granted it to *Anthony Butler*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon ſold it to Sir *John Weld*, in whoſe Family it continued for ſome Succeſſions, and then paſſed thro' divers Hands, till it came to Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, in whoſe Heirs it now is.

The Church here is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Eaſt-Barnet*, and hath the ſame Miniſter, who provides for the Cure. The Building is ſituated in the Middle of the Town, and contain three Iſles, a ſmall Chapel, or Veſtry-Houſe, and a Tower, with five Bells in it. In it are ſeveral Monuments, with large Inſcriptions, for *Thomas Ravenſ-*

*croft*, Eſq; his Wife, four Sons, and two Daughters; *William Noel*, Eſq; &c.

*James Ravenſcroft*, Eſq; founded an Alms-Houſe of Brick in the Street, called *Wood-Street*, in *High-Barnet*, for ſix poor Widows, and gave Houſes and Lands in *Shoreditch*, *London*, to the Value of almoſt 40 *l. per Annum*, Part to repair the Chapel in *Barnet*, *viz.* 10 *l.* and the reſt for the Support of the Women; all but 20 *s. per Annum*, to entertain the Governors, who are appointed to elect the Women, and receive the Rents.

Queen *Elizabeth* alſo erected a Free-School in the ſame Street, of Brick, for a Maſter and Uſher, and endow'd it with 7 *l. per Annum* more, towards the Maintenance of it, to be paid by the Fiſhmonger's Company in *London*, they appointed 24 Governors, who were to chooſe the Maſter and Uſher, who where to teach nine Children *gratis*, and all the reſt of the Pariſh, for a Crown a Quarter. The next Market-Town to be ſpoken of is

*Watford*, or as ſome will have it, *Wetford*, becauſe it being ſituated upon the River *Coln*, had anciently a Ford at the South End of the Town; but Mr. *Norden* ſays, That it is a Contraction of *Watelineford*, ſo called becauſe *Watling-Street* croſſeth the *Coln*, near this Place, and ſo paſſeth to *Old Verulam*. It is a Market-Town, and hath a Market Weekly on *Tueſdays*, well ſtored with Country Proviſions and other Neceſſaries; and two Fairs on the *Monday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and two Days after, and on the Decollation of St. *John Baptiſt*.

This Manor was Parcel of that Revenue which King *Offa* gave to his Monaſtery of St. *Albans*, and divers of his Royal Succeſſors confirmed it. King *Henry* I. granted to the Abbots and their Succeſſors the Market, and King *Edward* IV. the two Fairs, for Victuals and other Things; and the Abbots and Monks enjoyed it, with all its Privileges, till the Diſſolution, in 1549, 38 *Henry* VIII. when it came to the Crown, and there remained till King *James* I. by his Letters Patent granted it freely to *Thomas Marberry*, and *Richard Cartwright* of *London* Gent. and their Heirs, in truſt for the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Egerton*, Baron of *Elſemere*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, for his great Services

Services done for the Crown. From this Lord the Manor is deſcended to *Scroop* Duke of *Bridgwater*, the preſent Lord of it.

There are divers other conſiderable Manors in this Pariſh, which are worth our Conſideration, *viz.* 1. *Caſhiobury*, which is ſaid to have been the Royal Seat of *Caſſibelan*, King of the *Caſſians*, who inhabited theſe Parts, and was the moſt potent Prince of the *Britons*, when *Cæſar* invaded the Land, which is very probable, not only becauſe it is near *Verulam*, their chief City, but becauſe in the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was the Seat of the *Mercian* Kings, and continued ſo till *Offa* gave it to the Monaſtery of St. *Albans*. The Abbot of which is recorded in *Domeſday-Book*, to have held it for twenty Hides, and in their Poſſeſſion it continued, with many other Manors in this County, till the Diſſolution, when coming into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, he conveyed it to *Richard Moriſio*, Gent. a Perſon much eſteemed by that Prince, and ſent on divers Embaſſies about Matters of the greateſt Importance, which he managed well: He began to build a magnificent Houſe here, but being forced to fly in Queen *Mary* I's Reign, left it unfiniſhed, and dy'd at *Straſburgh* in 1556. His Son, Sir *Charles*, then coming to his Eſtate, finiſhed the Houſe, and left it to his Son of the ſame Name, by whoſe only Daughter and Heir, married to *Arthur* Lord *Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*, it is come by Right of Inheritance to the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Eſſex*. The Situation is the beſt in the County, upon a dry Spot, within a Park of large Extent; the Houſe is elegant, and built in the form of an H: The Middle and Eaſt Wing is modern, and in good Repair; but the Weſt Wing is very old, and by no Means correſponding with the reſt of the Houſe. The Front faces the South Eaſt, and looks directly on the Houſe in *Moore Park*, on which the late Mr. *Stiles* expended large Sums of Money, and which has a noble Look from *Caſhiobury*-Houſe. In the Front of the Houſe is a fine dry Lawn of Graſs, which immediately after the heavieſt Winter Rains may be rode or walked on, as on the drieſt Downs; and a little below the Houſe is a River, which winds through

the Park, and in the drieſt Seaſons conſtantly runs with a fine Stream, affording great Plenty of Trout, Crayfiſh, and moſt other Kinds of Freſh-water Fiſh. On the North and Eaſt Sides of the Houſe are large Wood-Walks, which were planted by the famous *Le Notre*, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. The Woods have many large Beech and Oak-Trees in them; but the principal Walks are planted with Limes, too narrow for their Length, and two regular for the modern Taſte: On the other Side of the River the Ground riſes to a conſiderable Height, which affords an agreeable Variety; Part of which being covered with ſtately Woods, appearing at a proper Diſtance, from the Front of the Houſe, make a fine Effect.

Near *Caſſiobury* is a fine Seat of the Lord *Raymond*, called *Langleybury*.

2. *Grove*, the ancient Seat of the *Heydons*, who poſſeſſed it for ſeveral Generations; but at length it was alienated to the *Hamptons* of *Buckinghamſhire*, of which Sir *Dennis Hampton* ſold it to *Robert Aſhton*, Eſq; Senior Bencher of *Lincolns-Inn*, for divers Years, whoſe Son *William Aſhton*, Eſq; was not long ſince the Poſſeſſor.

3. *Garſton*, purchaſed by *John* of *Wethamſted*, Abbot of St. *Albans*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. for the Uſe of his Abbey, which enjoyed it till the Diſſolution, when it was given to *Richard* and *John Randal*, from whom it came to *Robert Carter* and *Petronel* his Wife, whoſe Son *William Carter*, ſold it to *John Marſh*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Joſeph* was ſome Time ſince the Owner of it.

4. *Menden*, Part of the Poſſeſſion of the Church of St. *Albans*, which the Abbots enjoyed till the Diſſolution, when it was granted to *Anthony Denny*, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole to King *Henry* VIII. He left it to his Son, *Henry Denny*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Edward Denny*, Eſq; Lord *Denny* of *Waltham Holy Croſs*, ſold it to *Robert Briſcoe* of *Aldenham*, in this County, Eſq; who alienated it to *Thomas Lee*, of *Ewre*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Ewres* of *Hunton Bridge* in *Abbots Langley*, who were lately the Lords of it.

5. *Ca-*

5. *Caroland*, a ſmall Manor belonging to the Abbey of St. *Albans*, which falling to the Crown at the Diſſolution, was afterwards conveyed to the Warden and Fellows of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, who are the preſent Poſſeſſors of it.

6. *Byrſton*, another Parcel of Land, given by King *Offa* to the Abbey of St. *Alban's*, which at the Diſſolution, was given to *Anthony Denny*, Eſq; abovementioned, and paſſed to his Heirs.

7. *Oxey*, ſo called from Sir *Richard de Oxey*, Knt. who granted it to God and the Church of St. *Alban's*, by which it was held 'till the Suppreſſion of the Abbies when it was in the Crown, and from thence conveyed to the *Heydons*, who ſold it to Sir *William Bucknal*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, whoſe Son Sir *John Bucknal*, Knt. was not long ſince the Poſſeſſor of it.

The Church is a Vicarage, of which the Abbots of St. *Albans* were anciently the Patrons; but now the Impropriation being the Eſtate of the Earl of *Eſſex*, that Nobleman is the Patron of it. The Building is ſituated near the Town, and contains three large Iſles, a Chancel, with two Chapels, on each Side of it, and a Square Tower with ſix Bells. In the Church and Chancel are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions; and many are the Acts of Piety and Charity that have been done in this Pariſh. *Michael Heydon*, Eſq; gave a Leaſe of *Watford-Place*, of an hundred Years, for an Habitation to the Vicar of *Watford* and four poor Widows, and Sir *Charles Moriſon*, Knt. and Bart. granted an Annuity of 50 *l. per Annum* for the ſufficient Maintenance of the ſaid Preacher and Alms Women, to be iſſuing out of *King's Langley-Park* for ever, appointing twelve Truſtees to manage the ſame, and pay it yearly at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*. The Lady *Moriſon* alſo gave 30 *l. per Ann.* for the Preaching of a Lecture in *Watford* Church every *Tueſday* Morning before the Market Bell rings. Others of the *Moriſons* have erected eight Alms-Houſes for ſo many poor Widows, and given them a Revenue for their Maintenance of two Shillings a Week, two Hundred Faggots, Cloth for a Gown, and new Hats every Year, which has been conſtantly paid by the Earls of

*Eſſex*, who have alſo allowed and payed the 10 *l. per Ann.* given to the Poor on *New-Years-Day* by the Lady *Cooper*, Widow of Sir *Charles Moriſon*, who alſo granted a Rent Charge of 50 *l. per Ann.* out of her Lands in *Warwickſhire*, to be paid to the Vicar at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*. *Dorothy* Lady *Moriſon* alſo gave 50 *l. per Ann.* for the putting out of poor Children of this Pariſh Yearly. *Francis Combes*, Eſq; alſo gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Free School of *Watford*, for the teaching of poor Children to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, out of his Lands and Tenements in *Hemelhemſted*, and two Cottages with three Acres of Land, for the Benefit of the Poor for ever. *Thomas Baldwin* alſo of St. *Martins in the Fields, London*, gave 40 *l. per Ann.* out of his Share of *Hide-Park* Waters, to the Poor of *Watford*. We are to ſpeak next of

*Rickmanſworth*, in old Records wrote *Rickmereſwearth*, or *Rickmereſweard*, ſo called from its Situation in a Nook of Land, where a little River without Name, falls into the *Colne*, and makes a rich Pool of Water, as the Name imports.

*Offa*, the great King of the *Mercians*, gave this Manor with thoſe of *Croſſeley*, *Dackeſworth* and *Michelfield*, with their Appurtenances, to his Abbey of St. *Alban's*, which Grant, King *Ethelred* confirmed to the Abbot and Monks, who held it at the Conqueſt (as appears by *Domeſday-Book*) for fifteen Hides, by the Name of *Richemare-wood*. King *Henry* I. and King *John* confirmed all former Grants to this Monaſtery, and King *Henry* III. farther granted to the Abbot and Monks a Market to be held Weekly on *Wedneſday* in the Town of *Rickmareſworth*; which Privilege, together with many other Poſſeſſions, they enjoyed 'till the Diſſolution of that Houſe, 38 *Henry* VIII. when it came to the Crown, and there remained 'till

King *Edward* VI. by his Charter, dated *April* 22, 1551, granted to *Nicholas Ridley*, D. D. then Biſhop of *London*, the Manor, Rectory, and Church of *Rickmanſworth*, belonging to the late diſſolved Monaſtery of St. *Alban's*, with the Right of Preſentation to the Vicarage; and tho' Queen *Mary* depoſed Dr. *Ridley* from his See, upon

upon her Acceſſion to the Throne, yet ſhe confirmed the former Grant to Dr. *Edmond Bonner*, whom ſhe reſtored, and his Succeſſors, forever; but this Manor, for all this, returned to the Crown, and King *Charles* I. conveyed it to one *Hewet*, who ſold it to Sir *John Fotherly*, Knt. in whoſe Family it has continued ever ſince.

The Market is now kept on *Saturday* Weekly, but is of no great Reſort, and the Fairs on the Viſitation of the Virgin *Mary*, *July* 2. And the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*, *Auguſt* 15. The Town is governed by two Conſtables and two Headboroughs. It ſtands low, and is watered on all Sides, which makes the Meadows mooriſh, cold and moſſy; nor do the higher Grounds much exceed them in Fertility, for they are ſtony and barren, eſpecially on the North Side. There are ſeveral leſs Manors in this Pariſh; as

1. *Croſſely*, Parcel of the Revenue of St. *Alban's* Monaſtery, which being in the Crown till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſhe gave it to her Phyſician in Ordinary Dr. *Caius*, who having made a handſome Addition of Buildings to *Gonville-Hall*, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, converted it into a College of his own Name, and gave this Manor to the Maſter and Fellows of it, and their Succeſſors, for ever, who now are the Lords of it.

2. *Mores*, or *de la More*, antiently the Poſſeſſion of *George Nevil*, Archbiſhop of *York*, in King *Edward* IV's Reign; but afterwards it came to the Crown, and was by King *Henry* VII. granted to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in Conſideration of his Service performed in *Boſworth* Field; but returning again to the Crown, King *James* I. conferred it upon the Earl of *Bedford*; from whoſe Family it was paſſed in 1655 to Sir *Richard Franklin*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County in 1661, and ſold it to Sir *William Bucknal*, Knt. whoſe Son, Sir *John Bucknal*, Knt. who ſerved in Parliament for *Middleſex* in 1685. was then Lord of it. *Morehouſe* and Park, a noble Seat of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, being ſettled on his Wife in Marriage, was ſold by her, the late Ducheſs of *Monmouth* and *Buccleugh*, in the Year 1720, to *Benjamin Hoſkins Stiles*, Eſq; who made it a magnificent Place, building a South Front of Stone with

Colonades, by which an Opening is made thro' the Hill, that once obſtructed its View towards *Uxbridge*. A North Front is alſo erected, and the Hill towards *Watford* cut thro' for a Viſta. The Inſide of the Houſe is alſo adorned with admirable Paintings. The Eſtate, upon the Death of the aforeſaid *Benjamin Hoſkin Stiles*, is deſcended to *John Styles Eyles*, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.

3. *Michfield*, given by King *Offa* to his Monaſtery of St. *Alban's*, which held it till the Diſſolution, when it bame to the Crown, and from thence is alienated to the *Robinſons* of *Suffolk*, and *John Robinſon*, Eſq; is the preſent Owner of it.

4. *Wood-Oakes*, the antient Seat of the *Colts*, by a Daughter of which Family, named *Gentillis*, it paſſed to Sir *Benjamin Titchburn*, of the Family of the *Titchburns* in *Hampſhire*, who in Right of his Lady, is the preſent Lord of it. Above this Manor Houſe, upon the Warren-Hill is an Eccho, which repeats to a Trumpet twelve Times together.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Preſentation of the Biſhop of *London* for the Time being. The Building is fair, and the Tower in it has five Bells. In the Church and Chancel are divers Monuments with Inſcriptions; for *Robert Cary*, Earl of *Monmouth*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1661; *James Hamilton*, Lord *Clenoboy*, who died in 1658; *Thomas Fotherly*, Gent. and *Tabitha* his Wife, who died in 1624; *Gideon Awnſham*, Eſq; who died in 1648; *John Colt*, Eſq; who died in 1610; *Thomas Day*, and his two Wives; *Ann Aſhby*; *Thomas Davy*, &c. The next Place we are to mention is

*Hemſted*, *i. e.* the Place of *Hemp*, *Lacus Cannabinus*, becauſe, it is probable, it was famous for that uſeful Plant; it is in the Hundred of *Dacorum*, a Market Town: The Market is kept on *Tueſday* Weekly, and the Fair annually on the Feaſt of the *Holy Croſs*.

*Offa*, the great and magnificent King of the *Mercians*, gave ſix Manſions in this Town, then called *Hean-Heampſted*, *i. e. High Hempſted*, to the Monaſtery of St. *Albans*, which was of his own Foundation; and King

*Ethel-*

*Etheldred* confirmed his Grant to that Church. But the other Part of the Village was the Poſſeſſion of the *Saxon* Kings, until *William* the Conqueror gave it to Earl *Morton*, who held it at the general Survey by the Name of *Hamelehamſtede* in *Treung* Hundred, for ten Hides of Land, as the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s did the other Part for twenty Hides, ſaid then to be in *Albaneſton* Hundred.

The Abbot of St. *Alban*'s held this Town till the Diſſolution; but the other Part coming afterwards to the Crown, was given by *Edmund* the Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, King *Henry* III's Brother, to the Church of *Eſſerug*, which he had founded. After the Diſſolution of theſe Abbies, this Manor and Town was granted to *John Waterhouſe*, Eſq; Auditor to King *Henry* VIII, who being at his Houſe, did, at his Requeſt, incorporate this Village by the Name of a Bailiff, and the Inhabitants to be held in a perpetual Succeſſion, and have a common Seal, hold a Market on *Thurſday* Weekly, and a Fair on the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti* Yearly, with a Court of *Pie powder* during the Market and Fair. This Market is now become one of the greateſt for ſelling Wheat in this County.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Nomination of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, but the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s preſent. The Building is near the Town, and has an handſome Tower, with a Ring of Bells, and a tall Spire, which is a great Ornament to the Town.

There is but one remarkable Tomb in the Church, which is for *Robert Albin* and *Margaret* his Wife; it is of Marble and Touch, with their Portraitures in Braſs, and a *French* Inſcription. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Berkhampſted*, a Market Town, and the chief Place in the Hundred of *Dacorum*; the true Name is *Berghamſtedt*, *i. e.* A Village ſtanding among the Hills, for *Bergh* in the *Saxon* Tongue, ſignifies a Hill; and *Ham* a Town, and *Stedt*, a Place or Seat; the Market is Weekly on *Monday*, and the Fairs on St. *Peter*'s and St. *James*'s Days.

This Manor was in the Crown in the Time of the *Saxons*, and the Kings of *Mercia* often reſided and kept their

their Court here; and one of them, *viz. Wilthred* King of *Kent* and *Mercia*, held a Parliament, or great Council in this Town, *Anno* 697. *Reg.* 5. Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his *Concil. Angl.* p. 194. tell us, That there were Twenty-eight Decrees then made, which being too long to be here inſerted we ſhall take Notice of ſome few, and refer the Reader to that learned Writer for the reſt, *viz.*

Prayers ſhall be made for the King, and his Commands be freely obeyed, and the Church ſhall be free and enjoy all its Laws and Poſſeſſions. The Word or Affirmation of the King, or a Biſhop, ſhall be irrefragable, and purge them. A chief Officer, Prieſt or Deacon, ſhall be purged by ſaying before the Altar, *I ſpeak the Truth in Chriſt, and lie not.* If a Servant, by the Command of his Maſter, do any ſervile Work on *Saturday* after Sun-ſet, or *Sunday*, his Maſter ſhall pay 8 *s.* and if a Freeman, or Servant, travel on thoſe Days, the one ſhall ſtand in the Pillory, and the other pay 6 *s.* or be whipt. If an Huſband, or Wife, offer any Thing to the Devil, they ſhall loſe their Eſtate and Goods; and if a Servant does ſo, he ſhall pay 6 *s.* or be whipp'd, *&c.*

When the Conqueror had won the Victory at *Battle-Abbey*, he paſſed over the *Thames* at *Wallingford*, and came with his Forces to this Town; but *Frederick*, the ſtout Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, having cut down all the Trees which belonged to his Abby, and ſtood near the Road, and laid them acroſs it to obſtruct his March, cauſed his Delay here, till the great Lords and Nobles, by his Perſuaſion could come down, and by a Capitulation bring the Conqueror to ſuch Terms, as might render the *Norman* Yoke ſupportable. At this Meeting there were great Debates before Archbiſhop *Lancfranc*; but the King, fearing leſt if he ſhould not grant their Deſires, he ſhould loſe with Shame, what he had gotten by the Sword, at length yielded ſo far as to promiſe with an Oath, laying his Hands upon the Holy Goſpel and Relicks of St. *Alban* and other Saints, the Abbot *Frederick* adminiſtring it, *That he would obſerve and keep inviolably the good and approved antient Laws of the Kingdom, which his Predeceſſors, the Kings of* England, *had ordained*; which when he had done, they ſubmitted to his Government,

Government, and ſwore Fealty to him, and he was ſoon after crowned in their Preſence; but as ſoon as he was ſettled he forgot his Oath, oppreſſed the Nobles, and ſeizing their Lordſhips and Eſtates, gave them to his *Norman* Followers.

The Manor of this Town he gave to *Robert* Earl of *Morton*, his half Brother by the Mother's Side, who fortify'd the Caſtle here with a double Trench and Rampire, as appears from *Domeſday Book*, under the Title of, The Lands of the Earl of *Morton*; in theſe Words, 'In *Trung* Hundred, the Earl of *Morton* held '*Berchehamſtede* for thirteen Hides, and in it there was 'a Prieſt, with fourteen Villains, fifteen Borderers, 'and ſix Servants.' In the Borough are fifty-two Burgeſſes, *&c.* This Earl being of an arrogant Spirit, and envying the Glory of King *Henry* I. raiſed a Rebellion againſt him in *Normandy*, whereupon that King ſeized his Eſtate in *England*, and this Manor, with others.

While it remained in the Crown, this Town obtained many Privileges; for King *Henry* II. granted to the Manor of *Berkhamſted St. Peter*, all the Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms that they had enjoy'd in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and that they ſhould be quit of all Tollage, Poſtage, Paſſage and Cuſtoms, for their Merchandizes thro' *England*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain* and *Anjou*; and that no Summons, Diſtreſs or Execution, ſhould be made by any of the King's Officers within the Liberties of *Barkhamſted*, but by the High-Steward, Coroner, and Bailiffs of the ſame: That no Market ſhall be kept within ſeven Miles of it, nor ſhall the Men, or Merchants, be obliged to attend at any Aſſize or Seſſions, *&c.* King *Henry* II. kept his Court here, and it continued in the Crown till the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 1206, when he granted to

*Jeffrey Fitz Piers*, Earl of *Eſſex*, this Caſtle and Honour of *Barkhamſted*, with the Knight's Fee thereunto belonging, in Fee-Farm, for 100 *l. per Ann.* to hold to him and his Heirs; but this Earl dying in 1215, King *John* ſeized this Caſtle and Town into his Hands, and ſo it was in the Crown again. King *Henry* III. gave it his younger Brother *Richard*, whom he

he had made Earl of *Cornwall*; and as the Market had been a little before changed from *Sunday* to *Monday*, ſo the Earl procured a Fair of eight Days, beginning upon the Invention of the Holy Croſs, *May* 3. He was a great Man, and valiant Hero, went into the Holy Land, forced the Sultan of *Babylon* to make a Truce upon ſeveral Articles, very advantagious to the Chriſtians; as that *Jeruſalem* ſhould not be moleſted, the *French* Priſoners releaſed, *&c.* and returning Home ſickened and died at this Place, *Anno* 1272, being then in Poſſeſſion of this Manor; and leaving it to his Son *Edmund*, who dying without Heirs, it reverted to the Crown, *Anno* 1308, where it has remained ever ſince; and this Place has now the Honour to give Title of Marqueſs to his Royal Highneſs *Willlam* Duke of *Cumberland*, tho' till the Year 1726, it was always appropriated to the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwal*. Here is a noble Seat, built out of the Ruins of the Caſtle; tho' not above a third Part of what the old Houſe was, for two Thirds were deſtroy'd by Fire in King *Charles* I's Reign. In the Time of King *James* I. it was a Nurſery for that Prince's Children; Prince *Henry* and Prince *Charles* being bred up here; and in the Time of the Civil Wars, Colonel *Axtel*, a Parliament Officer, held it. It is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Ropers*.

The Caſtle contains within its firſt Moat, four or five Acres. There is again a Diviſion, by another Moat. The South Part conſiſting of about two Acres, is upon a Level with moſt of the outward Walls and Chimneys remaining. Towards the North, acroſs a Moat, is a high Hill or Keep, capable of defending itſelf againſt the former, if poſſeſſed by an Enemy. The Traces of the Bridge of Communication and the Moat dividing theſe two Places of Strength, are continued to the grand one, that takes in the whole Scite of the Fortification. The Remains of the Bridge for Entrance from the Town, are viſible, anſwering exactly to the other, as the North of the firſt Area, which leads to the Hills.

The Manor and Honour of *Berkhamſted* is very large and extenſive, no leſs than fifty-three Towns adjoining

pay

pay their Homage, and chuſe their Conſtables there, *viz.* in *Hertfordſhire* eleven, in *Buckinghamſhire* fifteen, and in *Northamptonſhire* twenty-ſeven, beſides *Lee*, which is reckoned with *Norcot* and *Grove* with *Dunſley* in this County.

This Town was anciently a Borough, and had many great Privileges belonging to it: It certainly ſent Members to Parliament; But we have an Account of no more than one Return, *viz.* In the fourteenth Year of King *Edward* III. of *John Bartlet*, and *John Hammond*; tho' Sir *H. Chauncey* ſays, Dr. *Brady*, Keeper of the Records of the *Tower*, told him, that he had ſeen another Return; but he doth not name the Perſons, nor when.

The Charter of this Borough was renewed by King *James* I. *Reg.* 16, and the Inhabitauts were then incorporated into one Body Politick, by the Name of the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Berkhamſted St. Peter*, in the County of *Hertford*; and by that Name, to have a perpetual Succeſſion to buy Goods and Chattels, and purchaſe Lands and Tenements, and demiſe the ſame; That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes, (which ſhall be in Number 12.) ſhall have a common Seal, and may chooſe a Recorder and Town-clerk, *&c.* ſhall have a Priſon, hold a Market Weekly on *Tueſdays*, beſides their ancient Market on *Mondays*; and two Fairs on *Shrove-Tueſday* and *Whitſun-Monday*, Yearly, beſides their ancient Fair on St. *James*'s Day, *&c.* But the Corporation growing very poor in the late War, let their Government fall; an Attempt was made in King *Charles* II's. Time to revive the Charter, but it was drop'd; ſo that the Body Politick is now reduced to a mere Skeleton, like the Caſtle, which is only to be known by its Moats and Walls.

This Town gives Name to the Deanery. The Church here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the King. The Building is erected in the Middle of the Town, and dedicated to St. *Peter*. It was built by *Richard Tonington*, as the Inhabitants believe, by Tradition, and the Tower was rebuilt by *John Philip*, 27 *Henry* VIII. At the upper End of the Body of the Church, is the

King's

King's Arms, well and largely painted, and Queen *Elizabeth*'s under them; both which paſſed undefaced in all the Civil Wars. The Font is of Marble, erected by *Francis Withered*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Works to King *Charles* II. in 1667.

In the Chancel are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The Free-School here was raiſed out of the Guild or Fraternity of St. *John Baptiſt*, in this Town, by the Concurrence of Dr. *Incent*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s *London*, and the Inhabitants of *Berkhamſted*, who agreed that the Lands thereunto belonging, ſhould be employ'd towards the building of a School, and maintaining a School-Maſter and Uſher, to teach their Children; and the ſaid Dean, after a School was built, and convenient Lodgings made for the Maſters, obtained an Act of Parliament to ſettle the Revenues upon them and their Succeſſors; the King being conſtituted the Patron to preſent, and the Warden of *All Souls* College, in *Oxford*, Viſitor.

The Poor of this Pariſh have had many conſiderable Benefactors; of which, the Chief are King *James* I. and Prince *Charles*, his Son, who gave 100 *l.* each to ſet the Poor at Work; to which, the ſaid Prince, when he obtained the Crown, gave a 100 *l.* more to buy them Fire-Wood. *Henry Clerke*, Citizen, gave 10 *l.* a Year out of certain Houſes in *White-Croſs Street*, *London*, Sir *Henry Atkins*, Knt. gave 200 *l.* which was laid out in Land; and 10 *l.* a Year ſettled on the Poor; *John Sayer* and *Mary* his Widow, gave 1300 *l.* to build an Alms-Houſe for ſix poor Widows, which was accordingly done; and 5 *l. per Ann.* ſettled on Truſtees for their Maintenance, *&c.* The next Place we are to mention is

*Tring*, or *Treung*, a ſmall Market-Town in the Hundred of *Dacorum*; but of great Antiquity; for when King *Alfred* divided this County into Hundreds, this Hundred was denominated from it, as the moſt remarkable Town in it. The Conqueror gave this Place to one of his chief Counſellors, *Robert* Earl of *Ewe*, who,

who, as we find it in *Domeſday* Book, held *Treung* for five Hides and one Virgate.

The Manor was not long in his Family, for we find it in the Crown before the Reign of King *Stephen*; who, in 1148, having founded the Church of *Feverſham* in *Kent*, gave it, with all its Appurtenances, to the Abbots and Monks there, in pure and perpetual Alms, for the Health of *Maud*, his Queen's Soul, and all faithful People; which Grant was confirmed by ſeveral of his Succeſſors. The Abbot and Monks of *Feverſham* farther claimed, by the Grant of King *Stephen*, to hold a Market on *Fridays* Weekly, as it ſtill continues.

The Abbots of *Feverſham* held this Manor to the Diſſolution, when it came to the Crown, 37 *Henry* VIII. and from thence it was convey'd to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who regranted it to the ſame King again; but Queen *Mary* I. gave it to *Henry Peckham*, Eſq; in Conſideration of the good Services he had gone for her in oppoſing the Duke of *Northumberland*'s, and Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Rebellion; but *Peckham* being found in the ſame Fault againſt Queen *Elizabeth*, forfeited this Manor for his Treaſon; and being in the Crown, King *James* I. ſettled it on the Prince of *Wales* for Ninety Nine Years; and King *Charles* I. on his Queen, for her Maintenance; after whoſe Death, it being again in the Crown it was granted to *Henry Guy*, Eſq; one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* II. King *James* II. King *William* and Queen *Mary*. It is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Charles Gore*, Eſq; one of the preſent Knights of the Shire for the County of *Hertford*, whoſe Father *William Gore*, Eſq; made a Park here of 300 Acres, of which Part is on the *Chiltern*. In it is a beautiful Wood incloſed, lying cloſe to the *Ikening-Street*. Mr. *Gore* beautify'd and wainſcotted the Church in an elegant Manner, and gave 20*l. per Annum* for a Charity-School.

The Manor of *Bunſtrux* and *Ricardings*, was Parcel of *Tring*, and given to Earl *Morton* for two Hides of Land; but it was alienated from his Family in or before the Reign of *Edward* III. It was held of the Manor and Honour of *Berkhamſted St. Peter*, and having paſſed

paſſed thro' divers Hands, was lately the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Richard Anderſon*, Bart.

There are ſeveral Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh; as, 1. *Bublecoat*, held anciently by one *Fulke*, of the Earl of *Morton*. 2. *Danoly*, which gave Name to Part of this Hundred. 3. *Willeſton*, or *Willeſthorne*, which did of old belong to the *Lakes*, as ſeems probable from their Arms in the North Window of the Church, as it ſtill continues: *William Lake*, being not long ſince the Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, who are obliged to find a Curate to officiate here, at *Wigginton* and *Long Marſton*, but leaſed out the Titles to Mr. *Guy*. The Building is large and handſome, with a Chapel at the Eaſt-End, and a Tower, in which is a good Ring of ſix Bells.

In the Church are ſeveral handſome Monuments, particularly one for Sir *Henry Anderſon*, Bart. of black Marble, adorned with Arms and Eſcutcheons, who died in 1653, *&c.*

*Long-Marſton* is an Hamlet, which was waſte Ground in the Time of the Conqueror; but having been long ſince improved, is now become a Part of the Pariſh of *Tring*: It was formerly the Poſſeſſion of the *Willimots* and *Saunders*, but was not long ſince ſold to *Thomas Bromley*, a Citizen of *London*, whoſe Son was afterwards Lord of it.

In this Hamlet is an handſome Church, or large Chapel, where the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxford*, who have the impropriate Tythes of this Place, are to find a Curate to officiate for the Eaſe of the Inhabitants. We ſhall next ſpeak of

*Barkway*, in the Hundred of *Edwineſtreet*, anciently a Market Town, tho' now the Market is diſcontinued, yet being a conſiderable Thorough-fare, is well inhabited and in a flouriſhing Condition. The *Saxons* in old Time called it *Bergwant*, which in their Language ſignified, a *Way over an Hill*.

The Earl of *Eſſex* is Proprietor of the Hundred of *Edwineſtreet*, in which it ſtands, as he is of that of *Odſey*.

The

The Church at *Barkeway* ſtands in the Midſt of the Town, with an Iſle on each Side, and a Tower with five Bells, and a Turret-Clock. The Creation of the World is painted on one of the Windows. In one Pane at Top is a bodily Repreſentation of the Deity, as a Man in a looſe Robe, down to his Feet, with the Globe before him, and the Motto under *De Opere primæ Diei.* The next Pane has the ſame, with Hands expended, ſtanding on the Firmament in the Midſt of the Water; under which is written, *De Opere ſecundæ Diei.* The Third has the ſame Figure, amongſt green Trees and Herbs; the Legend loſt, and three other Panes in Order, under theſe. The Painting of the Fourth is loſt. The Fifth has the ſame Figure, with Birds flying about it. A Piece of the Sixth remains, where Fowls and Beaſts are brought to *Adam* to be named. Another Window, in the North Iſle, has St. *George* ſlaying a Dragon, a Biſhop, *&c.*

*Northamſted* is an Hamlet belonging to this Pariſh, about a Mile diſtant from the Town; it was, in the Conqueror's Time, waſte Ground, for there is no mention of it in the Survey of his Reign, but afterward it was made a Manor, and given to *William Moreton* and *Joan* his Wife, 13 *Edw.* I, who ſold it to *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, from whoſe Family it paſſed to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*; and *Staffords*, Dukes of *Buckingham*, the laſt of whom being attainted and executed for High Treaſon, this Manor came to the Crown, 13 *Henry* VIII. and was by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. given to Sir *Robert Cheſter* and *Catharine* his Wife, whoſe Deſcendant, *Edward*, now enjoys it.

Here is a Chapel of Eaſe, called commonly *Northampſted* Chapel, to which the Vicars of *Barkeway* are inſtituted with that Church. About a Mile from hence lies *Aneſty* or *Anſty*, called by the *Saxons Heanſtige*, from its Situation on a ſteep Hill, and the Path-Way leading over the ſame, for *Hean*, in their Language, ſignifies *High*, and *Stige*, a *Path-Way*, and ſo it is called in *Domeſday-Book.*

The Church here was built by *Richard de Aneſty*, in the Time of King *Henry* III. out of the Ruins of the Caſtle; which he pulled down by that King's Order; it

is a Rectory in the Patronage of *Chriſt*'s College, *Cambridge*. In the Church and Chancels are ſeveral Inſcriptions; and ſome of the Rectors of this Pariſh have been Perſons of great Eminence, as Dr. *Young*, afterwards Dean of *Exeter*; and Dr. *James Fleetwood*, who being the ſeventh Son of Sir *George Fleetwood* of *Vache* in the Pariſh of *Chiltfort* St. *Giles* in *Bucks*, was firſt made Chaplain to Dr. *Wright*, Biſhop of *Litchfield*, then Prebendary of *Eccleſhall* in the ſame Church; and when the Wars broke out between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Chaplain to the Regiment of *John* Earl of *Rivers*, and being made Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, by that King's ſpecial Command, for his great Service at *Edge-Hill* Fight, was farther conſtituted Chaplain to his Son *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, Tutor to two Dukes, *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and three Earls, and Rector of *Sutton-Coldfield* in *Warwickſhire*. After the Reſtoration he was the firſt that was ſworn the King's Chaplain, and ſoon after made Provoſt of King's College in *Cambridge*, and at length conſecrated Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Aug.* 29. 1675. He died *July* 17, 1683. In the fartheſt Corner of this County North, bordering on *Eſſex*, lies

*Barley*, called by the *Saxons Bergley*, which ſignifies, in their Language, a Town among the Hills in the Champion. The Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Biſhop of *Ely*.

Several of the Rectors of this Pariſh were Men of great Note, *viz. Andrew Willis*, D. D. the Author of *Synopſis Papiſmi*, and divers Comments on the *Old* and *New Teſtament*, *&c. Ralph Brownrigge*, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of *Catherine Hall* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Exeter*; *Herbert Thorndyke*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, a Perſon of great Repute for his Knowledge in Oriental Learning, and on that Account, an Aſſiſtant to Dr. *Walton*, in publiſhing the *Polyglot* Bible. *Mark Frank*, *S. T. B.* Archdeacon of St. *Albans*, and Treaſurer of St. *Paul*'s, and afterwards Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of the ſame Church; and Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont*, Maſter of *Peter-Houſe*, *Cambridge*, and the late famous Profeſſor of Divinity.

This Place has had ſome conſiderable Benefactors to their School, *viz.* Dr. *Pierce*, a Phyſician, gave 3 *l. per Annum*;

*Annum*; *Ralph Dobſon*, 20 *l. per Annum*, and Mr. *Chapman*, jun. the like Rent for maintaining it, and the poor Scholars belonging to it, and to the Poor; Dr. *Willet*, a Tenement and 40 *l.* in Money; Mr. *Pricket*, 3 *l. per Annum*; *William Pain*, 15 *l.* in Money; and *William Smith*, a Cloſe of Paſture, rented at 17 s. *per Annum*, beſides ſome ſmall Charities. In the next Hundred called *Broad-Water* Hundred ſtands

*Wimbley*, or *Wimondſley Magna*, a Village, which borrows its Name from the ancient Proprietor, ſeated in a well cultivated and rich Soil.

The Manor is not only ancient but famous for its Tenure, being the moſt honourable in this Kingdom, which the Lawyers call *Grand-Serjeanty*, by which the Lord of it is bound, upon the Coronation-Day, to preſent the firſt Cup to the King of *England*, and ſo for that Time he is the Royal Cup-Bearer.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Maſters, Fellows, and Scholars of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, to whom the Rectory is appropriated. A little farther is

*Knebworth*, called in *Domeſday-Book Chenepeworth*, and afterwards *Kenepeward*, and *Knebleworth*, which were at length contracted into *Knebworth*. The Name ſeems derived from ſome ancient Poſſeſſor of it. The Situation is on a fair Hill.

The Manor was ſold in the Reign of *Henry* VII. to *Robert Litton* of *Derby*, Eſq; Under-Treaſurer in the Court of *Exchequer*, and Keeper of the King's Wardrobe; and one of his Privy-Council. His Family have flouriſhed in this County ever ſince, ſeveral of them have been Sheriffs and Lieutenants of it; as Sir *William Litton*, Knt. who was Sheriff in 1678, and had a fine Seat here, conſiſting of a large Brick Houſe, with an handſome Quadrangle in the Middle, and a large Park, well ſtock'd with Deer, excellent Timber, and Plenty of Wood. The Eſtate is now in the Poſſeſſion of *John Robinſon Litton*, Eſq;

The Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the *Littons*: The Building is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, whoſe Effigies is to be ſeen in the Chancel Window.

In the Chancel are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcrip-

tions. Eaſtward of this Town, on the other Side of the River *Benefician*, ſtands

*Bennington*, which takes its Name from the River *Beane*, or *Benefician*. When *Berdulfe* was King of the *Mercians*, he often reſided in his Palace here, where the Abbot and Monks of *Croyland* complaining, that they had ſuffered great Injuries and Loſſes by the *Danes*, and other Enemies, King *Berdulfe* gave them certain Manors, and enlarged their Liberties, which the Parliament then confirmed.

This Palace probably continued in the Crown, till ſold or given to *Aimer de Belington*, who was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days; ſince which it has paſſed thro' divers Hands to the *Cæſars*, *Charles*, *Cæſar*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire in the laſt Parliament, being Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Cæſar*; the Building is ſingle, and ſtands near the Manor-Houſe.

In the ſame Hundred is *Wotton*, the Manſion-Houſe of the *Botelers*, nobly ſituated on a riſing Ground, and watered with ſmall Streams, which fall into the *Beane* on the South of it. It ſtands in a Park, beautifully conſiſting of Hills and Flats, and renowned for as good Timber as any this Iſland produces. Somewhat above 40 Years ago, one Tree was ſold here for 43 *l.* Eighteen Horſes were employed to draw one Part of it when ſlit, and out of it the *Cutwater* to the *Royal Sovereign* was made. Another Tree, in the ſame Place, called the *Walking-Stick*, might have been ſold ſome Years ago for fifty Guineas, but was not long ſince beginning to Decay, by the burrowing of Rabbits under it.

In this Village there is a good Free-School, for poor Children, with ſome of whom 5 *l.* is to be given Apprentice. In the Hundred of *Hitchin* is

*Offley*, an ancient Place, and may be thought a City, ſince the great King of the *Mercians* was Lord of it, reſided often, and at length died here; and from him it took its Name, ſignifying, in the *Saxon* Language, *Offa*'s Land. After his Death it continued in the Crown to the Conqueror's Reign; but not long after was given to the ancient Family of the St. *Legiers*, who were

were Lords of it for many Deſcents, from whom it paſſed thro' many Hands to the *Spencers*, who were lately Lords of it. In the Hundred of *Hertford*, beſides the County-Town and *Hodſdon*, already mentioned, lies

*Hertingfordbury*, by ſome eſteemed one of the pleaſanteſt Villages in *England*. The Seat of the Earl *Cowper* here, called *Hertingfordbury-Park*, was the Eſtate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Culling*, who lies buried in the Church-yard. This Lady having two natural Children by that Lord, a Son and Daughter, the former dying ſoon after he came of Age, the young Lady, his Siſter, ſold this Eſtate in the Year 1720, to her Father's Brother the late Judge *Cowper*, for fifty Years Purchaſe at leaſt, and he again diſpoſed of it to his Brother, the late great Lord *Cowper*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*.

A little North of *Hertford* lies the Manor of *Gobions*, which will be for ever famous, on Account of its being the Family-Seat of another great Lord Chancellor of *England*, *viz.* Sir *Thomas More*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. who took off his Head for refuſing to acknowledge his Supremacy. It is now the Property of Sir *Jeremy Sambroke*, Bart. and is, for the Beauty of the Houſe and Gardens, one of the moſt remarkable Curioſities in *England*. In the South Part of this Hundred ſtands

*Cheſton*, *Ceſtrehunt*, or *Cheſhunt*, a Village, wherein it is thought the *Romans* had a Caſtle, for *Ceſtre* comes from *Caſtrum*; but others think it takes its preſent Name from *Caſtanetum*, a Cheſnut-Tree, which Sort of Wood ſeems anciently to have abounded in this Place, becauſe moſt of the ancient Houſes in it are built with that Timber.

This Manor being in the Crown, Queen *Mary* I. diſpoſed of it to Sir *John Hudleſtone*, Knt. who ſold it to *John Cock*, by whoſe Poſterity, in the Female Iſſue, it deſcended to Sir *Henry Monſon*.

Appendant to this Lordſhip is the Manor of *Theobalds*, *Tongs*, *Theobals*, or *Tibalds*, which Name it took doubtleſs from ſome Perſon ſo called, who was Lord of it; but the magnificent Houſe, which was once on it, was built by *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, then Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

When King *James* I. came out of *Scotland* to take

Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *England*, in *April* 1603, he made a Stay at this Houſe for Refreſhment, *May* 3, and Sir *Robert Cecil*, the Owner of it, gave him a noble Reception and Princely Entertainment; the Lords of the Privy-Council attending his Majeſty's Arrival, to pay their Homage. The King ſtaid here one Night, and the next Day made ſeveral Noblemen, *Engliſh* and *Scots* of his Council, and created 28 Knights. And Sir *Robert Cecil* himſelf was, at this Time, created Lord *Cecil* of *Eſſington*, in the County of *Rutland*.

The King took ſo great Delight in this Seat, that he afterwards gave the Manor of *Hatfield-Regis* in Exchange for it to the Lord *Cecil*, whom he created the next Year Viſcount *Cranburne*, and the Year following Earl of *Saliſbury*. He often viſited this his Palace, inlarged the Park, and incloſed it with a Brick-Wall ten Miles in Compaſs, and at laſt died here, *March* 27, 1625.

In the Grand Rebellion, *Anno* 1651, this noble Palace was plundered, and ſo much defaced, that it is now become a little Village from a Prince's Habitation. King *Charles* II. granted the Manor to *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and the Heirs Male of his Body; in Conſideration of his extraordinary Services. His Son *Chriſtopher*, the late Duke of *Albemarle*, enjoyed it; but dying without Iſſue, it reverted to the Crown, and King *William* III. beſtowed it upon *William Bentinck*, whom he created Baron of *Cirenceſter*, Viſcount *Woodſtock*, and Earl of *Portland*, and from his Son, created a Marqueſs and Duke by his late Majeſty King *George* I. it deſcended to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Portland*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

The great Park is now converted into Farms; the Village is however populous, and the *New-River* runs juſt by, and through the Gardens of ſome of the Inhabitants. In this Neighbourhood *Richard Cromwell*, the abdicated Protector, paſſed the laſt Part of his Life in a private Manner.

North Eaſt of this Hundred lies the Hundred of *Branghing*, which takes its Name from the Town of *Brooking* or *Braughing*. It was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, and was firſt given by Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Hundred of *Hertford*, to the Lord Treaſurer,

ſurer, *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, and then confirmed to *William*, his Grandſon, by King *James* I. who, by his Letters Patent, bearing date *Reg.* 5. granted them to that Lord and his Heirs, with all the Rights, Liberties, Profits, and Appurtenances, in as large and ample a Manner, as any of his Progenitors, the Kings and Queens of *England* ever enjoyed them; and from him this Hundred is come to the Right Honourable *James*, now Earl of *Saliſbury*, as the rightful Heir of that Lord. A little South of *Ware* lies

*Amwell*, a Village famous for giving Riſe to the *New-River*, which proceeding in a direct Courſe near the Church, receives a Spring that flows with great Abundance, it is twenty one Miles from *London*; but the Courſe of the River is computed at 39. It was begun by Sir *Hugh Middleton*; but he being ruined by the Project, the City of *London* undertook it, and by Aid of an Act of Parliament, brought it to Perfection. The Yearly Profit of the River has, ſome Years ago, been computed at 30,000 *l.* and the Expence in ſupporting and keeping it up, is ſaid to amount to half the Profit. It was originally divided into 72 Shares, one Moiety whereof belong'd to private Perſons, and the other to the Crown; The Crown's Moiety is ſince come into private Hands; who however, have no Part in the Management; for the Corporation conſiſts of 29 of the Proprietors of the firſt 36 Shares.

This River, in Fact, draws moſt of its Water from the *Lea*; which being the Property of the City of *London*, that Corporation oppoſed a Bill brought into Parliament, for giving farther Powers to the *New-River* Company, to benefit itſelf by the *Lea* River: But in 1738-9, the Bill paſſed into a Law.

The Governors of the *New-River* Company agreed with the Proprietors of the Lands on the River *Lea*, for a Cut of two Cubick Feet of Water from the ſaid River, at a certain Rate: and after the Agreement, they told them they would double the Price for a Four-Feet Cut; which the Proprietors agreed to, not conſidering the great Diſproportion of the Two Cuts. It is from this Cut of the River *Lea* that the largeſt Share of the *New River* Water is ſupplied.

*Braughing*, which gives Name to the Hundred, was anciently, next to *Verulam*, the moſt conſiderable Place in the County, and is thought to have been the *Roman Cæſaromagum*, ſituated 28 Miles from *London*, as by *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*. It ſtill has ſome Ruins of its ancient Eminence, giving Name to the Deanry as well as Hundred.

Near the Church-Yard is an old Houſe, at preſent inhabited by poor Families, which was given, with all Sorts of Furniture, for Weddings. They brought hither their Proviſions, and had a large Kitchen, with a Caldron, large Spits, and a Dripping pan, a large Room for Merriment, a Lodging-Room, with a Bride-Bed, and good Linnen; ſome of which Furniture was in Being a few Years ago.

*Puckeridge*, is an Hamlet ſituated upon *Ermine-Street*, in this Pariſh and *Standon*, and lies in the Manors of *Standon* and *Milkly*; it is a conſiderable Thorough-fare, and has ſeveral good Houſes for the Entertainment of Travellers: It is called by *Leland*, whom Mr. *Camden* follows, *Pulcher-Church*; but it doth not appear that there ever was a Church here, only a Chapel is mention'd in an old Survey of the Manor of *Gateſbury*.

Towards the Southern Point of this Hundred lieth

*Hunſdon*, a Village ſo called from the Hill on which it ſtands. It was Parcel of the Manor of *Stanſted*, in the Conqueror's Time. It ſtands on a gravelly riſing Ground, and has ſo good an Air, that King *Henry* VIII, erected a Palace here, to which he often reſorted, and in which he kept his Children.

When Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, ſhe granted it to her Couſin-German, *Henry Carey*, being Queen *Anna Bullen*'s Siſter's Son, and with it ſhe conferred on him the Title of Baron *Hunſdon*, which has ever ſince been enjoyed by his Succeſſors, but the Manor has been ſold.

On the Eaſt Side of this Town, upon the River *Stort*, which parts this County from *Eſſex*, is

*Sawbridgeworth*, *Saybricheworth*, or, as it is called in *Domeſday-Book*, *Sabrixteworde*, commonly called *Sabſworth*. It takes its Name from the Lord *Say*, who anciently

ciently owned the Manor, *Brieſt*, a Bridge, and *Worth*, a Manſion, or Dwelling-Houſe.

*Edward* I. granted it a Charter for a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on the Eve and Day of the Virgin *Mary*'s Nativity: It has an handſome Church, in which, among ſeveral Monuments, is one erected to the Memory of General *Lumley*, Brother to the then Earl of *Scarborough*, with an Inſcription greatly to his Honour.

The Manor-Houſe of *Piſhobury*, in this Pariſh of *Sabſworth*, deſerves to be mentioned, on Account of its remarkable Strength, tho' built in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, and lofty Rooms. It is ſituated on a clean Soil, has handſome Avenues to it, with the River *Stort* behind, which communicates with the Canals in the Gardens. It was once in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Scroop*, from whoſe Heirs it paſſed to *Walter Mildmay*, of *Wittle*, in *Eſſex*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Thomas*, ſold it to *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middleſex*, Anceſtor of the preſent Duke of *Dorſet*; but he parted with it to Sir *Thomas Hewit*, Knt. and Citizen of *London*, whoſe Son, Sir *George Hewit*, created Lord of *James-Town*, and Viſcount *Goran* in *Ireland*, dying without Iſſue, bequeathed it by Will, to his fifth Siſter, *Arabella*, Lady *Wiſeman*, from whom it is now come into the Family of the *Gardiners*. In the Hundred of *Dacorum*, about two Miles South of *Hempſted*, near the Weſtern Banks of the River *Gade*, lies

*King's-Langley*, ſo called, becauſe it was anciently a Seat of the Kings, where *Edmund* of *Langley*, Son of King *Edward* III. was born.

When that unhappy Prince King *Richard* II. had been deprived firſt of his Kingdom, and then of his Life, at *Pomfret* Caſtle, he was buried in this Church, belonging to theſe Friars; but not long after, King *Henry* V. removed his Body from hence to *Weſtminſter*, and honourably entomb'd him in a Monument of Braſs, by Queen *Anne* his Wife.

The Palace, Park, and Manor thereunto belonging, was, by King *James* I. given to his eldeſt Son, Prince *Henry*, and after his Deceaſe, to Prince *Charles*, his only Son, who being arrived at the Throne, in the Year 1625, did, in the following Year, grant it, and to Farm-

Farm-let, to Sir *Charles Moriſon*, for 99 Years, from whom it has ſince paſſed thro' divers Hands, to *Henry Smith*, Gent. the preſent Poſſeſſor.

The Rectory is appropriated to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, and the Patronage of the Vicarage is in the Biſhops of that See for the Time being; of whom, the Right Rev. Dr. *Benjamin Laney*, in Conſideration of the Meanneſs of the Revenue, granted to the Vicar, and his Succeſſors, an Augmentation of 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* for their better Support and Livelihood.

In the Chancel of this Church are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The Charities of this Pariſh are theſe: The Lady *Cowper* gave 10 *l. per Annum*, *William Knight* 3 *l.* Mr. *Smith* 5 *l.* and the Lady *Moriſon* 40 *s. per Annum*, to the Poor for ever. Paſſing from hence, towards the Middle of this Hundred, we meet with

*Flamſted*, or *Verlamſtede*, as it was anciently termed, from the River *Verlam*, upon which it ſtands; tho' ſome will fetch its Name from the *Flamines*, or *Roman* Prieſts, who had their Reſidence here; but the former Conjecture ſeems much the more probable.

In the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, *Leofſtane*, the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, gave this Manor to three Knights, *Turnot*, *Waldolf*, and *Turman*, to ſecure the neighbouring Country from Robberies; but when the Conqueror had gotten *England* into his Power, he gave it to *Ralph de Todeny*, or *Tony*, his Standard-Bearer at the Battle of *Haſtings*. His Poſterity held it ſome Succeſſions, and *Robert*, the Heir, in the fixth Generation, obtained a Charter of King *Edward* I. for a Market every *Thurſday*, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow, of the Feaſt of St. *Leonard*, and five Days, following; but they are long ſince diſuſed. He died without Iſſue, and *Alice*, his Siſter, being found his Heir, married to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. His Heirs enjoyed this Manor ſome Time, but Male Iſſue failing, it was, by the Marriage of *Anne*, the other Daughter of *Henry*, Duke of *Warwick*, tranſlated to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, in whoſe Family it continued not long; for his Widow out-living her Daughters, ſettled it on King *Henry* VII. and his Heir

Heir Male, which was King *Henry* VIII. who gave it to the *Ferrars*; and their Female Heir marrying the Lord Viſcount *Fanſhaw*, ſold it Serjeant *Pecke*, in whoſe Family it ſtill remains.

The Rectory which is impropriated, was anciently in the Crown, and the former put in a Curate, but is now ſettled on the Maſter and Fellows of *Univerſity* College in *Oxford*, who are obliged to appoint the Curate, and allow him 60 *l. per Annum*.

In the Chancel here are divers Monuments and Inſcriptions. One *Anne Prior*, of this Pariſh, Widow, lived to the full Age of 120 Years.

The Land here is a Clay, mixed with Flints, ſo thick ſpread upon it, that after a Shower, nothing appears but an Heap of Stones, and yet it bears very good Corn, even in dry Summers; which Fruitfulneſs is imputed to a Warmth in the Flint, which preſerves it from Cold in the Winter; and to its Cloſeneſs, which keeps it from a ſcorching Heat, in the Summer. More to the Eaſt, upon the *Lea*, ſtands

*Wheat-Hampſted*, commonly called *Whethamſted*, from the great Plenty of excellent Wheat formerly growing here, which it ſtill produces.

The chief Manor here was Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, which he kept a while for the Proviſion of his Table, but afterwards gave it to the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, who held it at the Time the General Survey was taken. Since the Diſſolution of the Abbies, that Church is made Collegiate, for a Dean and Chapter, who ſtill have this Manor continued to them. We ſhall next ſpeak of

*Redborne*, which is in the Hundred of *Caiſho*, and lies to the North Weſt of St. *Alban*'s and *Gorhambury*. It was ſo called, ſays Mr. *Camden*, from *Red Water*, tho' the River which runs by it is no more red than the *Red Sea*; others ſuppoſed its Name to come from Reeds, growing in the River; but the more proper Derivation ſeems to be from the Road that leads to St. *Alban*'s, thro' the River to *Dunſtable*; for *Red* ſignifies, in our *Old Engliſh*, a Road, or Paſſage, and *Burn* is a Rivulet.

In ancient Times this Place was very famous for the Relicks

Relicks of *Amphibalus*, an eminent Preacher, who had converted many in divers Parts of *Britain*, and at length coming to *Verulam*, made a Convert of St. *Alban*, and lodged with him till he was forced to fly, under the Perſecution of *Dioclesian*, when St. *Alban* was martyr'd. He travelled into divers Parts, and at laſt was made Biſhop of *Angleſey*, where he appear'd with great Zeal againſt the Idols and falſe Gods of the *Welch*; and being apprehended, was brought to *Verulam*, and put to Death in the ſame Place where St. *Alban* had before ſuffer'd; but the Chriſtians ſeeing his Body lying neglected, took it, and buried it in this Place, where much Veneration was paid to it, till it was removed, and enſhrined with St. *Alban*'s at *Verulam* in 1178. He was a rare Linguiſt, and a great Divine for thoſe Times. He wrote a Book againſt the Errors of the *Gentiles*, ſome Homilies upon the Evangeliſts and other learned Works, mentioned by *Bale*.

This Town is at preſent moſt remarkable for the old Military High Way, called *Watling-Street*, upon which it is ſeated, and for a certain Brook near it, called *Wenmer*, or *Womer*, which (as the People generally believe) never breaketh forth, or ſwelleth higher than uſual, but it foretells a Scarcity of Corn, or ſome troubleſome Times approaching. The Manor of this Town continued in the Abbot till the Diſſolution, when it paſſed to the Crown, and ſtill remains in it.

The Church is a Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to the Abbey, which, after the Diſſolution, was given to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, and are ſince veſted in the Heirs of Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, who bought them of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viſcount of St. *Alban*'s. The Building was erected by *John Wethamſted*, and ſituated near the Town. It is in the Patronage of the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Grimſton*.

*Elſtree*, or *Eagleſtree*, now a ſmall Village; but when King *Offa* gave it to the Monaſtery of St. *Alban*'s, 'twas given by the Name of *Nemus Aquilium*, i. e. *Eagle-wood*, becauſe, as ſome think, Eagles bred there in thoſe Days; for tho' 'tis now Hills and heathy, yet anciently it abounded with ſtately Trees, ſuch as thoſe Birds delight to harbour in. At the Time of the Conqueſt

queſt it is probable it was a Piece of Waſte, over-grown with Wood, (which is the Reaſon that it is not mentioned in *Domeſday-Book*) Parcel of the Manor of *Park*, which belonged to the Monaſtery of St. *Alban*'s.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies it came to the Crown, and afterwards was ſettled by an Act of Parliament, 33 *Henry* VIII, on Sir *Anthony Denny*. by the Name of *Parkbury*, in whoſe Family it continued till 5 *Jac.* I. when it was ſold to *Robert Briſcoe* of *Aldenham*, Eſq; whoſe Heirs are in Poſſeſſion of Part of it to this Day.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Preſentation of the Crown ever ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbey of St. *Alban*'s.

*Abbots-Langley*, a Village about 22 Miles from *London*, three from St. *Alban*'s. It is ſituated on a Hill, amongt he Woods towards the South.

This Town was given by *Egelwine* the *Black*, and *Wincelſted* his Wife, to the Abbots of St. *Alban*'s, who held it for five Hides and an half, in the Conqueror's Reign, as *Domeſday-Book* ſhews, from whence it was called *Abbots Langley*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Langley*, which was afterwards called *King's-Langley*, and lies near it, tho' not in the ſame Hundred. King *John* confirmed the Grant of this Manor to the Abbey for the Cloathing the Monks, and the Abbots held it till the Diſſolution, when it came to the Crown, and remained there till the 22*d* Year of *James* I. when it was conveyed to *Francis Comb*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas Greenhill*, Gent. but dying *May* 21, 1641, without Iſſue, deviſed this Manor, with moſt of his Library, and ſome other Lands, to *Sidney* College in *Cambridge*, and *Trinity* College in *Oxford*, for the educating in Piety and Learning, the Deſcendants of his own and his Wife's Family for ever. The Preſidents, Fellows, and Scholars, of both theſe Colleges, have each of them demiſed their Moiety to *Thomas* and *William Greenhill* by Leaſes, by Vertue of which, they and their Heirs hold Courts of this Manor, and receive the Rents and Profits of it.

The Church here is a Vicarage; the Rectory having paſſed with the Manor from the Abbot into Lay Hands, and

and from thence is now appropriated to the fore-mentioned Colleges.

The Town is famous for being the Birth-Place of *Nicholas Breakſpear*, afterwards Pope *Adrian* IV. the only Native of *England* that ever was preferred to St. *Peter*'s Chair, out of the Numbers that have aſpired to it, and who perhaps might better have deſerved it. He was ſo haughty, that he made *Frederick* I. Emperor of the *Romans*, hold his Stirrup while he mounted his Horſe; and ſuffered his own Mother, when he was himſelf the Sovereign Pontiff, to be maintained by the Alms of the Church of *Canterbury*: He was choak'd, as ſome ſay, by a Fiſh, but others by a Fly which flew into his Mouth.

In the Hundred of *Broadwater* is

*Totteridge*, a very pleaſant Village, on a fine Eminence, looking to the North over St *Alban*'s Road, into the Foreſt, and on the South over the *Edgeware* Road to *Harrow*. 'Tis a very clean Place, has ſeveral very good Houſes, and is well known to the Citizens of *London*, who frequently take a Ride hither for the Air. It has its Name from its Situation on the Ridge of a Hill. 'Tis reckoned an Hamlet to *Hatfield*, and its Tithes are paid to the Rector of *Hatfield*, who is obliged to find a Curate to ſerve its Chapel; yet ſince Queen *Elizabeth*, it has been reputed a diſtinct Pariſh; for the Inhabitants chooſe their own Conſtables, Church-Wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, and pay neither to the Church nor Poor at *Hatfield*. Here is an handſome Houſe of the late Lord *Bateman*, and another of Mr. *Decoſta*, a wealthy Jew.

*Sandridge*, a Village with an old Church, a little to the N. W. of *Hatfield*, is of Note for giving Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Manor belonged to the late Ducheſs, deſcended from the Family of the *Jennings* of this Place.

The Manor of *Rye*, on the Right Side of the Road, between *Hodſdon* and *Ware*, and near *Stanſted Abbots*, is noted for the Plot, called the *Rye-Houſe* Plot, ſaid to be formed for aſſaſſinating King *Charles* II. as he return'd from *New-Market*, for which ſeveral Perſons ſuffered, and

and among the reſt, *Rumbold*, the Tenant of the Place.

## *Several* PERSONS *of Eminence born in the County of* Hertford.

Sir *John Mandeville*, a learned Phyſician, and great Traveller, who ſpent 34 Years in viewing the moſt remarkable Places of the World, inſomuch that he was grown out of the Knowledge of his Friends. He was born at St. *Alban*'s, enjoyed an handſome Eſtate, and dying in the Year 1372, was buried there.

*Julian Barns*, Abbeſs of *Sopwell*, who wrote a Book, entitled, *The Gentleman's Recreation*, or *Book of St.* Alban's, ſo called, becauſe it was printed in that Town, in a thin *Folio*, in 1481, ſoon after Printing was brought into *England*, by *William Caxton*, a *Mercer* in *London*.

*John* of *Hertford*, was born at that Town, in this County, where he was firſt Prior of the Cell of that Place; but afterwards, for his Learning and Piety, was created and inſtalled Prior of St. *Alban*'s.

*John* of *Berkhamſted*, was born at that Town, and was made Prior of St. *Alban*'s in King *Edward* I's Reign.

*John* of *Weathamſted*, ſo called from that Place, where he was born; his Father's Name was *Baſtock*. He was famous for his great Learning, pleaſant Diſpoſition, and godly Life. He rebuilt the Church at *Redburn*, erected a Library, and ſtocked it with Books, and built a Chapel in the Monks College at *Oxford*, and St. *Andrew*'s Chapel at St. *Alban*'s. He governed the Abbey 20 Years, and then reſigned to *John Stock*, Prior of *Wallingford*, who living but about ſix Years, he was re-elected, but died ſoon after.

*William Alban*, Doctor of Law, born in St. *Alban*'s, and elected to be Prior of that Abbey in 1464. In his Time Printing was brought into *England*, and *John Inſomuch*, a Monk, and School-Maſter of St. *Alban*'s, erected a Printing-Preſs in the Monaſtery, and printed ſeveral Books in it, *viz. The Fruit of Time. The Gentleman*'s *Recreation. The Rules of an honeſt Life*, &c.

There was a Man burnt in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, over againſt the Priſon in *Stortford*, called, *The Convicts Priſon*, becauſe the Biſhop of *London* uſed to keep convicted

victed Proteſtants in a dark and deep Dungeon there, on the other Side of the Cauſey that leads from that Town to *Hocker-Hill*, on a little Green, called by ſome, *Gooſe-Meat*, becauſe many Geeſe were kept there, but by others, *God's-Meat*. 'Tis reported of this Man, that his Fellow-Priſoner, that was appointed to ſuffer ſoon after him at *Saffron Walden* in *Eſſex*, deſired him to give him ſome Token that he was able to endure the Flames, which he accordingly did, embracing, as it were, the Flames, in his Hands, before he dropt down, in the Sight of the Priſoner.

Sir *Thomas White*, Knt. Citizen and Merchant-Taylor in *London*, and Lord-Mayor there in 1553, was born at *Rickmanſworth*. He built *Gloceſter Hall*, and afterwards erected and endowed St. *John's-College* in *Oxford*, and gave great Sums of Money to ſeveral Corporations, to be employed for the Benefit of the poor Freemen, ſometimes one, and ſometimes another, who reſided in them.

*John de Gadeſden*, who flouriſhed in the Beginning of the 14th Century, was born at *Gadeſden*; he was the firſt *Engliſhman* who was a Court-Phyſician, and of whoſe Skill *Chaucer* makes honourable Mention, in his *Doctor of Phyſick*, prefixed to his *Canterbury Tales*; though Doctor *Friend*, from *John*'s own Books, will not allow him to deſerve it.

*Francis Bacon*, Lord Viſcount *Verulam*, juſtly celebrated for his extenſive Learning, and laying the Foundation of moſt of our modern Improvements in the Sciences, was born at *Gorhambury*.

*Nicholas Breakſpear*, Pope, by the Name of *Adrian* IV. was born an *Abbots-Langley*.

*Henry Cary*, Lord Viſcount *Falkland*, in *Scotland*, made Lord Deputy of *Ireland* by King *James* I. *Sept.* 8, 1622. He was born at *Aldenham*, where his Father, Sir *Edward Carey*, had bought a Seat, and died in 1633. In his Time the memorable Proteſtation was made by the Biſhops in *Ireland*, and publiſhed by Doctor *Downham*, Biſhop of *London-Derry* in *Chriſt-Church*, *Dublin*, again Popery.

Sir *Francis Pemberton*, Son of *Ralph Pemberton*, Gent. twice Mayor of St. *Alban*'s, who was deſcended of the *Pember-*

*Pembertons* of *Pemberton*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*. Sir *Goddard Pemberton* ſettled firſt of this Family at St. *Alban*'s in 1615, and there was this great Lawyer born: He was educated to the Law in the *Inner Temple*, and was ſo great a Proficient in it, that he was made Lord Chief Juſtice of both Benches ſucceſſively, knighted and ſworn of the Privy-Council.

Doctor *Walter Curl*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, a great Sufferer for King *Charles* I. was born at *Biſhops-Hatfield*.

Sir *John King*, deſcended by his Father's Side from *Monſieur de Roy*, alias *King*, the *French* Reſident in *England* in King *James* I's Reign. He was educated in *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, where he had theſe eminent Men Cotemporary, and intimate Acquaintance; Mr. *Samuel Jacomb*, Dr. *Zachary Cradock*, Dr. *Simon Patricke*, and Doctor *Walter Needham*. He was inclined to the Study of Divinity, but by his Parent's Order, he took himſelf to the Law, in which Profeſſion he became eminent. He was born at St. *Alban*'s, but lies buried in the *Temple Church*, *London*.

*Seth Ward*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, was born at *Aſpedon*.

Dr. *Incent* Dean of St. *Paul*'s, in *Henry* VIII's Reign, was born at *Berkhamſted*.

*Herbert Thorndyke*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, a very learned Man, eſpecially in the Oriental Languages, who aſſiſted Dr. *Brian Walton* in publiſhing the *Polyglot* Bible, and wrote many valuable Treatiſes; as the Service of God at religious Aſſemblies, *&c.* was Rector of *Barley* in 1642.

Dr. *Edmund Staunton*, Son of Sir *Francis Staunton*, Knt. one of the Aſſembly of Divines in 1643, made Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College in 1648, but ejected at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he retir'd to *Rickmanſworth*, was Rector of *Buſhy*.

*Nicholas Dixon*, Rector of *Cheſhunt*, is remarkable for cauſing the Pariſh-Church there to be re-built, and for being Clerk of the Pipe-Office, Under-Treaſurer, and at laſt Baron of the *Exchequer*, while he held this Rectory, which was thirty Years. He lies buried in the Church there under a Grave-Stone, giving this Account of him in *Latin* Hexameters.

*William Smith*, Maſter of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and laſtly, Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was Rector of *Cheſhunt*.

And laſtly, that great Orator, and moſt conſummate Lawyer, the late Lord High Chancellor *Cowper*, was a Native of *Hertford*.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are.

*Holywell*, near St. *Alban*'s, the late Ducheſs of *Marlborough*'s.——*Albury*, the Duke of *Leeds*'s. ——*Theobalds*, the Duke of *Portland*'s. —— *Aldenham*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s. —— *Caſhiobury*, near *Watford*, the Earl of *Eſſex*'s. ——*Hatfield*, the Earl of *Saliſbury*'s.—— *Durhams*, near *Barnet*, the Earl of *Albemarle*'s. —— *Hartingfordbury*, the Earl *Cowper*'s. ——*Coln Green*, another Seat of the Earl *Cowper*'s. —— *Standon*, five Miles near North Eaſt from *Ware*, the Lord *Aſton*'s. ——*Totteridge*, the Earl of *Angleſey*'s. —— *Gorhambury*, the Lord Viſcount *Grimſton*'s. —— *Langley-bury* the Lord *Raymond*'s. —— *Broxbournbury*, the Lord *Monſon*'s. —— *Tring*, the Seat of *Charles Gore*, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire in the preſent Parliament for this County. —— *Balls*, near *Hertford*, the Seat of *George Harriſon*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that Borough. —— *Roxford*, the Seat of *Nathaniel Braſſey*, Eſq; the other Repreſentative in Parliament for the Borough of *Hertford*. —— *Bell-Bar*, the Lady *Jekyll*'s. —— *Gobions*, Sir *Jeremiah Sambrooke*'s. —— *Beechwood*, Sir *Thomas Saunders Seabright*'s. —— *More-Park*, the Seat of *John Eyles Stiles*, Eſq; —— *Ware-Park*, the Seat of *Thomas Byne*, Eſq; —— *Blakeſware*, the Seat of *William Plummer*, Eſq; —— *Knebworts*, the Seat of *John Robinſon Litton*, Eſq; —— *Weld Hall*, the Seat of *John Colleton*, Eſq; —— *Wotton*, Mr. *Boteler*'s. —— *Lofts*, the Seat of *Nathaniel Wilks*, Eſq; ——*Pigot*'s-*Hill*, near St. *Alban*'s, the Seat of the late *Thomas Aſhby*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for that Borough. ——*Saleſbury*, Mr. *Snell*'s. —— *Childerwick*, near St. *Alban*'s, the Seat of *Caleb Lomax*, Eſq;

# HUNTINGDON SHIRE



Brenton
Paaton
Buth orn
Keston
Catworth M
Catworth P.
Spaldwrick
Easton
Stowe
Ellington
Sibthorpe
Birtholm
Lodge
D. of Manchesters
Castle
Kimbolton
Tillbrook
O Dean
Newyork H of
Mechbourn
Shinehead
Peterhill
Newpark
Great
Stroughton
L Stroughton
Bushmead
Eaton
PART OF
BEDFORD SHIRE
Graßenham
Stoneley
Pris
Bugden
Berry
Bodington
Couths
Hardwick
Hall Weston
Cretingbury
The More
Brompton
Crane St.
Ridge Pora
HUNTINGDON
Hinchin brook
Herford
Japley
Hemingford Abots
Hemingford Grey
Goodmanchester or Durosiponte
Fenny
Stanton
to Cambridge
F Drayton
Beggars Bush
Hilton
Offord Cluney
Off Darcy
Papworth Nether
Papworth Agnes
Paxton M
L Paxton
Toseland
Stukeley
Caus R.
St Neots
Eynesbury
Hailweston
Wintering ham
Yelding
Abbotsleigh
Waresley
Gransden Mag
Tetworth
to Cambridge
Caxton
to London
Croxton
CAMB
RIDGE SHIRE
Ouse R.
Ouse R.



The Arms of Huntingdon.






The Earl of Huntingdon.

H. Burgh Sculpsit.

# *HUNTINGDONSHIRE.*

IN the Time of the *Romans* this County was inhabited by the *Iceni*, who alſo extended their Dominions into *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*, with the Iſle of *Ely*. During the *Saxon Heptarchy* theſe Places made a Kingdom of themſelves, *viz.* that of the *Eaſt Angles*; by which People this County was called *Huntedunſcire*, which the common People have ſince changed into *Huntingdonſhire*. There is ſomething particular in the Civil Government of this County; for as *Cambridgſhire* and the Iſle of *Ely* are under the ſame Adminiſtration with it, the Sheriffs are choſen by Turns out of theſe ſeveral Places.

*Huntingdonſhire*, which is about 67 Miles in Circumference, is bounded by *Northamptonſhire* on the North and Weſt, by *Bedfordſhire* on the South, and by *Cambridgeſhire* on the Eaſt.

It lies in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and contains about 240,000 Acres, and 8,217 Houſes; the Whole is divided into the four Hundreds of *Toſeland*, *Hurſtington*, *Normin Croſs*, and *Leighton Stone*; wherein are 79 Pariſhes, containing one Borough, which ſends Repreſentatives to Parliament, and five other Market-Towns, ſending four Members to Parliament in all, *viz.* two for the County, and two for the Borough of *Huntingdon*.

The Air of this County is generally acknowledged to be but indifferent as to Health, on Account of the ſeveral Fens and Meers, or ſtanding Waters, which muſt neceſſarily occaſion great Damps, and unwholeſome Fogs. Nevertheleſs, this is not to be underſtood univerſally of the whole County; for about *Kimbolton*, and *Leighton-Stone* Hundred (the S. W. Part of the County) as they

are not encumbered with ſtanding Water, ſo they are not ſubject to the Inconveniences ariſing from it. The Soil is very fruitful; in the dry Lands it yields good Crops of Corn, and in the lower Grounds, the Paſtures and Meadows are exceeding rich, feeding fine Cattle, either for the Butcher or the Dairy, as the *Stilton* Cheeſe, the *Parmeſan* of *England*, evinces. The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowl.

Its chief Rivers are the *Nen* and the *Ouſe*. The *Nen*, after it has paſs'd *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*, winds round the North-Weſt and North Bounds of the County, filling ſeveral Meers. The *Ouſe* enters this County at St. *Neot*'s, and running to the North-Eaſt, paſſes *Huntingdon*, and then leaves the County at *Erith*, where it is joined by the Weſt-Waters from the Meers.

Its principal Towns are *Huntingdon*, the County-Town, St. *Neots*, *Kimbolton*, St. *Ives*, *Ramſey*, and *Yaxley*.

*Huntingdon*, called by the *Saxons*, *Huntandune*, i. e. *Hunters-down*, according to *Henry* Archdeacon of this Place, who lived above 400 Years ago; and *Marianus*, who ſays their publick Seal was inſcribed, *Hunters-dune*.

This is the chief Town of the whole County, and gives Name to it. It excels the Towns about it, ſays the ſame Archdeacon, for its pleaſant Situation, its Handſomeneſs and Beauty; for the Houſes are fair, and the Streets large, *&c.*

In the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, this Borough was divided into four Ferlings; two of them had 116 Burgeſſes that paid Cuſtom and Gelt, and under them 100 *Bordarii*; the other two had 111 Burghers, for all the King's Cuſtoms and Gelt.

It ſtands on the North Side of the *Ouſe*, on a ſmall Hill, reaching Length-ways to the North. It is ſuppoſed to have been the Daughter of *Godmancheſter*, but it is now governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and Burgeſſes, having been incorporated, as anciently as the Reign of King *John*, tho' their Charter has ſince been altered, and the Officers reduced to a ſmaller Number.

It had, in old Times, a ſmall Abbey, founded by the Empreſs *Maud*, and *Euſtace Lovetoft*; but there remains nothing

nothing of it now but ſome few Ruins, which are viſible without the Town, on the Eaſt-Side. Near the Bridge alſo, which is a fair one, made of Free-Stone, there is a Mount, and the Ground-Plot of a Caſtle, which was built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the Year 917, and enlarged with ſeveral Works by *David* King of *Scots*, to whom King *Stephen* gave the Borough of *Huntingdon*, for an Augmentation of his Eſtate.

From this Caſtle-Hill, there is a large Proſpect upon a lovely Meadow, and encompaſſed by the *Ouſe*, called *Portſholm*, extream large, and ſuch an one as the Sun beholds not one more glorious, eſpecially in the Spring.

*Oliver Cromwell*, the famous Uſurper of the *Engliſh* Throne, for ſome Time, was a Native of this Town. He was born in St. *John*'s Pariſh in 1599. His Father was *Robert Cromwell*, a Juſtice of the Peace in this County, and his Mother *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Steward*, Knt.

This Town has a good Market kept here on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs are on *Good-Friday*, *Lady-Day*, *July* 20, and *September* 28, Yearly.

The Aſſizes are held here twice a Year, and the County-Goal kept in it. It is a great Thorough-fare upon the Northern Road, which the Inhabitants are ſo ſenſible of the Benefit of, that Travellers are well accommodated with all Kinds of Proviſions and other Neceſſaries.

While this Place was in its flouriſhing State, it is ſaid to have had fifteen Churches, which are reduced to four; and of theſe, the Zeal of the rebellious Times left but two for God's Worſhip.

This Town has long enjoyed the Honour of giving Title to divers noble Families; of which the following Succeſſion is a Proof.

*Toſti*, a *Daniſh* Nobleman, was made the firſt Earl of *Huntingdon*; he was ſlain by *Seward* (afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*) becauſe he had baſely affronted him by caſting Dirt at him; and his Head being carried to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, who approved of the Fact, he obtained his Earldom, and ſo

*Seward* was the next Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was a

Perſon of a great Stature, and as great Valour, and is ſaid to have ſlain a Dragon in *Orleans*, in ſingle Combat. King *Edward* the Confeſſor had a great Value for him, and made him Officiary Earl of *Northumberland*, that he might expel the *Danes* from thoſe Parts by his Bravery; which accordingly he did by divers Victories, and afterwards governed in Peace. Next

*Harold*, the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, was made Earl of *Huntingdon* by the Confeſſor. He raiſed the Power of this County and *Cambridgeſhire*, to aid his Father, Earl *Godwin*, in his Inſurrection againſt that King, in 1051; but being reconciled, he became that Prince's General againſt *Algar*, Earl of *Cheſter*, and *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*, who invaded *Herefordſhire*, and vanquiſhed them at *Snaudine* in *North Wales*. After the Conqueſt,

*Waltheof*, a noble *Saxon*, Son of *Siward*, having married *Judith*, Niece to *William* the Conqueror, was created Earl of *Huntingdon*, as her Marriage Portion. He had no Iſſue Male by her; but dying, left her a Widow, with one Daughter, *Maud*, to whom the Conqueror, having married (after her Mother *Judith* had refuſed him, becauſe he was lame)

*Simon de S. Lez*, made him Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Northampton*. He built the Caſtle of *Northampton*, and being a religious Perſon, not only built divers Monaſteries, but went into the *Holy-Land* to fight againſt the *Saracens*; ſoon after which Expedition he died, leaving for his Succeſſor

*Simon de S. Liz*, his Son, in this Earldom; but he enjoyed it a ſmall Time only, for *David*, the Son of *Malcolm* III. King of *Scotland*, having married his Mother *Maud*, got Poſſeſſion of the Earldom, by ſpecial Favour of King *Henry* I. and

*Henry*, his Son, doing Homage to King *Stephen* at *York*, obtained Livery of this Honour of *Huntingdon*. He continued all his Life ſo highly in that King's Favour, that the King ſet him on his Right Hand at a Feaſt, and preſerved him in this Honour; but he dying in 1152,

*Simon de S. Liz* enter'd upon this Earldom of *Huntingdon*. He took Part with King *Stephen* againſt

*Maud*

*Maud* the Empreſs and her Son, King *Henry* II, and founded the Abbey of *Saltry* in *Huntingdonſhire*. He died at the Siege of *Wallingford*, and his Son,

*Simon de S. Liz*, ſucceeded him in this Honour; but enjoyed it not long, for King *Henry* II. coming to the Throne after King *Stephen*'s Death, gave it to

*Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, Grandſon of the above-mentioned *Maud*, in lieu of the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, which he had before ſurrendered to that King. He left this Honour, at his Death, to

*William*, King of *Scotland*, his Brother, and Succeſſor. He put the Cuſtody of this Caſtle and Honour of *Huntingdon* into the Hands of his Brother *David*, who joining with the rebellious Barons againſt *Henry* II. that King raiſed an Army to ſuppreſs them, and gave the Caſtle and Earldom of *Huntingdon* to

*Simon de S. Liz*, as the Rightful Heir, who being glad of the Gift, came before it preſently with conſiderable Forces, and obliged the *Scots* to ſurrender it into his Hands. But the Quarrel did not thus end; *David* often diſturbed *Simon*'s Poſſeſſion, and he dying without Iſſue, the King gave it to the above-mentioned

*William* King of *Scots*, who immediately delivered it again to *David* his Brother, and King *Richard* I. confirmed it to him by Charter, with all the Liberties belonging to it. This *David* had three Sons, *Henry* and *David*, who died before him, and

*John Scot*, who was his Succeſſor in this Earldom; but being in his Minority, *Alexander*, King of *Scotland*, 40 *Hen.* III. obtained a Grant from the King of the Honour of *Huntingdon*, ſaving the Right of the Son and Heir of Earl *David*, who arriving at Age, 11 *Hen.* III. had Livery of his Honours and Lands; but Wars not long after breaking out between the two Nations, the *Scots* loſt this Honour with all the reſt of their Inheritance in *England*. The Title was vacant after this ſome Years, till

*William Clinton*, a younger Son of *John de Clinton*, ſtanding highly in the Favour of King *Edward* III. was raiſed to the Honour of Earl of *Hunntingdon*, by his Charter, granted *March* 6, *Reg.* 2. He died on St.

*Bartholomew*'s Day 1354, and was ſucceeded by

*John de Clinton*, Knt. his elder Brother's Son, as his next Heir. How long he held this Earldom can't be known in Hiſtory; but we find that King *Richard* II. put

*Guiſcard de Angoleſm* into his Place, who was Earl of *Huntingdon* about eleven Years, and then

*John Holland*, third Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, who having been made Juſtice of *Cheſter*, and afterwards Admiral of the King's Fleet, was advanc'd by King *Richard* II. to the Title of Earl of *Huntingdon*. He could not patiently acquieſce in the Depoſition of King *Richard* II. and therefore conſpir'd with his Brother the Earl of *Kent*, to deſtroy King *Henry* IV. and his Children; of which being convicted, he was attainted and executed, and his Eſtate ſeized; which Loſſes his Son *Richard* lay under; but

*John Holland*, his younger Son, was reſtored in Blood. He was Earl of *Huntingdon*, General of all the King's Forces, 5 *Henry* V. made Governor of *Pontoiſe*, and Duke of *Exeter*. He left only one Son, who was the Heir of his Eſtate and Honours,

*Henry Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was a Defender of the *Lancaſtrian* Title of the Crown, and behaving himſelf bravely at the Battle of *Wakefield*, in which King *Henry* VI's Party were Victors, he was made Governor of *Fotheringhay* Caſtle; but the Tide turning, and the *Lancaſtrians* being overthrown at *Towtonfield*, he fled into *France*, and *Philip Comines* ſays, he ſaw him begging his Bread bare-foot in the *Low Countries*, tho' he had married King *Edward* IV's own Siſter, who having got a Divorce from him, he died without Iſſue. His Honours thus fell into the King's Hands, he being in love with the Lady *Jane Grey*, raiſed her Son,

*Thomas Grey*, Knt. to the Dignity of Earl of *Huntingdon* firſt, and then of the Marqueſs of *Dorſet*; but after King *Edward*'s Death, he was attainted by the Procurement of King *Richard*. But the Duke of *Richmond*, (afterwards King *Henry* VII.) when he had obtained the Crown, reſtor'd him to his Honours, and made him of his Privy-Council. Soon after he was made

Earl

Earl of *Dorſet*, King *Edward* having a Mind to dignify his Son, Prince *Edward*, with the Title of Earl of *Pembroke*, procur'd the Reſignation of that Earldom and made

*William Herbert*, before Earl of *Pembroke*, Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was created Juſtice of *Wales*; but dying without Iſſue, *Thomas Grey* was reſtor'd by King *Henry* VII. as is above-mention'd, but had no Succeſſor of his Family, whereupon this Title was vacant for ſome Time, till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 21, created

*George*, Lord *Haſtings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, at *York-Place*, (now *White-Hall*) He was in the Expedition into *France*, when *Therouenne* and *Tournay* were won, and died in the 35*th* Year of that King, leaving Iſſue five Sons, of whom the eldeſt,

*Francis* Lord *Haſtings*, ſucceeded him in this Earldom. He was one of the Knights Companions of the Garter, one of the Council of Prince *Edward*, and in the firſt of Queen *Mary* I, took *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk* Priſoner, and brought him to the *Tower*. He died in the ſecond Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, leaving Iſſue ſix Sons and five Daughters, of whom

*Henry*, Lord *Haſtings*, was his Succeſſor. He alſo was a Knight of the Garter, and one of the Peers who had the Charge of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and ſat upon the Trial of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*. He died in 1595, *Reg. Eliz.* 38, without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by

*George Haſtings*, Knt. his next Brother, who had three Sons, *Francis*, *Henry*, and *Edward*. *Francis*, married in his Father's Life-Time, and had four Sons and two Daughters; but dying before his Father,

*Henry*, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded his Grandfather. He was Steward of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*, and one of the Peers who ſat at the Trial of the Earl and Counteſs of *Somerſet*, for poiſoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*. He left two Sons, of whom the eldeſt,

*Ferdinando*, ſucceeded him, and was ſummoned to Parliament in this Father's Life-Time, and made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Rutland* and *Leiceſter*, as his

his Father had been. He had four Sons, but none of them ſurvived him but

*Theophilus*, the youngeſt. He was Lord Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice in Eyre of all the King's Foreſts, Chaces, *&c.* beyond the *Trent*, and of the Privy-Council to King *James* II. He had one only Son by his firſt Wife, *viz.*

*George*, Lord *Haſtings*, who ſucceeded him in his Earldom, but died unmarried, *Feb.* 22, 1704-5, whereupon his Iſſue by his ſecond Wife, by whom he had two Sons and five Daughters, came to inherit his Honour; of whom

*Theophilus*, born *Nov.* 16, 1696, was his Heir, and is the preſent Earl of *Huntingdon*; he married the Lady —— *Shirley*, Daughter of *Waſhington* the late, and Niece of *Henry* the preſent, Earl *Ferrers*. We are to ſpeak next of

St. *Neot*'s, commonly called St. *Need*'s, in the Hundred of *Toſeland*, a large and well-built Market-Town, the Market on *Thurſdays* Wekly, well ſtored with Corn and Proviſions, and four Fairs Yearly, on *Auguſt* 1. *December* 6. *Corpus-Chriſti* Day, and *Holy-Thurſday*.

This Town takes its Name from one *Neotus*, a learned and pious Man, who ſpent all his Labour and Study in propagating the Goſpel. His Body was removed from *Neotſtock* in *Cornwal* to this Place, and *Alfrick*, then King of *England*, converted the Palace of Earl *Elfrid* into a Monaſtery, which *Roiſia*, the Wife of *Richard* Earl of *Clare*, ſoon after the coming in of the *Normans*, endowed with many fair Poſſeſſions.

And as the Interment of St. *Neot*, at this Place in *Huntingdonſhire*, gave Name to this Town, ſo his Reſidence at the Town in *Cornwal*, where he ſettled ſome Time after he was forced to fly out of the Country of the *Eaſt Angles*, gave Name to St. *Neot*'s in that County. He died about the Year 890, and was buried there; but after removed to *Huntingdonſhire*, and St. *Neot*'s is, as it were his Monument.

At this Town the Earl of *Holland* took up Arms to prevent the ill Deſigns of the Rump Parliament againſt King *Charles* I. but was defeated, and Colonel *Dalby*, a Par-

a Parliament Officer, was killed in the Fight. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Peterborough*, and other Perſons of Quality, who were engaged in the King's Cauſe with him, made their Eſcape.

The Situation of this Place upon the River *Ouſe*, over which there is an handſome Stone Bridge, makes it a great Convenience to the whole County; for Coals being brought up hither by Water, they are conveyed from hence to the adjoining Parts of the County.

The Church here is a large, ſtrong and handſome Building, and the Workmanſhip of the Steeple ſhews a great deal of Skill and Art beſtowed on it.

This Town had the Honour of giving the Title of Baron to *Edward* the Son of Sir *Sidney Montague*, younger Son of *Edward Montague* of *Hynſington*, Eſq; and Brother to *Edward* the firſt Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*. He having, in the Time of the Civil Wars, obtained the ſole Command of the *Engliſh* Navy, ſo wrought upon the Mariners and Officers of it, that they quietly delivered up the whole Fleet to King *Charles* II, for which ſignal Service, and exemplary Loyalty, he was firſt made a Knight of the Garter, and ſhortly after created a Peer of the Realm by the Name of Baron *Montague* of St. *Neot*'s, Viſcount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*. He was killed in *Solebay* Fight againſt the *Dutch*, in the Year 1672, in the 47*th* Year of his Age; and his Honours deſcended to his eldeſt Son,

*Edward*, Earl of *Sandwich*, who married a Daughter of the famous Earl of *Rocheſter*, by whom he had the late Lord Viſcount *Hinchinbrook*; but he dying before his Father, this Honour is come to his Son,

*John* the preſent Earl of *Sandwich*, who married a Daughter of the Right Honourable the Lord *Fane*. We are next to mention

*Kimbolton*, a Market-Town, in the Hundred of *Leighton-Stone*, the Market is on *Fridays* Weekly, and the Fairs are annually upon *July* 22, *Auguſt* 30, and *November* 29.

This Town, by the *Romans*, was called *Kinnibantum*, the Caſtle here called *Kimbolton-Caſtle*, has at all Times been the Seat of ſome noble Family; it belongs at preſent

preſent to his Grace the Duke of *Mancheſter*, who takes the Title of Baron from hence. His Anceſtor, *Henry Montague*, Brother to *Edward* Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, being created *December* 19, 1620, Lord *Montague* of *Kimbolton* in this County, and Viſcount *Mandeville*, becauſe he was then in the Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Kimbolton*, which had many Ages before belonged to the Family of the *Mandevilles*. The firſt Earl of *Mancheſter* ſpared no Coſt to beautify the Caſtle which is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, and the firſt Duke, Father of the preſent, very much improved it, or rather new built it.

Queen *Catharine*, after her Divorce from *Henry* VIII. reſided for ſome Time in this Caſtle. We are next to ſpeak of

St. *Ive*'s, a pretty neat Market-Town, in the Hundred of *Hurſtington*, the Market is on *Mondays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *Whit-Monday*, and *September* 21, Annually. It was larger once, but has ſuffered much by Fire: It has a fine Stone Bridge over the *Ouſe*, and had its Name, ſays *Camden*, from *Ivo*, a *Perſian* Biſhop, who, about *A. D.* 600, came over into *England*, where he preached the Goſpel, and died at this Place.

*Roger* of St. *Ive*'s, a noted Scholar and Writer, who flouriſhed about the Year 1420, was born in this Town; and on that Account took his Surname from it. And here *Oliver Cromwell*, the noted Uſurper, after he had waſted his Paternal Eſtate by Prodigality and Negligence, rented a Farm, before he was choſen Burgeſs for *Cambridge*. The next Place to be mentioned is

*Ramſey*, a Market-Town, likewiſe in the Hundred of *Hurſtington*; here is one of the beſt and cheapeſt Markets in *England* for fat Cattle, and Water-Fowl. The Market is on *Fridays* Weekly, no Fair that we know of.

*Ramſey* Iſle is every where encompaſſed with Fens, except on the Weſt Side, where it is join'd to the *Terra firma* by a Cauſey almoſt two Miles long.

Long before it was inhabited, it was cover'd over with ſeveral Sorts of Trees, but with wild Aſhes in the greateſt Abundance; but now of late, ſince theſe Woods are partly cut down, the Land is found to be Arable, and

and of a fat Mould, plentiful in Fruit, delightful in Corn, planted with Gardens, and rich in Paſtures, which in the Spring-time raviſh the Eyes of Spectators with infinite Pleaſures.

Beſides all this, here are Meers full of Eels, Pools full of all Sort of Fiſh and Water Fowl; of which *Ramſey Meer* is one, ſo called from the Name of the Iſle, far excelling all the adjoining Waters both in Fairneſs and Plenty. Out of its deep Holes the Inhabitants, who are much advantaged by fiſhing in it, draw out Pikes of a wonderful Bigneſs, which they call *Hakeds*, either with ſeveral Sorts of Nets, baited Hooks, or other fiſhing Inſtruments; and tho' it be perpetually haunted by Fowlers, Fiſhers, and Poachers, who take an Abundance of their ſeveral Sorts of Game, yet ſtill there is great Plenty left behind, which ſhews an inexhauſtible Store of them all.

This Place was of extraordinary Note heretofore for its wealthy Abbey, dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*, whoſe Abbots were mitred. and ſat in Parliament. It was then proverbially called *Ramſey the Rich*, but after the Diſſolution of the Abbey, it might have been truly called *Ramſey the Poor*; for the Market was loſt many Years, tho' it recovered it again about eighty Years ago. In the Year 1721, a great Quantity of *Roman* Coins was found here, ſuppoſed to have been hid here by the Monks, on ſome Incurſion of the *Danes*. A Fire happened here, *May* 21, 1731, which conſumed a hundred Houſes; there is now little left of the Abbey, beſides a Part of the old Gate-Houſe, and a neglected Statue of its Founder *Alwyn*, who was called Alderman of all *England*, and Couſin to King *Edgar*; the Keys, and ragged Staff in his Hand, denote his Offices. This is looked upon as one of the moſt antient Places of Sculpture in *England*.

*William Ramſey*, the poetical Abbot of *Croyland*, in King *Henry* II's Time, being born in this County, it is ſuppoſed, that he took his Surname from this Town, the Place of his Nativity, as is uſual for many other Writers. We are next to ſpeak of

*Yaxley*, which is a ſmall Market-Town in the Fens, having a Fen ſo called, lying upon *Wittleſey-Meer*. The Houſes

Houſes are tolerably well-built, and the Church has a neat lofty Spire; but the Market is ſo ſmall, that it hardly deſerves the Name of one, it is kept on *Tueſdays* Weekly.

*Robert Groſthead*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, lamenting the Grievance and Miſchief of Appropriations to Religious Houſes, did all he could to remedy it, and accordingly conſolidated the Vicarage and Patronage of this Place for the Maintenance of the Parochial Miniſter. Having now mentioned all the Market Towns, we ſhall take a View of the other Parts of the Country. Firſt then, in the Hundred of *Toſeland*, on the other Side the Rivulet, which parts it from St. *Neot*'s, ſtands

*Eyneſbury*, as it is commonly called, the oldeſt Town, but now only an Hamlet to St. *Neot*'s. The ancient Name was *Ainulphbury*, from one *Anulph*, a pious Perſon, who had an Hermitage here. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that he was of the Royal Line of the *Old Britons*; but he is certainly under a Miſtake, for the Name, by its Termination, evidently appears to be either *Saxon* or *German*; but be that as it may, it is undoubted, that this Town takes its Name from him, and is by Corruption called *Eyneſbury*. Beyond the *Ouſe*, a little N. W. of this Place, ſtands

*Hailweſton*, or, as it is called in our Maps, *Hallweſton*, or *Ailweſton*, a ſmall Village, remarkable only for two Medicinal Springs, one of them freſh, and by the Inhabitants found to be good to cure Scabs and Leproſies; the other a little blackiſh, and good for dim Eyes. Keeping the *Ouſe* Side for ſome Space, towards the North, we come to

*Paxton-Magna*, or *Great Paxton*, no inconſiderable Village, but the Revenue of the Vicarage was of ſo low a Value, that from the Time of the Reformation, to the Reign of King *Charles* I. there had been no preaching Miniſter retained in it; and for that Reaſon, Mr. *Hughſon*, the Vicar, was, during all the Time of the late Rebellion, ſuffered to uſe the *Common Prayer* in his Church, and the two Chapels annexed, without any Threats, or Fears of Deprivation, till, on King *Charles* II's Return, he obtained from the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, who had the Impropriate Tithes,

an

an Augmentation of 75 *l. per Annum*. A little farther to the N. W. lies

*Bugden*, a ſmall Village, but made of ſome Note, by being the Place where the Biſhop of *Lincoln* has an handſome Palace called *Bugden-Hall*. The Houſe and Garden are ſurrounded by a large and deep Moat of Water. The Chapel is very pretty, tho' ſmall. There is an Organ painted againſt the Wall, in a ſeeming Organ-Loft, and ſo properly placed, and well painted, that it may be eaſily miſtaken for a real one.

This Manor anciently belong to the Abbey of *Ely*, and *Richard*, the laſt Abbot, weary of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Juriſdiction over him, obtained of King *Henry* I. to turn his Abbey into a Cathedral; but not without the Biſhop's Conſent, which he was forced to purchaſe with three good Manors of his Abbey, this, *Spalding*, and *Biggleſwade*; and then he had his Deſire granted, but lived not to reap the Fruit of his Labour.

Dr. *Sanderſon*, the famous Caſuiſt, and Maſter of the Chair at *Oxford*, when he was Biſhop of *Lincoln*, tho' he ſat but three Years, laid out much Money in repairing and beautifying this Palace, and the Buildings belonging to it, which had been totally neglected in the Anti-Epiſcopal Times before-going; for he was created in 1660.

Going higher up the *Ouſe*, over-againſt *Huntingdon*, we come to

*Godmancheſter*, formerly called *Gormancheſter*, which, tho' no Market-Town, is reckoned the biggeſt Village in *England*, and ſo remarkable for Huſbandry, that no Town employs ſo many Ploughs. Mr. *Camden* ſays, that no People in the Nation have more advanced it, either by their Purſe or their Genius. When King *James* I. came thro' it from *Scotland*, the Inhabitants met him with 70 new ones, drawn by as many Teams of Horſes; of which, when his Majeſty demanded the Reaſon, he was anſwered, That it was the Cuſtom, when any King of *England* paſſed thro' their Town, ſo to attend him; and that they were the King's Tenants, and held their Lands by that Tenure. His Majeſty replied, That he took their Duty well; and bade them make good Uſe of their Ploughs, for he was glad that he

he was the Landlord of ſo many good Huſbandmen in one Town.

This good Huſbandry has had two good Effects, *viz.* That the Inhabitants are thereby made very ſtrong and robuſt; and that, at one Time, they were ſo wealthy, that this Town, in the Reign of King *James* aforeſaid. was incorporated by the Name of the two Bailiffs, 12 Aſſiſtants, and the Commonalty of the Borough of *Godmancheſter*; but it never ſent Members to Parlament, nor is a Market-Town, as is ſaid before.

The Church of this Town, is a Vicarage, the great Tithes of it being appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage; but the Dean and Chapter, conſidering the Greatneſs of the Charge. and the Smallneſs of the Maintenance, have augmented the Vicarage with an Annual Rent of 35 *l.* charged on the Leſſee.

Near this Town, in the *London* Rood, between *Huntingdon*, and *Caxton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, is a Tree, well known to Travellers, by the Name of *Beggars Buſh*, of which, Dr. *Fuller* tells this remarkable Story: "That King *James* I. being in his Progreſs that Way, "with Sir *Francis Bacon*, his Lord Chancellor, and "hearing that Sir *Francis* had rewarded a Man laviſhly "for a mean Preſent, told him he would ſoon come to "*Beggars Buſh*; and I may even go along with you, "if we are both ſo bountiful." Whether this Saying gave Riſe to it, or not, is uncertain; but it is now a common Saying in this County, when they ſee a Man prodigally waſting his Eſtate, *That he is in the Way to* Beggars Buſh. At a ſmall Diſtance from *Huntingdon*, and in the ſame Hundred, *viz.* that of *Hurſtington*, lies

*Hinchinbrook*, a Village, where there was formerly a Nunnery, tranſlated hither from *Elteſley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, by King *William* the Conqueror. This Place gives Title of Viſcount to the eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Sandwich*, who has a Seat here called *Hinchinbrook Houſe*, the Gardens alſo are fine and well kept; but the Situation ſeems a little obſcured by the Town of *Huntingdon*. In the Houſe is one of the moſt magnificent Rooms that is to be ſeen any where in *England*; and hither Cornet *Joyce*,

*Joyce*, when he had ſeized the Perſon of King *Charles* I. at *Holmeby*, brought his Majeſty; and Mrs. *Montague*, the Wife of Colonel *Montague*, afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*, treated the King and the Parliament Commiſſioners (tho' contrary to *Joyce*'s Deſign) with great Honour and Reſpect.

*Great-Stukeley*, anciently called *Stivecle*, or *Stiff-Clay*, from the Badneſs of the Roads hereabouts. The Northern-Road goes through this Town, and is a great Advantage to it. Paſſing Eaſtward, and leaving *Huntingdon* on the Right, and going thro' St. *Ive*'s already ſpoken of, about a Mile farther Northward, keeping the Courſe of the *Ouſe*, we come to

*Holiwell*, which gives Name to the adjacent Fen, call *Holiwell-Fen*; and then having gone about a Mile more, it brings us to

*Erith*, a large Town, ſupply'd with two or three good Inns, but has no Market, which having paſſed, it leads us to

*Somerſham*, a pleaſant Village, where the Biſhops of *Ely* had formerly a large Palace, which was given to that Church by Earl *Britbnot*, *A. D.* 991, and much enlarged with new Buildings by that every way-prodigal Biſhop (as Mr. *Camden* is pleaſed to call him) *James Stanley*, Brother to the Earl of *Derby*; but has been ſince alienated from that Biſhoprick, and was lately in the Poſſeſſion of *Anthony Hammond*, Eſq; deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name in *Kent*. This Gentleman, tho' a Man of fine Parts and Letters, and ſo great an Orator in the Houſe of Commons, that he was uſually called *Silver Tongu'd Hammond*, and tho' poſſeſſed of ſeveral conſiderable Poſts (beſids his having been Knight of the Shire and Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*) ſuch as Commiſſioner of the Navy, and Pay-Maſter of the Forces in *Spain*, had ſo extremely embarraſſed his own private Affairs, the common Fate of Men of Wit, that this Eſtate was ſequeſtred by his Creditors for his Life, to pay his Debts; but at his Death, which happened about the Year 1740, is now in the Hands of his eldeſt, and at this Time only Son, *Thomas Hammond*, Eſq; for at his

Death he left two, by his Wife, a Daughter of Sir *Walter Clargis*, Bart. but the youngeſt, *James Hammond*, Eſq; choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Truro* in *Cornwal*, and one of the Equerries to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, died the laſt Year, 1743. The Seat is called *Somerſet-Place*. A little to the North-Weſt of this Place, is

*Warboys*, which Manor was ſold by Sir *Oliver Cromwell* to Sir *John Leamon*, once Lord Mayor of *London*: This Place has been much talk'd of on Account of ſome pretended Witches, three of whom, a Man, his Wife and Daughter, were all hang'd for torturing, as 'twas ſaid, the Children of a Gentleman in the Pariſh. The Hiſtory of this is kept in *Queen*'s College Library in *Cambridge*; and one of their Fellows preaches Yearly, at *Huntingdon*, on that Occaſion. About four or five Miles North Weſt from hence, lies

*Upwood*, a Village, where *Henry Cromwell*, Eſq; a Brother of Sir *Oliver*'s, had a good Eſtate and Seat, and lived in the Quality of a Juſtice of Peace. Above this Place, a little to the North Eaſt ſtands *Ramſey*, already ſpoken of. From whence we paſs into the Hundred of *Norman-Croſs*, where we firſt meet with the great Lake, commonly called

*Whittleſey Meer*, or *Whitleſmere*, extending in Length ſix Miles, and in Breadth three. The Waters of it are for the moſt Part exceeding clear, and full of Fiſh, yet, like the other adjoining Meers, doth ſometimes, in calm and fair Weather, riſe tempeſtuouſly, as it were into violent Water-quakes, to the great Danger of the poor Fiſhermen. What is the Cauſe of theſe ſtrange Agitations of the Waters is uncertain; ſome impute them to ſome Evaporations ſuddenly breaking out of the Earth with great Force, and others to more ſecret Cauſes; but all do but conjecture.

The Air about this Lake is thick and foggy, full of noiſome Smells, by Reaſon of the mooriſh and fenny Ground about it; but the great Profit of Fiſhing, the Plenty of Paſtures, and the Abundance of Turfs for Firing, with which, not only the Neighbouring Inhabitants, but the other Parts of this County and *Cambridge-*

*bridgeſhire*, are furniſhed, do ſufficiently make Amends for the Unhealthineſs of this Place; which, tho' it proves very fatal to Strangers, yet is ſo well borne with by the Natives, that they are well contented, and live many of them long and healthfully in it.

King *Canute*'s Children and Servants paſſing this Lake from *Peterborough* to *Ramſey*, and ſporting themſelves with Singing and Jollity in their Voyage, were ſurpriz'd with a tempeſtuous Storm, and turbulent Winds, ſo that they utterly deſpaired of Life and Succour; but thro' God's Mercy ſome eſcaped, tho' many periſhed. When the King heard of it, he was put into a dreadful Fright, but recovering himſelf, took Counſel of his Nobility and Friends, how to prevent the like Miſchances for the future; and thereupon ordered his Soldiers to mark out a Ditch with their Swords and Skeins, and Day-Labourers to ſcour and cleanſe it; from whence it was called *Swerds delf*, and *Knouts delf*; but now it is commonly called *Steeds-dike*. It parts this County from *Cambridgeſhire*.

Beſides this great Meer, there are others of a conſiderable Bigneſs, tho' much inferior to this, as *Ug-Meer*, *Brick-Meer*, which are made and ſupplied by the ſame River as *Whittleſey-Meer*; *Benwicke-Meer*, which is ſituated near *Swerds delf*, and is made by an Out-let of the River *Ouſe*, and alſo *Ramſey-Meer*, which is a much larger Water, and at a greater Diſtance from it. As for *Pattocks-Drain* we know nothing of its Original, but ſuppoſe it received its Name from the Perſon who was at the Charge of it, or contrived it. At the Head of the River, which makes the Meers, called *Ug-Meer*, *Brick-Meer*, and *Whittleſey-Meer*, ſtands

*Cunnington*, or *Connington*, a Village, held of the Honour of *Huntingdon*, where, within a four-ſquare Ditch, are the plain Relicks of an ancient Caſtle, which, with *Saltrey*, was given by King *Canute* to *Turkill*, a *Daniſh* Lord, who lived among the *Eaſt-Angles*, and called in *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, to plunder the Nation. After *Turkill*'s Departure, it was poſſeſſed by *Waldeof* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Son of *Siward*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who marry'd *Judith*, *William* the Conqueror's Niece by his Half-Siſter on the Mother's Side, by whoſe eldeſt

Daughter it deſcended to the Royal Line of *Scotland*, for ſhe after her Huſband's Deceaſe, marry'd *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, afterwards King of *Scotland*.

From the *Scotch* Line, it paſſed to *Robert Bruce*, whoſe eldeſt Son *Robert*, Surnamed the *Noble*, is the Anceſtor of our *Britiſh* Kings. Near this Town, South Weſt, ſtands

*Saltrey*, or *Sawtry*, of which Name are divers Villages, diſtinguiſhed by the additional Terms of *Beams*, *Mines*, St. *Andrew*'s, and *Judith*, at one of which was an Abbey; as great an Ornament to the middle Part of this County, as *Ramſey* was to the Eaſtern. Advancing Northward we come to *Yaxley*, already mentioned, and next to

*Overton*, or *Orton-Longvile*. This Manor was forfeited to King *John* by Felony, and afterwards redeemed by *Neale Lovetoft*, whoſe Siſter and Co-heir was married to *Hubert* or *Robert de Brounford*; their Children took on them the Name of *Lovetoft*, of which Family was *John* and *Robert de Lovetoft*, who were Knights of this Shire in the 10*th* of *Edward* III. and 7*th* of *Richard* II. A little above this Town runs the River *Nen*; upon which, on the very Edge of the County, ſtands

*Bottle-Bridge*, corruptly ſo called for *Botolph*'s-*Bridge*, a Village, where is an ancient Houſe, which was formerly the Poſſeſſion of the *Gimels*, from whom it deſcended by the *Draitons*, of whoſe Family *Simon de Draiton* was Knight of this Shire, in the 15*th* of King *Edward* II. and firſt of King *Edward* III. and *Lovets*, to the Family of the *Shirleys*, by an hereditary Succeſſion. From hence, going up the River *Nen*, we behold many remarkable Towns, *viz.*

*Dornford*, once a City of great Antiquity called *Caer-Dorn*, or *Dormceaſter*; by *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, who ſays, it was utterly ruined before his Time: Undoubtedly, ſays Mr. *Camden*, this is the *Durobrivæ* of *Antonine*; for beſides the finding of many old Coins, here are apparent Marks of a ruinous City, a *Roman* Port way led from hence directly to *Huntingdon*, and a little above *Stilton*, or *Stichilton*, as it was formerly

merly called, it appears with a very high Bank, and in an old *Saxon* Charter it is called *Ermin Street*. Here it runs thro' the Middle of a Square Fort, defended on the North Side with Walls, and on the other Side with Ramparts of Earth; near which have been dug up Stone-Coffins, or Sepulchres. Farther up the River is a ſmall Rivulet without Name, which empties itſelf into it, near *Cheſterton*, and then we paſs by *Walmsford*, or *Watlingford*, and arrive at

*Elton*, a Village and Manor in old Time, that Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sapcots*, who had a private Chapel here of ſingular Beauty, with curious painted Windows, built by the Lady *Elizabeth Denham*, Baron *Fitzwarren*'s Widow, who married into this Family. The Seat now belongs to *John Proby*, Eſq; who married a Daughter of the Lord *Gower*, and is one of the Repreſentatives in the preſent Parliament for the Borough of *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*; it is commonly called *Elton-Hall*. We paſs next to the Hundred of *Leighton*, wherein is the Town of

*Leighton*, once the moſt conſiderable in the Hundred, as we may probably believe, becauſe it takes its Name from it. Two Gentlemen's Families of good Repute in this County, had anciently their Seats here, *viz.* the *Darcies*, of whom *Henry Darcy*, Eſq; was Sheriff of this County in the fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; and Sir *Jervaiſe Clifton*, who married the ſole Daughter and Heireſs of the ſaid *Henry Darcy*, and removed hither from *Barrington* in *Somerſetſhire*.

He was created Baron *Leighton* by King *James* I. and began to build a fine Houſe, but lived not to finiſh it. Having next paſſed by *Kimbolton*, before-mentioned, we come to

*Stonely*, a ſmall Village, in which there was formerly a pretty Convent, founded by the *Brigantes*. And

*Aukenbury*, or *Alknonbury*, a little Town, but bigger than *Yaxley*, tho' it has not the Advantage of a Market. King *John* gave this Town to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, and *John Scot*, Earl of *Cheſter*, his Son, who beſtowed it on Sir *Stephen Segrave*, a Perſon who is the more worthy our Notice, as he was a great Example of the

Inconſtancy of Fortune; for with a great deal of Pains, he raiſed himſelf to an high Poſt, with almoſt as much Trouble kept it, and as ſudenly loſt it. In his Youth he was a Prieſt, got to be a Knight, and at length, by his Induſtry, and Boldneſs, he came to be Lord Chief Juſtice, and managed almoſt all the Affairs of the Nation as he pleaſed; but loſing the King's Favour, he was ſtript both of his Honour and Wealth, and forced to end his Days in a Cloiſter; ſhewing us, that Church-Men muſt not expect to thrive in Secular Preferments and Buſineſs. To the Southward of *Aukenbury*, is

*Wadbridge-Foreſt*, which is a very pleaſant Place, not only for its delicious Shades and Verdure, but for the clear Stream that runs by it; on which ſtands

*Spaldwick*, a Manor given to the Church of *Lincoln*, by King *Henry* I. to make ſome Amends for taking the Biſhoprick of *Ely* out of *Lincoln* Dioceſe. More to the N. W. lies

*Gedding-Parva*, a Place where the Family of the *Ferrars* had their Seat, and a good Eſtate belonging to it: among which, were the Impropriate Tithes of this Town, which they ſuppoſing to be unjuſtly detained from the Church, Mrs. *Ferrars*, and her two Sons, went to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *John Williams*, and endow'd the Church of this Place with them, praying the Biſhop to confirm their Gift; which he readily did, praying to God that many others might bring the like Free-Will Offerings.

## PERSONS *of Eminence born, or inhabiting in the County of* Huntingdon.

*Ainulphus*, a *Briton*, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, but we rather ſuppoſe a *Saxon*, of the Royal Blood; who being of a religious and pious Diſpoſition, led an Hermit's Life, in or near the Place, now bearing the Name, from him, of *Ainulphſbury*, by Corruption, and vulgar Speech, long ſince turned to *Eyneſbury*.

St. *Neot*, an holy and godly Preacher of the Goſpel, who went up and down the Nation, preaching the Doctrine of Chriſt; and at length, dying in *Cornwal*, his Body

Body was removed, and brought into this County, and buried near *Eynesbury*; where Earl *Elfric* having erected a Church over his Body, which allured a Concourſe of People, a Town began to be built near it, which is at this Day called St. *Neot*'s. He is thought by ſome to have written the Life of King *Elfrid*, but others doubt the Truth of it.

St. *Ivo*, a *Perſian* Biſhop, whoſe Zeal for Chriſt and the Goſpel, led him as far as this Iſland, where he ſpent much of his Life in preaching them in divers Parts of it, and died in this Place; and his Body being found and enſhrined ſome Ages after, *Ednothus*, Abbot of *Ramſey*, built a Monaſtery over it; to which the People flocking, the Town much encreaſed, and the Name of it was changed from *Slepe* to St. *Ive*'s.

*William Ramſey*, the Poet, who died in 1180, was of that Town.

*Henry* of *Huntingdon*, an ancient Hiſtorian, who died about the Year 1280. He wrote an Hiſtory of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and the ſucceeding Kings, as far as the Reign of King *Stephen*, in eight Books, publiſhed by *Henry Savil*, at *Francfort*, in 1601.

*Gregory* of *Huntingdon*, who flouriſhed in 1280; he was a famous Linguiſt.

*Hugh* of St. *Neot*'s, who flouriſhed in 1340.

Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Son of Sir *John Nicholas*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1576, was born at *Needenworth*. He founded and endowed an Alms-Houſe in *Monkwell Street*, *London*.

Sir *Wolſtan Dixey*, Son of *Thomas Dixey*, Lord Mayor of *London* in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 1586, was born at *Catworth*. His Family ſettled in *Leiceſterſhire*, where he founded a Free-School at *Boſworth*.

*Roger* of St. *Ive*'s, a great Enemy of the *Lollards*; he lived about 1420.

*John Young*, of *Ramſey*, a great Favourer of the Reformation in King *Henry* VIII's Reign.

*Nicholas Grimoald*, reckoned a very polite Author in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

*Richard Fiſhburn*, Citizen of *London*, who gave 2000 *l.* to the Town of *Huntingdon*, the Place of his Nativity,

to be laid out in charitable Uſes.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Cunnington*, whoſe excellent Library was the Treaſury of the Learned, and an inexhauſtible Magazine to the Curious. He was a Native of this County, but erected his Library at *Weſtminſter*. Dr. *Fuller* ſays, that the Pope and the Conclave had ſuch a Knowledge of, and Eſteem for it, that they endeavoured to purchaſe it for the Vatican, but could not obtain it. The Heirs of the late Sir *John Cotton* got an Act of Parliament to ſell it, and her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* purchaſed it, and added it to St. *James*'s Library, when they were both put together in a ſpacious Houſe, for the Learned to have Recourſe to.

*Richard Cromwell*, of *Hinchinbrook*, Eſq; to whom Dr. *Fuller* ſays, King *Henry* gave 20,000 *l. per Annum*, in Abbey-Lands, in regard to the Valour and Activity he had ſhewn in his Service. From him deſcended

*Henry Cromwell* of the ſame Place, who married the Heireſs of the *Williams* of *Wales*, and was created a Knight; and

Sir *Oliver Cromwell*, the Uncle of the Uſurper of that Name, eminent for his magnificent Entertainment of King *James* I. when he came out of *Scotland*, to take Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *England*, and for his Loyalty to his Son, King *Charles* I, for whom he was ſequeſtred, and puniſhed as a Delinquent; which he did not bear with ſo much Grief, as that his Nephew had got Poſſeſſion of his Right; and therefore, as he always had him in Abhorrence for that Action, would accept of no Favour from his Hands: Such a Bravery of Mind, as may, in ſome Meaſure, wipe off the Stains of his Nephew's Miſdeeds, from a Family of ſo great Antiquity.

Among the other eminent Perſons in this County, we muſt not forget that Sheriff, tho' we cannot tell his Name, who being found Fault with by Judge *Dodderidge*, at the Aſſizes at *Huntingdon*, in the Year 1618, for impanelling Men not qualified for the Grand Jury, at the next Aſſizes reſolved to fit the Judge, with Sound at leaſt, and emphatically read the following Names of the Jurors by him at that Time impanelled, *viz.*

*Max-*

*Maximilian* KING of *Toſeland.*
*Henry* PRINCE of *Godmancheſter,*
*George* DUKE of *Somerſham,*
*William* DUKE of *Weſton,*
*William* MARQUIS of *Stukeley,*
*Edward* EARL of *Hartford,*
*Robert* LORD of *Warſley,*
*Richard* BARON of *Bythorpe,*
*Robert* BARON *of Winwich,*
*Edmund* KNIGHT of St. *Neot's.*
*Peter* ESQUIRE of *Euſton,*
*George* GENTLEMAN of *Spaldock,*
*Robert* YEOMAN of *Barham,*
*Stephen* POPE of *Weſton,*
*Humphry* CARDINAL of *Kimbolton,*
*William* BISHOP of *Bugden,*
*John* ARCHDEACON of *Paxton,*
*John* ABBOT of *Stukeley,*
*Richard* FRIAR of *Ellington,*
*Henry* MONK of *Stukeley,*
*Edward* PRIEST of *Grafferm,*
*Richard* DEACON of *Catſworth,*

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are,

*Kimbolton-Caſtle*, his Grace *Robert* Duke of *Manchester's*, who married Mrs. *Harriot Dunch*, Great Niece to the late Duke of *Marlborough.*

*Long-Overton*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lincoln*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed chamber to his Majeſty, and Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Cambridge*, married to a Daughter of the Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Eſq;

*Hinchinbrook*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sandwich*, who married a Daughter of the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Fane* of the Kingdom of *Ireland.*

*Great Gedding*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Rockingham*, who married a Daughter of the late *Robert Furneſe*, Eſq;

*Bugden,*

*Bugden*, the Seat of the Biſhops of *Lincoln*.

*Elton-Hall*, the Seat of *John Proby*, Eſq;

*Hemingford* near St. *Ive*'s, the Seat of *William Mitchell*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the County in the preſent Parliament.

*Worſley*, Sir *William Hewet*'s.

*Somerſham-Place*, the Seat of *Thomas Hammond*, Eſq;

*Waſhingley*, the Seat of *Thomas Apreece*, Eſq;

At *Godmanchester*, the Seat of Mr. Baron *Clark*.




The Arms of the Rt. Noble the Duke of Kent


Black Tail
Thames River
West Swale
Nore
Sheer Ness
Green I.
Queenborough
Leysdon
Harty
Sheppy I.
Shell Ness
The Arms of Kent
New Haven
Margate Sand
Margate Bay
Faire Ness
Margate
St Peters
Thanet I.
Newland W.
St Laurence
Ramsgat
Milton
East Swale
Ferry
Ore
Seaside
Seagalter
Graveney
Hamton
Redulver
Hearne
Hoth
Chislet
St Nicholas
Monkton
Monk Str.
Minster
Cliff end
Upstreet
Fordwich
Wickham
Elmstea
Lit
Ash
Sandwich
Worth
Deal
Walmer
Margaret
Cliff South
Foreland
Westley
Dover Cast.
Dover Haven
Dover
Folkeston
Sandgate Cast.
Hyth Haven
Hyth
Dunchurch
Faversham
Wye
Ashford
Chart
Stevington
Smeeth
Lumpsell
Bonington
Church
Burmarsh
Bucking
Snave
Maiston
Snorgate
Ivechurch
Old Romney
Mudley
Lid
N. Romney
Stone end
Hide
Denge Ness
Rye
Rye Haven
PART OF FRANCE
English Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

# KENT.

THE ancient Name of this County was *Cantium*, as *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Ptolemy*, and other ancient Writers call it; and ſo Time hath no farther altered it, than to give it an *Engliſh* Sound *Kent*.

This County, in the Time of the *Britons*, was governed by four Petty Kings, but they were really no more than Lords, or Noblemen of the better Sort, *viz. Cyngetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonan*, who had the ſupreme Authority over the People, and were to defend them againſt their Enemies, as well as to rule them in the Time of Peace.

During the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, when the Iſland was divided into ſeven Kingdoms, the firſt of them was this of *Kent*, called by the *Saxons Cantawapapick*, i. e. The Kingdom of the *Kentiſh* Men, of which *Hengiſt*, was the firſt.

*William* the Conqueror, after the deciſive Battle of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, having, with his Army, over-run and ſubdued *Surry*, *Suſſex*, *Hampſhire*, and *Berkſhire*, march'd into *Kent*, a ſtrong and populous Province; which, as ſoon as *Stigand*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Egleſine*, the politick Abbot of St. *Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, (who were then the chief Lords and Governors of that County) underſtood, they ſummoned the Commons to *Canterbury*, and having laid before them the Dangers they were in, the Miſeries of their Neighbours, the Pride of the *Normans*, and Wrongs of the Church, ſtirred them them up to meet on a certain Day, at *Swanſcomb*, within two Miles of *Graveſend*, to oppoſe his Progreſs, and free themſelves from that Servitude which certainly would

would attend them, if they thus patiently ſubmitted to the Inſolence of this griping Enemy. They all agreed to the Propoſal, and accordingly meeting, kept themſelves cloſe in the Woods, which grew on each Side of the Road, till the Conqueror arrived; and then, carrying in their Hands great Boughs of Trees, encompaſſed him and his Men on a ſudden, throwing down their Boughs, and appearing with their Bows and Arrows ready to fight. The Conqueror who had no Suſpicion of an Enemy in thoſe Places, where nothing but green Trees appeared, was ſtrangely ſurprized, and not knowing but all the Trees were armed Men, began to deſpair of his Life; which, when *Stigand* and *Egleſine* obſerved, they ſtept forth, and told him, That the Commons of *Kent* were come to meet him, as their Sovereign, requiring his Peace, their own free Condition of State, and their ancient Laws to be confirmed; which, if he denied them, they were reſolved to try the Fortune of a Battle, chooſing rather to die, than part with their Laws, and live in Bondage, which they had ever hitherto been Strangers to. The Conqueror being driven to great Straits, was unwilling to yield, but fearing to hazard all at ſo nice a Juncture, granted their Deſires; and having given them Pledges for the Performance, had the Earldom of *Kent* and *Dover* Caſtle ſurrendered to him.

The Privileges which the *Kentiſh* Men obtained by this bold Attempt and Capitulation, were thoſe which they at this Day enjoy, under the Name of *Gavelkind*.

*Kent*, which is 166 Miles in Circumference, is bounded by *Suſſex* on the S. W. *Surry* on the W. the *Engliſh* Channel on the S. *Dover-Streights* on the S. E. and the *Downs* on the *E.* and it is divided from *Middleſex* and *Eſſex* on the N. by the *Thames*.

It lies in the Dioceſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, and contains 1,248,000 Acres, and near 40,000 Houſes. The Whole is divided into five Lathes, *viz.* the Lathe of *Sutton*, the Lathe of *Aylesford*, the Lathe of *Scray*, the Lathe of St. *Auguſtine*, and the Lathe of *Shepway*; which are ſubdivided into 68 Hundreds, wherein are 408 Pariſhes, containing two Cities, and 28 other Market-Towns, and ſends 10 Members to Parliament.

The

The Air of this County is liable to the Inconveniencies arising from the Vicinity of the Sea; but the Shore being generally cleaner than that of *Essex*, the worst Part of *Kent* is not so unhealthy as the worst Part of *Essex*. The higher Parts of the County are reckon'd very healthy, tho' not so rich as the lower. The Soil is generally very good, and fit for Plough, Pasture, or Meadow. The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, particularly Apples and Cherries, Woad and Madder for dying, Hops, Flax, Saintfoin, Samphire, Fowl, and Fish, especially Trouts, for which *Fordwich*, on the River *Medway*, is famous.

The chief River peculiar to *Kent* is the *Medway*, which rises in the *Weald* in *Sussex*, and enters *Kent* near *Penshurst*. Its Course is chiefly to the N. E. by *Tunbridge*, *Maidstone*, and *Rochester*, below which, being of a proper Depth and Breadth, it forms the noble Dock of *Chatham*, and then falls into the Mouth of the *Thames*.

The principal Towns are, besides the Cities of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, *Maidstone*, and *Queenborough*, the two Boroughs which, with the Cinque Ports of *Sandwich*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, and *Romney*, send Representatives to Parliament. The other Market-Towns are *Greenwich*, *Woolwich*, *Bromley*, *Westerham*, *Sevenoke*, *Dartford*, St. *Mary-Cray*, *Tunbridge*, *West Malling*, *Lenham*, *Wrotham*, *Gravesend*, *Milton*, *Feversham*, *Ashford*, *Appledore*, *Crambrook*, *Tenterden*, *Goudherst*, *Folkston*, and *Lid*.

*Canterbury*, in the Lathe of St. *Augustine*, is the Chief City of this County, and Metropolitan See of all *England*; this City if we may believe our Historians, is very ancient indeed, being built by one *Rud-Hudibras*, or *Lud-Rudibras*, King of the *Britons*, almost 903 Years before the Incarnation of Christ, and then called, as *Henry* of *Huntingdon* tells us, *Caer Kent*; but however that be, it is probable that the *Romans*, who arrived about fifty Years before Christ's Nativity, found it here, as we have Reason to believe, from the Mention of it in the Emperor *Antoninus*'s Itinerary, and the many Pieces of *Roman* Coin, not only of his, and the succeeding, but the preceding Emperors, which are dug up almost in all Parts of the City; as also the Remains of a

double Military Way, and the great Stone Cauſeys leading to *Dover* and *Lyme* from this City, caſt up by the *Romans*.

When the *Saxon* Heptarchy flouriſhed, it was the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and the Seat of their Kings; but leſt any ſhould ſuppoſe it was built by them, our Hiſtorians aſſure us, that when *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, the firſt *Saxon* Leaders, came over, *Vortiger*, who was then King of the *Britons*, reſided, and entertained them here; and tho' ſoon after, *Vortiger* was forced to reſign his Palace to theſe encroaching Gueſts, this City loſt not its Prerogative of being the Reſidence of Kings, for *Hengiſt* kept his Court here, as did alſo his Succeſſors, till King *Ethelbert* becoming a Convert to the Chriſtian Religion, by the preaching of *Auguſtine* the Monk, gave him not only his Palace, and built himſelf another at *Reculver*, but the Royalty of the City, and its Territories, which, when *Auguſtine* was created an Archbiſhop, by Pope *Gregory* I. he made it the Seat of himſelf and Succeſſors; and that he might heap on him as great Honours as his Labours deſerved, the ſame Pope removed the Archiepiſcopal Dignity from *London*, the greater City, at that Time, to *Canterbury*; and the ſucceeding Popes confirmed this Settlement with ſuch dreadful *Anathema*'s on ſuch as ſhould remove it, that it has in a Manner continued there ever ſince.

As to the Corporation, it is beyond all Queſtion, that it had always a ſpecial and diſtinct Magiſtrate to preſide over it, and govern it, tho' in different Times and Reigns, called by different Names. We know nothing in the Times of the *Britons*, becauſe we have no Records to inform us; but in the *Saxon* Days he was called a Præfect; for *Anno* 780, we read of one *Aldhune*, *hujus Civitatis Præfectus*, in certain Charters belonging to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*. Afterwards his Name was changed into *Portgrove*, as we find in a Deed of Sale, *Anno* 956, among the Witneſſes *Hlothewig Portgereta*; but this Title did not hold long, for *Anno* 1011, we find that *Alword* or *Alfred*, the *Præpoſitus Regis*, i. e. *King*'s *Provoſt* of *Canterbury*, was one of the Perſons of Quality, who were taken Priſoners by the *Danes*, in the

Reign of King *Ethelred*, when thoſe Barbarians ſlew Archbiſhop *Alphege*, many Monks, Townſmen, and others, to the Number of 42,200. This Provoſt continued ſingle for a Time, and was then doubled.

King *Henry* III. at his coming to full Age, granted to the Citizens of this City ſundry Liberties, and ordaining their Government under two Bailiffs, made them his Free-Farmers, under a reſerved Rent of ſixty Pounds *per Annum*, and allowed them to chooſe their own Bailiffs, who ruled the City for many Succeſſions. but were at length changed into a Mayor and Aldermen, 26 *Henry* VI. as it now ſtands. After this, this City grew into a very flouriſhing State, partly by the Liberality and Expence of ſuch ſuperſtitiouſly devout Perſons, who came from all Parts to viſit Archbiſhop *Thomas Becket*'s Shrine (whom they called St. *Thomas*) and partly by the continual Paſſage of Travellers, who went to the Sea-Side about their private Affairs and Buſineſs; but chiefly to the Reſidence, Hoſpitality, and Munificence of the Archbiſhops, who were great Benefactors to it; for *Theodore*, the ſeventh Archbiſhop, founded a School, or College, and placed in it Profeſſors of the liberal Sciences, and Archbiſhop *Lanfranc* did much to the Reparations of the Wall, which it is probable was built by the *Britons*, but had been ruined and demoliſhed in many Places by the *Danes*, and other Enemies. But the chief Benefactor to this City was *Simon Sudbury*, the Archbiſhop, who built the Weſtern Gate of this City, and the long Wall, as far as the North Gate, and purpoſed to have encompaſſed the whole City, if he had lived; however, the Town it ſelf, ſeeing the Neceſſity of that Work, went on with it, and compleated it, and the ſucceeding Archbiſhops ſo aſſiſted and encouraged the Citizens, that *Canterbury* did not only recruit, but roſe up to that Splendour, as even for the Beauty of its private Dwellings, to equal moſt of the Cities of *Britain*, and for the Magnificence of its Churches, and their Number, to exceed them.

In giving a brief Deſcription of this ancient and famous City, we ſhall take Notice of the ſeveral Wards, then

then of the Churches, and laſtly, of the the Monaſteries and Hoſpitals; and having ſurveyed the Head, take a brief View of the Members, or Parts adjacent, the River and Suburbs, with what we obſerve memorable in them.

And, 1. As to the Wards, they take their Names from the ſeveral Gates of the City, and ſo are of a like Number, ſix. 1. *Weſtgate* Ward. 2. *Newingate* Ward. 3. *Northgate* Ward. 4. *Worthgate* Ward. 5. *Burgate* Ward; and, 6. *Ridingate* Ward.

1. *Weſtgate* Ward, ſo called from the Gate leading into and from it. This is the largeſt Gate of the City, and the chief Thorough-fare is under it. It hath been the common Jail for Malefactors, ever ſince 31 *Henry* VI. and ſome Time before, and then was known by the Name of the *Speech-Houſe*. Over this Gate was a Port-Cloſe, which was a warlike Invention to let down to defend the Gate, againſt the Attempts of an Enemy, thro' which they could caſt down any offenſive Things, as ſcalding Water, great Stones, *&c.* upon the Aſſailants. In this Ward, beſides the Religious Houſes, there were theſe Things memorable. 1. A *Royal Exchange*, or *Cambium Regis*, as it is called in old Rentals and Records of *Chriſt's-Church*. *Henry* III. in the 6*th* Year of his Reign, wrote to the *Scabines* and Men of *Apres*, that he, by the Advice of his Council, had prohibited all *Engliſhmen*, and others, to change any Plate, or Maſſive Silver, but at his Exchanges of *London* or *Canterbury*. Near this Exchange was, 2. A Mint, or Place for the Coinage of Money. The Officers belonging to it had their Dwellings hard by. It was eſtabliſhed here in very ancient Times, *viz.* in King *Athelſtan*'s Reign, or ſooner, *Anno* 924. There are in the Collections of ſome Antiquaries, Pieces of *Saxon*, *Daniſh* and *Norman* Money coined here in this Ward. 3. The *Jews* while they were ſuffered to dwell in *England*, had 20 Houſes in a Street, ſtill called by them *Jury Lane*, and a Synagogue, or School, adjoining to them, which upon King *Edward* II's general Baniſhment of that People, eſcheated to the King, who ſold ſome of them, but gave the major-Part, *viz.* 12 of them, with a void Place belonging to them, to them,

them to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church*. The Crimes for which they were thus dealt with were their abominable Uſury, and having crucify'd the Children of ſome Chriſtians about the Time of *Eaſter*. 4. The Court of *Guild Hall* is alſo in this Ward; here being the principal Street of this City, and therefore the fitteſt Place for the Tribunal, or Seat of Judicature. Here is a Court every *Monday*, throughout the Year, for all Civil and Criminal Cauſes of a ſecular Nature, for deciding all Differences, and righting all Grievances between Party and Party, and on every *Tueſday* a Court of *Burgmote*, to treat about the Affairs and good Government of the City. This Court was anciently called *The Speech-Houſe*, as well as the Jail above-mentioned. becauſe they both ſtood together, and ſo had the ſame Name.

2. *Newingate* Ward, ſo called from the Gate adjoining to it. This Gate was anciently called St. *George's-Gate*, from St. *George's-Church*, which ſtood near it. It ſeems not to be of any great Antiquity, by the Name, and to be built chiefly for the Convenience of the *Dover* Road. In this Ward was anciently, 1. A Jail, which, tho' long ſince diſuſed, the common Jail for Criminals being removed to *Weſtgate*, yet retains the Name of the old Jail, and is now a private Dwelling-Houſe. 2. An handſome Conduit, erected here by Archbiſhop *George Abbot* for the general Good and Service of the whole City, at a very great Charge.

3. *Northgate* Ward, ſo termed from the Gate entering into it. This Gate is ſo called from its Situation on the North Side of the City. Part of the Church of St. *Mary*, or *Northgate* (ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from the other St. *Mary*'s) is built over it on the Wall. In this Ward there are remarkable, 1. A Borough, or Hamlet, made by the Charter of King *Henry* VI. called *Stablegate*, becauſe it was the Way to the Stables of the Archbiſhop, and of the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt's-Church*. 2. The Houſe where the *Black Prince*'s Chantry Prieſts inhabited in St *Alphies*'s Pariſh. 3. The *Black-Prince*'s Arms, undefaced, upon an ancient Stone Porch, over-againſt the Lane that leads from *Stablegate* Weſtward.

4. *Worthgate* Ward, ſo called from *Winchepgate*, or *Worthgate*, leading into it. In this Ward are obſervable, 1. *Bridewell* Hoſpital, named *Bridewell*, becauſe after the Surrender of it to Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 17, ſhe gave it to the City, which hath ever ſince made Uſe of it for an Houſe of Correction, and therefore it was ſo called from that in *London*, which is become a general Name for Places of this Sort, tho' that had its Name from a *Well*, where it was built in the Pariſh of St. *Bride*'s. 2. *Maynard*'s-*Spittle*, as it was ſometimes called, but afterwards *Winulph*'s-*Spittle*, which Name is now loſt, and it is now called by the former only. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and has a neat Chapel belonging to it. 3. *Cotton*'s Hoſpital, erected not long ſince by *Leonard Cotton*, Gent. ſometime an Alderman and Mayor of this City, who well endowed it.

5. *Ridingate* Ward, ſo called from the ancient Gate of the ſame Name. By this Gate lay the *Roman* Port-Way, or Military-Way between *Dover* and *Canterbury*, from which we ſuppoſe, it took its Name; for *Ridingate* implies nothing elſe but the Roadgate. In this Ward the Things moſt obſervable are,

The Dungeon, a Manor deriving its Name from the Hill adjoining, called *Dungeon Hill*, but very corruptly, for it appearing by a Survey of the Grounds adjoining, that the Trenches and Hill were intended to promote a Siege; and we reading that the *Danes* beſieged this City in King *Ethelred*'s Days, we have Reaſon to think it a Work of the *Danes*, and ſo it is properly called the *Danes* or *Danian-Hill*.

6. *Burgate* Ward, ſo called from the Gate opening into it, called *Burgate*, or St. *Michael*'s Gate, from the Church adjoining to it, dedicated to that Archangel. By this Gate lies the Road to *Sandwich*, and thoſe Parts from this City, as alſo to St. *Martin*'s. In this Ward are theſe Things worth our Notice;

The Market Croſs, at the *Bull-Stake*, as it is uſually called, built by *John Coppyn* of *Whitſtabel*, and *William Bigg* of *Canterbury*, but pulled down by Mr. *John Pollen*, the Mayor of this City in 1645, to coin the Lead into Farthings. However, in the ſame Place there is a Market

Market held twice a Week, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, plentifully ſerving this City, and Neighbouring Parts, with all Sorts of Proviſions, eſpecially Poultry, for which it ſeems it was famous in ancient Times. This Market had its Croſs alſo, with an Houſe about it called *Barnich-Croſs*, ſtanding in the Memory of Man, upon a Green before the Street, but there is nothing now remaining of them, but a Gallows is placed in their Room. We will next proceed to the Churches of this City beginning with

1. The Cathedral, or Mother Church, the chief Glory of it. This Church was built partly by *Lucius* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Britons*, in the Time when the *Romans* governed here, but allowed him to rule in his own Province, as their Deputy, or Vice-Roy. The *Britons* worſhipped God in it, till the Pagan *Saxons* drove them beyond the *Severn*, when it either lay diſregarded, as an uſeleſs Building, or was made a Temple of their Idols, as it continued to the Converſion of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, by *Auguſtine* and his Followers; for that Prince beſtowing this Church on him for Divine Worſhip, as he did his Palace for his Reſidence, after he was conſecrated a Biſhop at *Arles*, that our *Engliſh* Apoſtle, as he is often called by our Hiſtorians, immediately repaired and conſecrated it to the Honour of Chriſt, and ſo the Name became *Chriſt's Church*; and having built a Monaſtery adjoining to it, made it a College or Convent of Secular Canons, according to the Conſtitutions of all the Chriſtian Biſhopricks in thoſe Times, as it continued ſome Ages after. In this peaceable Condition this Church remained for two Hundred Years or more, being often enriched by the pious Donations of Religious Benefactors, of which the Leiger-Books give us a Catalogue of no leſs than fifty; but after this the Nation being filled with perpetual Troubles from the *Danes*, it was not only neglected, and ſuffered to fall into great Decay, but being beſieged and taken by that barbarous People, *Anno* 1011, was rifled and burnt with the reſt of the City; *Alphegus*, who was then Archbiſhop, being kept Priſoner ſeven Months, and then put to Death. *Lingus* his Succeſſor alſo fell

into their Hands, and was chained up in a loathſome Dungeon ſeven Months, and then was ſet free; but finding himſelf unable to do any Service to his Church in its decayed Condition, he retired into a voluntary Exile to bewail the Deſolations of his Country.

King *Canute* the *Dane* gaining the ſole Dominion of this Kingdom, at length ſettled all Things in Peace and Quietneſs, and that he might promote God's Honour and Worſhip in the firſt Place, made it his Buſineſs to rebuild and repair all thoſe Monaſteries and Churches in *England* which had been deſtroyed or damaged by his Father's or his own Wars, and Invaſions of the Land. *Egelnothus* preſided over this Church at that Time, and having the Royal Munificence entruſted to his Care and Management, he began and finiſhed the Repairs, and King *Canute* preſented his Crown of Gold to it, and reſtored again the Port of *Sandwich* and the Liberties of it, which King *Ethelred* had given before; but it did not continue long in this good Eſtate; for in the Time of Archbiſhop *Stigand* it was again deſtroyed by Fire, and moſt of the ancient Charters of Privileges, and other Records with it. *Lanfranc*, a *Norman*, was called to this See while this Church lay in this deplorable Condition, and being a Man of a great Spirit, fit to undertake great Things, reſolved to rebuild it. He pulled down all the Remainders of the old Church to the very Foundation, and re-edified the Church, Palace, and Monaſtery, in ſeven Years, in the ſame Place, but after a new Model. It is probable that the Church was at this Time new dedicated, for we find it from henceforth called, *The Church of the Holy Trinity*. *Anſelm* ſucceeded *Lanfranc*, and much enlarged the Buildings begun and prefected by his Predeceſſor; but dying before he had perfectly finiſhed his Deſign, *Conrad* the Prior, and the Monks magnificently made an End of it by the Countenance and Encouragement of King *Henry* I. and then it was dedicated a-new, in a more pompous Manner; and now it was, that the Name of the Church was changed again, from the Church of the *Holy Trinity* to *Chriſt's-Church*.

Forty-four Years after this Dedication, another Fire hap-

happened, which deſtroyed the Glory and Splendor of it. Three ſmall Houſes near the Gate of the Monaſtery took Fire by Chance, and a ſtrong South Wind carried ſome Coals or Flakes of Fire to the Top of the Church, which getting to the Wood-work through the Joinings of the Lead, kindled ſuch a Flame inwardly, as became beyond a Poſſibility of Relief; whereupon the Roof falling down upon the Monks Stalls, the Fire became ſo great, that it brought the Walls and Pillars to irreparable Ruin. This Deſtruction of ſo glorious a Building, was the more fatal, as it met not with ſuch Benefactors to reſtore it to its ancient Splendor, as formerly, tho' the Monks uſed all Means to do it. The Pope allowed, that all the Offerings made at *Thomas Becket*'s Shrine, who was new canonized, ſhould go towards the Repairs of the Church, and they were ſo many and great, that the Monks made a conſiderable Advance in the re edifying it, and perfected the Choir, wherein they might perform Divine Service. The following Archbiſhops and Monks ſtill continued to increaſe its Magnificence, and made ſeveral Additions, till it became ſuch as now it is. Archbiſhop *Simon Sudbury*, built at his own Coſt and Charge, two Wings, and the Chapel of St. *Michael* at the Eaſt Side of the North Wing. He intended to have rebuilt the Nave, but was prevented by an untimely Death, for he fell into the Hands of the rebellious Rabble, led by *Wat Tyler*, and was beheaded by them on *Tower Hill, London*. The Archbiſhops *Courtney* and *Arundel*, were generous in their Contributions towards it, and the latter gave a fine Ring of ſix Bells, called the *Arundel* Ring. Archbiſhops *Chicheley*, Founder of *All-Soul*'s College in *Oxford*, founded the Steeple called St. *Dunſtan*'s-*Steeple*, for the great Bell in it he dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*, and other Archbiſhops have made other Additions.

Within this noble and ſacred Structure are theſe Things remarkable.

1. The Altar; of which Sort there were in this Cathedral, in the Times of Popery, a great Number. Our Hiſtorians computed them at 37, but the Reformation has reduced them to the primitive Standard,

one Altar, or Table, at which the ſacred Myſteries of our Religion are duly and rightly adminiſtred.

2. The Font, a curious and moſt beautiful Piece of Workmanſhip, built by Dr. *Warner* of *Rocheſter*, and when demoliſhed by the Rebels in the Times of Confuſion, rebuilt by the ſame worthy Benefactor.

3. The rich Hangings, given by *Richard Deering*, and Prior *Thomas Goldſtone*, mentioned by *Eraſmus*; but now no where to be found.

4. The Conſiſtory-Court, which is at the Weſt-End under *Arundel* Steeple.

5. The Martyrdom, as it hath been called ever ſince Archbiſhop *Thomas Becket* was murdered by *Hugh Morvil*, *William Tracy*, *Hugh Brito*, and *Richard Fitz Urſe*, in King *Henry* II's Reign. It is at the Foot of the Stairs to go up out of the Nave into the Choir. It is commonly ſaid, that his dead Body was thrown over the Wall on the Side of the Stairs, and that the Mark or Stain of his Blood is yet remaining on the Stones where he fell; but both Aſſertions are falſe, for he was not killed upon the Stairs, and the Stones on which he was ſlain, are long ſince removed and carried to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, where two Altars are built of them.

6. The immenſe Wealth offered up, by Votaries and Pilgrims, at the Shrine of this *Becket*, after he was canonized was ſuch, that *Eraſmus*, who ſaw it, ſays, That his Chapel, (the Stone Steps to which are worn away to a Slope, by the Knees of the Pilgrims who viſited it) "Shone all over with rare and very large "Jewels; and that in the whole Church appeared a "Profuſeneſs above that of Kings." In ſhort, Gold was one of the meaneſt Treaſures of his Shrine. *Dugdale* obſerves, that, at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, the Plate, and Jewels belonging to this Tomb, filled two great Cheſts, each of which required eight Men to remove it: And *Camden* takes Notice, that *Becket* was ſo much idolized, that the Name of Chriſt, to whom the Church was dedicated, was almoſt laid aſide for that of St. *Thomas*.

King *Henry* VIII. who had all this Wealth at the Diſſolution, ſeized all the Lands and Revenues, both of the

the Monaſtery and Church, except ſuch as he annexed for the Maintenance of a Dean, an Archdeacon, twelve Prebendaries, and ſix Preachers, whom he placed in it when he turned out the Monks.

Under the Cathedral is a large Church of foreign Proteſtants, given firſt by Queen *Elizabeth* to the *Walloons*, who fled hither from *Artois*, and other Provinces of the *Netherlands*, from the Duke of *Alva*'s Perſecution; and their Congregation has been ſince very much increaſed by Numbers of Proteſtants who were for the ſame Reaſon obliged to leave *France*, in the Reign of *Lewis* XIV. ſo that it is computed here are not leſs than 2 or 3000 *French* Proteſtants, Men, Women, and Children, to the no ſmall Advantage of this City, for thoſe who were allowed to ſettle here by Queen *Elizabeth*, brought over the Art of Weaving broad Silks, which is now arrived to ſuch Perfection, that the Silks woven at *Canterbury* are as good, if not better, than any foreign Silks, and are ſo much eſteemed by our Merchants, that great Quantities of them are ſent to *London*. But to return to the Cathedral:

It is a large and noble Pile of Building, 514 Feet long, 74 in Breadth, and 80 in Height, from the Area of the Nave to the Canopy; it is in the Form of a Croſs, and built after the Model of the great Church at *Ghent*, tho' not ſo large. It is entirely vaulted with Stone; but much too high for its Breadth, as all *Gothick* Buildings are.

Here are many Monuments and Burial Inſcriptions of Kings and Queens, Nobles, *&c.* as King *Henry* IV. and Queen *Joan* his Conſort, Queen *Ediva*, *Edward* the *Black Prince*, *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, Archbiſhop *Langton*, Cardinal *Porticello*, Cardinal *Pole*, Archbiſhop *Chichley*, and Biſhop *Peckham*, carved in Wood above 450 Years ago, *&c.* But for a farther Account of theſe, and other Particulars, we refer our Reader to the Rev. Mr. *Dart*'s Hiſtory and Aniquities of this Cathedral, which make a Volume in *Folio* of themſelves; and likewiſe to *Brown Willis*'s Account of the Mitred Abbies.

2. St. *Martin*'s, which is ſituated in the Suburbs, and was built by the *Romans* in King *Lucius*'s Days. This

Church is of the greateſt Antiquity of any in theſe Parts, and is famous for being the Place which *Auguſtine* and his Followers, at their firſt Arrival in *England*, had aſſigned them by King *Ethelbert* for their Devotion, at the Inſtance of Queen *Bertha*, his Wife, Daughter of *Chilperick*, King of *France*, a Chriſtian.

This Church was the Cathedral of a Biſhop, from Archbiſhop *Theodore* to *Lanfranc*, which is 349 Years, who was always to remain in the County, to ſupply the Abſence of the Archbiſhop, who generally attended the Court; but the See happening to be vacant in Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*'s Days, he refuſed to conſecrate another Biſhop in his Room, and created in his Place an Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, to be his Subſtitute upon Occaſions. In the Porch of this Church were buried Queen *Bertha*, and *Luidhard*, Biſhop of *Senlis*, who came over with her out of *France*, to celebrate the Rites of the Chriſtian Worſhip; and King *Ethelbert*. *Bede* mentions a Church in this City, dedicated to the four crowned Martyrs; and in the Charter of King *Kenulph*, granted to the Abbeſs and Nuns of *Liming*, there is another Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, ſaid to be ſituated in the Weſt Part of the City; but there are, at preſent, no Remains of any ſuch Churches as theſe two laſt mentioned. The preſent Churches, beſides the Cathedral, and St. *Martin*'s, are

3. St. *Elphege*, in which there are divers Monuments for ſeveral Rectors of that Pariſh.

4. St. *George*; in the Chancel of which is a Monument for *John Lovel*, anciently Rector of this Church, who gave a Silver Salt-Seller to the Rectory of *Chriſt's Church*.

5. St. *Mary Breadman*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the other Churches in this City, dedicated to St. *Mary*, from the Bread Market kept near it; but anciently it was named ſometimes St. *Mary Andreſgate*, from its Nearneſs to *Andreſgate*; and ſometimes St. *Mary Fiſhman*'s Church, from the Fiſh-Market kept near it.

6. St. *Peter*, in which are ſeveral Monuments; the Parſonage-Houſe of this Church was given to it by *Richard Langden*, of *Canterbury*, with the King's Licence.

Theſe

Theſe Churches are all in the Patronage of *Chriſt's Church.*

7. St. *Mary Magdalen*, to which St. *Mary Burgate*, with the Chapel of St. *Mary Queningate*, is annexed.

8. St. *Andrew*'s, where were three Monuments, *viz.* for *Edward Bolney*, Eſq; for *Stephen White*, the firſt Ironmonger that ever dwelt in this City; and for *William Mobroſs*, and *John Fanting*, Rectors of St. *Mary Bredman*, or *Brodyn*, with their Pictures. This Pariſh is now united to St. *Mary Bredman*'s.

9. St. *Mary Caſtle*, of which there is no more ſtanding but the Chapel, yet there is an Incumbent preſented and inducted into it.

10. St. *Mildred*, which was burnt in 1246, with a great Part of the City, but roſe again with it.

11. *All Saints*, in which *Roger Brent*, an Alderman of this City, and thrice Mayor, lies buried. He gave a Meſſuage, called *Stone-Hall*, to this City.

12. St. *Paul*, in which is a Remembrance, at the Foot of the Chancel-Window, for one Mr. *Hamon Doge*, in a very ancient Letter.

13. St. *Mary Northgate*, in which are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions, particularly one for *Ralph Brown*, who was an Alderman and Mayor of this City; Archbiſhop *Stratford*, with Conſent of the Prior and Convent of St. *Gregory*'s, who were the Patrons, erected it into a Vicarage.

14. *Holy Croſs*, at *Weſtgate*, ſo called becauſe it ſtood over that Gate, and had a Crucifix ſet up over the Porch, or Entrance of it. This Church was made into a Vicarage by the ſame Archbiſhop *Stratford.*

15. St. *Dunſtan*'s, which Archbiſhop *Reynolds* made a Vicarage, and endow'd. In a Side Chapel, or Chancel, of this Church, founded by *John Roper*, were antiently two Chaplains, maintained by certain Endowments given by that Family, to ſing at the Altar of St. *Nicholas*, for the Souls of ſuch of the Family as were dead, and for the Proſperity of the Living. Their Salary was 8 *l. per Annum*, beſides a Tenement for their Habitations, near the Manſion-Houſe of the *Ropers.*

Theſe

Theſe Churches were in the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of St. *Gregory*.

16. St. *Mary Breden*, built by *William* the Son of *Hamon*, the Son of *Vitalis*, one of thoſe great Men who came in with the Conqueror.

17. St. *Margaret*'s, in which lies buried *John Winter*, twice Mayor of this City, who gave two Tenements at *Iron-Croſs*, called in ancient Writings *Triern Crouch*, to maintain a Lamp to burn continually before the high Altar in this Church.

The City of *Canterbury*, which has undergone many Viciſſitudes by Wars as well as Fires, had ſtrong Walls, the Materials of which were chiefly Flint, with many Towers, a deep Ditch, and within it a great Rampart. The Caſtle, whoſe decayed Bulwarks appear on the South Side of the City, is ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Saxons*. The two Gates of *Auguſtine*'s Monaſtery, that were next the Town, are remaining, and are both very ſtately. The Scite of it, which took up a great Compaſs of Ground, is ſurrounded with a very high Wall. This uſed to be the Burial-Place of the Kings, Archbiſhops, *&c.* becauſe there was a Prohibition to bury in Cities, till Archbiſhop *Cuthbert* at *Rome* prevailed with the Pope to take it off.

It is obſerved, that what has added moſt to the Advantage of this City, is the Hop Grounds all round it, to the Amount of ſeveral thouſand Acres; ſo that, till it was equalled by *Farnham*, it was reckoned the only great Plantation of Hops in the whole Iſland.

The City appears round before one enters it, but it is an exact Croſs, it is about three Miles in Circumference, including the Cathedral and Gardens. This City and *Shrewſbury*, are the two moſt noted Places in *England* for Brawn, of which they ſend great Numbers of Collars every *Chriſtmas* to *London*. Here is a Free-School, near the Cathedral, called the King's School; beſides other Schools for 58 Boys and 66 Girls.

It ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament; and Dr. *John Potter*, the preſent Metropolitan, is the 81*ſt* Archbiſhop of this See. The Fairs at *Canterbury* are annually, on *Whit-Tueſday*, *July* 7, and 27. *Sept.* 21, and 29. *Dec.* 29,

29, each for nine Days. We are next to ſpeak of

*Rocheſter*, a very ancient City, called by *Antoninus Durobrus*, *Duro-brivæ*, and in ſome other Places more truly *Duro-provæ*, or *Duro-brovæ*, and by *Bede Durobrevis*. In the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, Time had ſo contracted this Name, that it was called *Roibis*, to which our *Saxon* Anceſtors having added *Ceaſter* or *Cheſter* (from the *Latin* Word *Caſtrum*, which ſignifies a City, Town, or Caſtle) called it *Rhouceaſter*, and more contractly *Rocheſter*, which the modern *Latins* name *Roffa*, from one *Rhoffus*, as *Bede* imagines, tho' there ſeem Grounds enough to believe it taken from the ancient Name *Durobrovis*, which from the Diſtances in the *Itinerary*, and *Bede*'s Authority, together with a Foundation Charter of the Cathedral, is not to be doubted but that it is the Name of this City.

It is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of the *Medway*, in a Valley encompaſſed with that River on the Weſt, and with a weak Wall or Marſh on the other Sides. It was anciently of ſmall Extent, inſomuch that it was looked upon rather as a Caſtle than a City, and *Bede* calls it accordingly *Caſtellum Cantuariorum*, i. e. *The Kentiſhmens Caſtle*; but now it ſtretcheth itſelf out into large Suburbs, but conſiſts chiefly of one long ill built Street.

The *Watling-Street* ran directly thro' this City, and a large Piece of a *Roman* Wall made of Rubble-Stone laid ſloping Sideways, is to be ſeen near that Angle below the Bridge, encompaſſed by the River with *Roman* Bricks in ſeveral Places.

This City has undergone many great Misfortunes. in the Year 676, it was deſtroyed by *Ethelred*, King of *Mercia*, and in the Year 839, it was ſacked by the *Danes*, in the Reign of King *Etheldred*, and beſieged by them again in 885, when they caſt up Works round it, but was relieved by King *Alfred*; and again in 986, all the Lands belonging to the Biſhoprick were laid waſte by King *Ethelred*, who alſo forced the Citizens to pay him 100 *l.* before he would depart.

*Ethelbert*, the King of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian Prince

of

of this Iſle, built a ſtately Church in it, dedicating it to St. *Andrew*, and having made it an Epiſcopal See, created *Juſtus* the firſt Biſhop of it; but when the Church was much decayed thro' Age, *Gundulphus*, a *Norman* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, repaired it about the Year 1080, and thruſting out the Secular Canons, put in Monks in their Room, who continued in it till the Reformation, when the Monks were diſplaced, and a Dean, ſix Prebendaries, and Scholars, were ſubſtituted in their Room. It ſeems that the Decays of the Church were ſo great, when *Gundulphus* began to repair it, that they were not compleatly made up till after his Death, and when they were finiſhed they were thought to require a new Conſecration; whereupon King *Henry* I. himſelf, and the Nobles and Biſhops being aſſembled together for that End, there happened ſuch a terrible Fire, as conſumed almoſt all the City; but there being ſo many great Perſons Witneſſes to its Misfortune, it was ſoon rebuilt by their Help; but was not long recovered before another Fire happened, which laid it almoſt all in Aſhes; but King *Henry* III. thinking his Royal Bounty and Charity could not be better ſhewn, than in reſtoring this City, rebuilt the Houſes, inveſted it with a Wall, and ſecured it with a Ditch.

Beſides the Cathedral, there were anciently in this City two Pariſh Churches, *viz.* St. *Nicholas*, which is ſtill ſtanding adjoining to the Cathedral; and St. *Clement*'s, which, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. was united with the former by Act of Parliament.

The Cathedral at this Time ſeems to want ſome Repairs on the Outſide, but the Inſide was lately repaired, *viz.* *Anno* 1742, by the Dean and Chapter, Dr. *Herring*, the preſent Archbiſhop of *York*, being then Dean; the Choir, to which you aſcend by 10 Steps, from the Nave, or Body of the Church, is very neat, and a good, tho' ſmall Organ, is fixed on the Screen; here is an handſome Chapter Houſe, wherein is a large Library; and ſeveral Monuments are in the Church, whereof the following are the moſt remarkable, *viz.* That of Dr. *Walter de Merton*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in the Reigns of King

King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* I. He founded *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, and a College, or Hoſpital, at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, before his Promotion to this See, and died *Oct.* 27, 1278. This Monument being much defaced and broken, Sir *Henry Savil* (who publiſhed the Works of St. *Chryſoſtome*, at his own large Expence) being then Warden of this College, procured a new one to be erected over him.

In the ſame Chapel with Biſhop *Merton* lies Dr. *Lowe*, under a very ancient and almoſt defaced Monument, who was Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI.

In a ſmall Chapel, that looks up behind the Pulpit in the North Iſle, are three Monuments, for Dr. *Warner*, Biſhop of this Cathedral, and for his Son and Grand-ſon. This good Biſhop founded one of the moſt remarkable Hoſpitals and Colleges in the World, for the Maintenance of twenty Widows of poor Miniſters, at *Bromley*, not far from his Palace, with an Allowance of 20 *l. per Annum*, to each of them, and 50*l. per Annum*, for a Chaplain to read Prayers daily to them.

In the Body of the Church we are ſhewn a flat Grave-Stone, whereon is carved an Axe, and under which, it is ſaid, lies buried Dr. *Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was beheaded in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

On the South Side of the Choir in the Wall, is the Effigies of a venerable Gentleman in an ancient Dreſs, with a long Beard, and under it the following Inſcription.

" *Archetypum hunc dedit Joſ. Brooke, de Satis Arm.*
" Sacred to the Memory of *Richard Watts*, Eſq; a
" Principal Benefactor to this City, who departed this
" Life, *Sept.* 10, 1579, at his Manſion-Houſe on *Bully-*
" *Hill*, called *Satis*, (ſo named by Queen *Elizabeth* of
" glorious Memory) and lies interred near this Place,
" as by his Will doth plainly appear; by which Will,
" dated *Auguſt* 22, and proved *Sept.* 25, 1579, he
" founded an Alms-Houſe for the Relief of poor People,
" and for the Reception of ſix poor Travellers every
" Night, and for the employing the Poor of this City.

" The

" The Mayor and Citizens of this City, in Teſtimony " of their Gratitude. and his Merit, have erected this " Monument *Anno Domini* 1736, *Richard Watts*, Eſq; " then Mayor.

In the South Croſs of the Cathedral is the Biſhop's Court, which ſerves for a Chapel to perform Divine Service in every Morning, at Six o'Clock in Summer, and Seven in Winter.

The Tower of this Cathedral, which has outwardly but a mean Aſpect, is very wide, the Walls exceeding thick, and in it are ſix large Bells.

The Caſtle, which hangs over the River, was well fortified both by Art and Nature, which the common Opinion affirms to be built by *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*; but without all Doubt, *William* the Conqueror was the Founder of it, for thus we read in *Domeſday Book*. " The Biſhop of *Roveceſter* holds Lands " in *Alresford*, for Exchange of the Ground on which " the Caſtle ſtands." But it is certain, that Biſhop *Odo* got into the Poſſeſſion of it, and held it out againſt *William Rufus*; who, to get an Army preſently to recover it from him, uſed this Device, *viz.* He ſent out his Proclamation throughout all *England*, declaring, That whoever would not be reputed a *Niding* ſhould come to aſſiſt him in recovering *Rocheſter* Caſtle; whereupon the young Men from all Parts, fearing that Name, which it ſeems was moſt reproachful and opprobrious in that Age, ſwarmed thither in ſuch Numbers, that *Odo* was forced to yield up the Caſtle to him. It is probable that this Caſtle was alſo much ruined in Biſhop *Gundulph*'s Time; for we read in the Book, called *Textus Roffenſis*, That *William Rufus* confirmed the Manor of *Hendenham*, in the County of *Buckingham*, given by Archbiſhop *Lanfranc* to the Church of *Rocheſter*, upon Condition, that *Gunduiph*, (who was well verſed in Architecture and Maſonry) ſhould build for him the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, all of Stone, at his own proper Charges which he accordingly did; and King *Henry* I. a little after granted to the Church of *Canterbury*, and the Archbiſhops of it, the Cuſtody and Conſtableſhip to

if

it for ever, and a Liberty to build a Tower in it for themſelves.

How long the Archbiſhops had the Cuſtody, or Guardianſhip of this Caſtle, is uncertain; but it is plain it was not long, for *William S. Clare* was Governor of it, in the latter End of King *Henry* III's. Reign; *Robert Hougham*, in the Beginning of King *Edward* I. *William Keriel*, or *Criol*, in the Beginning of King *Henry* V. and *Thomas*, Lord *Cobham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. After this, it was wholly neglected, and ſuffered to fall into Ruins, and the Revenues of it taken away by the Crown, till King *James* I. *Reg.* 7, granted it, ruinated as it was, and now is, with all its Services, to Sir *Anthony Weldon* of *Swanſcamp*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoys it. And a conſiderable Benefit it is; for many Lands in the County held of this Caſtle by the Tenure called *Caſtle-guard*, and are ſtill kept ſtrictly to the Payment of their Rents; for upon a Day appointed, a Banner is hung out upon the Ruins of the Caſtle, or near it, and all the Tenants are obliged to come in, and pay their Quit-Rents, and their Suit and Services; which, if they neglect, their Rents are doubled at every Tide of the *Medway*, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor.

That Part of the Caſtle now in Repair, is uſed as a Magazine for Warlike Stores; and a Party of Soldiers do conſtant Duty there to guard them.

This Town has ſuffered much by Sieges, of which the chief was, when the Barons Wars alarm'd all *England*, for then *Simon de Mountford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, vigorouſly aſſaulted it, and cut down the Bridge, then made of Wood, but could not be Maſter of it, becauſe King *Henry* came opportunely with his Forces, and reſcued both the City and Caſtle from their farther Attacks, tho' he could not ſave the Abbey and Church from being plundered by the rebellious Crew. The Bridge was repaired again with Wood, but within 21 Years was carried away again at the End of a Froſt, by Shoals of Ice brought down upon it; whereupon Sir *John Cobham*, and Sir *Robert Knolles*, who had raiſed himſelf by his Valour, from a low Condition to a great Pitch of Honour, built a curious Stone Bridge, of 21 Arches, with the Money raiſed out of the *French* Spoils; and

and Sir *John Cobham*, who much furthered the Work, erected a Chapel, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times, (when there was no notable Bridge built without one) at the End of the Bridge, called, at the firſt Building, *All Souls* Chapel; upon which, beſides the Arms of Saints, were ſeen the Arms of the King, and his three Uncles who were then living; and ſettled a Stipend for three Prieſts, to pray for the Souls of Sir *John Cobham*, Sir *Robert Knolles*, and all other Chriſtians for ever. The Iron Paliſadoe, or Coping, upon the Bridge, was ſet up a long Time after it was built, by Archbiſhop *Warham*. The Bridge being thus ſtrongly erected, there was a Statute made in Parliament for the future Maintenance of it, 21 *Richard* II, whereby ſeveral Parcels of Land are ty'd to repair it, whatever Defects or Breaches ſhall be made in it by Time, or otherwiſe; *viz.*

1. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* is to repair the firſt Pier for his Lands at *Buxtal*, *Cukelſtan*, *Frendſbury*, and *Stoke*.
2. The Inhabitants of *Gillingham* and *Chatham* repair the ſecond Pier.
3. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* again the third Pier, for his Lands at *Halling*, &c.
4. The King maintains the fourth Pier, for his Lands at *Borham* and *Woldham*, &c.
5. The Archbiſhop repairs the fifth Pier, for his Lands at *Wrotham* and *Maidſtone*, &c.
6. The ſixth Pier belongs to the Hundred of *Heyburn*, and the Towns thereof.
7. The ſeventh and eighth Piers belong to the Men of *Hoo*, to repair and uphold.
8. The ninth Pier belongs to the Archbiſhop, for *Fleets*, *Cliffs*, *Higham*, &c.

But this Revenue for the Maintenance of the Bridge being neglected, or concealed, it fell almoſt into irreparable Decay; whereupon a Commiſſion was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, then High Treaſurer, and other Lords and Gentlemen

of

of this County, to examine into the Decays, and the Cauſes of them, and to propound Means how they might be remedied; in which Sir *Roger Manwood*, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was ſo active, that he contrived a perfect Reformation, and procured two Acts of Parliament, the one in the 18*th*, and the other in the 27*th* of her Reign, by which the Bridge was not only then repaired, but the Revenues of the Land ſettled for that End ſo increaſed, that the Bridge will be maintained therewithal for ever, without other Contributions. It was newly repaired in the preſent Year, 1744, and new paliſadoed with Iron Rails from End to End, excepting that Part where three Wooden Arches now were, in the Room of three Stone ones, which are fell to Decay, and taken down.

On the Eaſt Side of the Bridge is the Bridge-Houſe, being a neat Building, faced with Free-Stone, over which is an handſome Clock-Houſe, rebuilt in the Year 1735.

This City hath been incorporated, and enjoyed all the Privileges of ſuch a Body: It ſent its Burgeſſes, or Citizens, to Parliameat, from the very Beginning of ſuch Summons, 26 *Edward* IV. and hath continued to do ſo ever ſince. It is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, a Recorder, and 12 Common-Council Men, and hath divers Markets and Fairs, *viz.* the Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* Weekly, and the Fairs on St. *Dunſtan*'s Day, *May* 19, and St. *Andrew*'s Day, *Nov.* 30.

Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, who was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaties of *Nimeguen* and of *Ryſwick*, and uſed to be one of the Repreſentatives for this City, founded a Mathematical School here.

Here is alſo a Grammar School, called, *The King's School*, conſiſting of 20 Scholars on the Royal Foundation, who have their Education free, and each 9 *s.* 4 *d. per* Quarter; they wear Surplices, and with the Choriſters, are always obliged to attend Divine Service at the Cathedral.

The Town-Houſe is built over the City Jail, and is a neat, large, Brick Structure, built in the Mayoralty of *John Bryant*, Eſq; *Ann* 1687.

The Market-Houſe is built fronting the High Stree of Brick, in the Front of which is this Inſcription:

*This Building and Clock were given by the Honourable Sir* Cloudeſley Shovel, *in the Year* 1706.

In the Middle of the City ſtands an old Houſe in good Repair, called *Bridewell*, left to it by *Richard Watts*, Eſq; before-mentioned, over the Door of which is the following Inſcription cut in Stone: *Six poor Travelling Men, not contagiouſly diſeaſed, Rogues or Proctors, may have a Lodging here, one Night, free, and Four-Pence each when they depart in the Morning.*

Altho' this Houſe is often without Lodgers in the Winter, yet it never wants them in the Summer, for Hoppers, Reapers, Hay-Makers, Pedlars, Soldiers, Seamen, and Travellers, take Care to get Tickets from the Mayor for their Admittance, and ſometimes there are eight Lodgers allowed to lie there, tho' there is no more than the ſix Groats divided among them.

Divers Families of the Nobility have received Titles from this City, *viz.* Sir *Robert Carr*, Knt. a great Favourite of King *James* I. was created firſt Baron of *Branſpath*, and Viſcount *Rocheſter*, *Mar.* 25, 1611, and afterwards Earl of *Somerſet*, 12 *Jac.* 1614. He was condemn'd for poiſoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*, and loſt his Honour; whereupon this Title lay vacant till King *Charles* II. created *Henry* Viſcount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, and Lord *Wilmot* of *Alderbury*, in the County of *Oxford*, *June* 29, 1652, Earl of *Rocheſter*. He died in the Year 1659, and left

*John Wilmot*, his Son and Heir, to ſucceed him, who, after having led a moſt extravagant Life, but greatly renowned for his Wit and fine Parts, tho' very ill apply'd, died, if we may believe Biſhop *Burnet*, and others, a true Penitent, in the 33*d* Year of his Age, and ſo the Title became again extinct; whereupon King *Charles* II. created

*Lawrence Hyde*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, whom he had made, *April* 24, 1681. Viſcount *Hyde* of *Kenelworth*, and Baron of *Wotton-Baſſet*,

*Baſſet*, Earl of *Rocheſter*, *Nov.* 29, 1682. He had been Preſident of the Privy-Council, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and at his Death was ſucceeded in this Honour, by

*Henry* late Earl of *Rocheſter*, Knt. of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, who dying without Male Iſſue, the Title came to his Couſin,

*Henry*, the preſent Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rocheſter*.

Dr. *Joſeph Wilcox*, the preſent, is the 88*th* Biſhop of this See.

*Stroud*, which is ſeparated from *Rocheſter* only by the Bridge, and *Chatham*, which is contiguous to it, ſeeming to be almoſt the ſame City by their Vicinity, we ſhall treat of thoſe Places here, firſt

*Stroud*. This Town was granted by *Henry* III. in the ninth Year of his Reign, to the *Knights Templars*, who had an eminent Manſion here, which hath ever ſince retained the Name of the *Temple Manor* from them. This Order was ſuppreſſed in the ſecond Year of King *Richard* II. and tho' moſt of the Lands belonging to them were, by an Act of Parliament, called *Statutum de Terris Templariorum*, ſettled on the Knights Hoſpitallers, yet this was reſerved in the Hands of the Crown, till King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12, gave it to *Mary*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, who ſix Years after beſtowed it on the Abbeſs and Siſters Minorites of St. *Clare*, in the Abbey of *Denny* in *Cambridgeſhire*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. This Prince gave it to *Edward Elrington*, Eſq; who ſoon after ſold it to *George Brooke*, Lord of *Cobham*, whoſe Grandſon *Henry* forfeiting it to the Crown for a Plot with Sir *Walter Raleigh* againſt King *James* I. that Prince gave it to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, who married his Siſter *Elizabeth Brooke*. His Son *William* ſold it to *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; and from him it came to Mr. *Blague*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, being erected and improved out of a Chapel of the ſame Name by *Gilbert Glanville*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *William*, Archdeacon of the ſame, and Parſon of *Frendſbury*, within whoſe Pariſh it was, conſenting to it, becauſe this

Village was at too great a Diſtance from the Mother Church, and began to be ſo populous, that it could not receive the Pariſhioners; and ſo *Stroud* was made a Pariſh of itſelf, had a Cemetery aſſigned it, and Competency of Tithes (except Corn) allotted to the Incumbent for his Support, as the Records of *Rocheſter* inform us. The ſame Biſhop founded an Hoſpital here to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Andrew*, which fell at the Suppreſſion; but there is now an Hoſpital for Sick and Lame Soldiers, at the Eaſt End of the Town, adjoining to *Rocheſter* Bridge. The Fair *Aug.* 15.

*Chatham*, on the other Side of the River, is, as it were a Suburb to *Rocheſter*, and in the ſame Lathe; it lies partly in the Pariſh of *Gillingham*. It was anciently the Seat of the potent, ancient, and illuſtrious Famiiy of the *Crevequers*, and was ſtiled by them *Caput Baroniæ*, i. e. *The Head Place of the Barony* they had thereabouts, and they *Domini de Cetham*. *Hamon de Crevequer*, held it in the Conqueror's Time, and his Poſterity enjoyed it till another *Hamon* joining in Rebellion with *Simon de Mountford* againſt King *Henry* III. forfeited it to the Crown, in which it continued till *Edward* II. exchanged it with *Bartholomew* Lord *Bedeleſmere*, for *Adreſley* in *Shropſhire*; by whoſe Deſcendants it being again forfeited to the Crown, *Edward* IV. granted it to *Roger*, Lord *Wentworth*, from whoſe Family it is come to the *Leas*.

The Dock for the Royal Navy, which Mr. *Camden* extols as the beſt appointed that ever the Sun ſaw, built by Queen *Elizabeth*, for the Security of her Kingdoms, and Terror of her Enemies; for the Defence of which ſhe raiſed a Fort upon the Bank at *Upnore*, hath received wonderful Improvements by the Kings her Succeſſors; for King *Charles* I, erected ſeveral Arſenals, Store-Houſes, and Ship-Docks, to which Buildings of the Father the two Sons, King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. made ſuch farther Additions of new Docks, Launches, Maſt-Houſes, Boat-Houſes, Store-houſes, one no leſs than 660 Feet long, Boat-Yards, Anchor-Yards, Forges, Foundaries, Canals, and Ditches for preſerving the Maſts and Yards in the Water; and ſo well fenced

fenced them with new Forts at *Gillingham*, *Cockham-Wood*, the *Swomp*, &c. that there is not perhaps a more compleat Arſenal than this in the whole World, eſpecially if we conſider what a Guard the Caſtle of *Queen-borough*, and the Royal Fort of *Sheerneſs* are to it.

The publick Edifices here are, like the Ships, ſurprizingly large, and beautiful in their ſeveral Kinds. The Warehouſes, or rather Streets of Warehouſes, and Storehouſes, for laying up the Naval Treaſure, are the largeſt in Dimenſion, and the moſt in Number, that are any where to be ſeen.

In the Storehouſes are laid up the Sails, Rigging, Ammunition, Guns, great and ſmall Shot, ſmall Arms, Swords, Cutlaſſes, Half Pikes, with all the other Furniture belonging to the Ships that ride at their Moorings in the River *Medway*, Powder excepted, which is generally carried to particular Magazines, to prevent Accidents. All theſe Stores are repoſited in ſeparate Buildings, and Storehouſes appropriated for the Furniture of every Ship, and may be taken out on the moſt emergent Occaſions, without Confuſion.

Beſides theſe, are Warehouſes for laying up the Furniture and Stores for the Ships in general, and for the furniſhing other Ships to be built, or for repairing and ſupplying the Ships already there, as Occaſion may require. For this Purpoſe, there are ſeparate and reſpective Magazines of Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Reſin, Tallow, and Oil; alſo of Sail Cloth, ſtanding and running Rigging, ready fitted, and Cordage not fitted; with all Kinds of Ship-Chandlery Neceſſaries, ſuch as Blocks, Tackles, Runners, &c. with the Cooks, Boatſwains, and Gunners Stores; as alſo Anchors of all Sizes, Grapnells, Chains, Bolts, and Spikes, wrought and unwrought Iron Work, ſuch as Pots, Cauldrons, Furnaces, &c. alſo Boats, ſpare Maſts and Yards, with a great Quantity of Lead, Nails, and other Neceſſaries, too many to be here enumerated.

Here is a Commiſſioner, with other Officers, as Clerk of the Checque, Store-Keeper, Maſter-Shipwright, Clerk of the Controul, Clerk of the Survey, &c. for the better Management of the Yards and Storehouſes,

and to give proper Orders, and keep proper Accounts, ſo that all the Places ſet a-part for the Works belonging to the Shipping, are like a well governed City; and every one well knowing what he has to do, there is not the leaſt Confuſion, even in the greateſt Hurry of Buſineſs; for tho' there are 1500 Men, conſiſting of Shipwrights, Corkers, Smiths, Rope-makers, *&c.* conſtantly employed, yet they are often forced to work double Tides, *Sundays* not excepted, for the greater Diſpatch. And it is well known, that the *Royal Sovereign*, a firſt Rate Man of War, which was moored in the River *Medway*, with nothing on Board but her Maſts ſtanding, was equipped with ſuch Diligence, that in three Days ſhe fell down the River to *Blackſtakes*, compleatly rigg'd for an Expedition, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* being then her Captain.

It was here that the *Loyal London*, a firſt Rate Man of War, of 100 Guns, compleatly rigg'd, mann'd, and gunn'd, was built, at the Charge of the City whoſe Name it bears, and preſented by them to King *Charles* II. which afterwards ſailing to *Blackſtakes*, was fired by the *Dutch* Fleet, when they came up the River *Medway*, in the Year 1667; by which Misfortune it became uſeleſs for Sailing, but now lies at Anchor oppoſite to *Chatham* Yard, where it ſerves for a Chapel, and Divine Service is performed in it every *Sunday*, for the Commiſſioner, and other Officers, who are carried to and fro by Boats employed for that Purpoſe, which are free for all who pleaſe to go on Board.

Watchmen are ſet duly every Night, at ſtated and certain Places, within the ſeveral Yards, with every one a Bell over his Head, which they ring, or toll, every Hour, giving as many Strokes as the Hours of Night reckon; and then one taking it from another, through every Part of the Yard, and of all the Yards, makes the Watch be performed in a very exact and regular Manner.

In the River is a Guard-Boat, which, like the Main-Guard in a Garriſon, rows the Grand Round at certain Times, by every Ship in the River, to ſee that the People on Board are at their Poſts: If the Man placed to look

look out in each Ship, does not call, *Who comes there?* the Guard Boat immediately boards it, to examine into the Defect of Duty.

The Church, which, ſtands near the Yard, is on a Precipice, and commands an extenſive Proſpect up and down the River *Medway*; but the Weſt End falling to Decay ſome Years ſince, was rebuilt at the Charge of the Inhabitants, who alſo repaired the Inſide, and railed in the Yard.

Under the Church-Yard, adjoining to the River, is the Gun-Yard, conſiſting of ſeveral Hundred of the largeſt and beſt Guns in the Kingdom, and fit for immediate Uſe, whenever wanted.

In the Town alſo ſtands an handſome Victualling-Office, for the more ſpeedy furniſhing the Men of War with Proviſions on any Emergency.

Here is alſo a good Workhouſe, for the Uſe of the Poor; and a Market on *Saturdays*. The Fairs are Annually on *May* 4. and *Sept.* 8.

*Gundulphus*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, before-mention'd, built here an Hoſpital for the Relief of Lepers, dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*. Their Revenues chiefly conſiſted in the Tithes of *Kingsdown*, *Henhurſt*, and *Rode*, beſides the Offerings made at the Altars of St. *James* and St. *Giles*; but this Hoſpital fell with the Monaſteries, ſo that now there is only one Alms-Houſe, built by Sir *John Hawkins*, Knt. 13 *Eliz. Aug.* 27, for the Relief of 10, or more, aged or maimed Mariners, or Shipwrights, incorporated by her Majeſty's Letters Patent, by the Name of *The Hoſpital of* Sir *John Hawkins*, Knt. *in* Chetham; which is ſtill in being.

That called *The Cheſt at* Chatham, was inſtituted *Anno* 1588, the memorable Year of the Defeat of the *Spaniſh Armada*; when, with the Advice of Sir *Francis Drake*, the before-named Sir *John Hawkins*, and others, the Seamen in the Service of Queen *Elizabeth*, voluntarily aſſigned a Portion of each Man's Pay, to the Relief of their then wounded Fellows; which Method being confirmed by the Queen, has been maintained ever ſince. We are next to ſpeak of

*Maidſtone*, in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, called by the

*Britons*, *Caermegwad*, and *Medwag*, and by the *Saxons*, *Medweazeſton*, i. e. *The City, or Town, of the* Medway.

This is a large, clean, and populous Town, ſtretched into a great Length, having its Markets on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and Fairs on *Candlemas-Day*, *May* 1, *June* 9, and *October* 6. It is the Shire-Town, where the Aſſizes for the County are uſually kept, and all publick Affairs tranſacted, and one of the publick Jails for the County is placed.

It is an antient Borough, governed by a Port-Reeve, but ſent no Burgeſſes to Parliament, till Queen *Elizabeth* made their chief Magiſtrates a Mayor and 12 Jurats; and among other Immunities, allowed the Inhabitants to ſend their Repreſentatives to Parliament; which Privilege they ſtill retain.

The antient Pariſh-Church of *Maidſtone* was called St. *Faith*'s; but is now diſuſed, unleſs it be by ſome *Dutch* Inhabitants, that make Uſe of it for their Congregational Meeting; the preſent Pariſh-Church was the Collegiate Church, belonging to the College adjoining, to which all the Tithes, both ſmall and great, were appropriated; ſo that the Oblations, Mortuaries, *&c.* in thoſe Times, in ſuch a Town, were very conſiderable; but by the Suppreſſion and Reformation, the Tithes being annexed to the Archbiſhoprick, in the ſame Manner as the College enjoyed them, the Vicar's Maintenance became very poor and ſcanty, which the Archbiſhops conſidering, have, at ſeveral Times, ſo augmented it, that it is now become very plentiful and ſufficient.

The Manor of *Maidſtone* anciently belonged to the Family of the *Cornhills*, who gave it to the See of *Canterbury*, whoſe Archbiſhops built them a Palace, and erected other Buildings in it; but *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, changed it with King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. This King gave it his Servant *Thomas Wyat*, Eſq; whoſe Son Sir *Thomas*, forfeiting it by his Treaſon againſt Queen *Mary*, King *James* gave it to the Lady *Elizabeth Finch*, Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone*, in whoſe Family it ſtill remains.

The handſome Stone Bridge over the *Medway*, which runs by the Town, was erected by one of the Archbiſhops in

in 1244, who built a ſmall College here, then called the *New-Work*, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and St. *Thomas the Martyr*, Archbiſhop *Courtney* alſo was a great Friend to this Town, and built a College here.

The River *Medway* is navigable up to this Town for Hoys of 54 or 60 Tons Burden, the Tide flowing quite up to the Town, and in 1739, an Act paſſed for making it farther Navigable.

Here is carried on a Manufacture of Linen-Thread, and likewiſe, in the Neighbourhood, are great Plantations of Hops, which were ſuppoſed to be firſt planted here at the Beginning of the Reformation.

*Maidſtone* is eminent for Plenty of Proviſions, for Richneſs of Lands, and for the beſt Market in the County, not excepting either *Rocheſter* or *Canterbury*. And from hence *London* is ſupplied with more Commodities, than from any ſingle Market-Town in *England*, particularly with large *Kentiſh* Bullocks, that come from the *Weald of Kent* (which begins but ſix Miles off,) with Timber, Wheat, and great Quantities of Hops, Apples, and Cherries; with a Sort of Paving-Stone, about eight or ten Inches Square, exceeding durable; and with the fine white Sand for the Glaſs-Houſes and Stationers. The populous Villages, and delightful Seats of the *Fanes*, *Culpepers*, *Twiſdens*, *Hales*, *Botelers*, and other Gentry, who are rich, and keep good Equipages, all within ten Miles of the Town, make it a moſt agreeable Place, it being rare to find a Town of ſo much Trade and Buſineſs ſo full of Gentry and good Company. We are next to ſpeak of

*Queenborough*, in the Lathe of *Scray*, another of the Boroughs which ſend Members to Parliament, built by King *Edward* III. on the Weſt Side of the Iſle of *Shepey*, by the *Medway* Side, together with a Caſtle, as that Prince ſays in his Letters Patent, dated *May* 10, *Reg.* 42, for the Strength of his Realm, and for the Refuge of the Inhabitants of the Iſland in Caſe of Invaſions. It ſeems deſigned in Honour of the Queen his Conſort, and joined with another Town he had built in the Midſt of the Iſle, which he named *Kingsborough*, as it were married to it, as Mr. *Lambard* tells us, tho' we have no other Account

Account of this laſt Place, but from him, who ſays, that being commodiouſly ſeated in the Midſt of the Iſle, the Inhabitants have uſually held their Courts for the Elections of their Conſtable, who hath the Office of the Peace, and of their Bailiffs and Wardens, who take the Charge of the King's Ferry, between the Iſle and main Land of this Shire.

King *Edward* having erected the Caſtle and Town of *Queensborough*, created it a Coaporarion, making the Townſmen Burgeſſes, and giving them a Power to chooſe a Mayor and two Bailiffs Yearly, who ſhould, at the Time of their Election, take an Oath of Allegiance before the Conſtable of the Caſtle, and endowed them with a Cognizance of Pleas, a Liberty of two Markets Weekly, *viz.* on *Mondays* and *Thurſdays*; and two Fairs Yearly, on St. *James*'s Day, and *March* 24. And allowing them the Benefit of Toll, and ſome other beneficial Privileges, that might allure Men to inhabit in that Place. The Caſtle here becoming ruinous, was repaired by King *Henry* VIII. when he raiſed ſeveral Block Houſes upon the Sea Coaſt; but it has been ſince demoliſhed, and the Town is become a poor dirty Place, without any Support but Fiſhing; the Chief Traders here being Oyſter-catchers, and Alehouſe-keepers: The reſt of the Iſland we ſhall treat of, when we come to ſurvey the other Parts of the County, and ſo proceed now to

*Sandwich*, which is one of the five *Cinque-Ports*, the other four are *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hith* and *Romney*; *Rye* and *Winchelſea* are incorporated with them as Principals, and divers other Places partake of their Privileges, as Limbs and Members, but it is from the firſt five that they received and retain the Name.

In the Year 851. King *Athelſtane* the younger, Son of King *Egbert*, had a very great Sea-fight with Duke *Ealcher*, the *Dane*, near this Place, and having given him a memorable Overthrow, took nine of his Ships; and about eight Years after, King *Egelred* gave this Town to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*. Afterwards, in the Year 993, *Unlafe*, the *Dane*, came to *Sandwich* with a Squadron, and did a great deal of Miſchief there, as well

well as about *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*, and *Malden* in *Eſſex*. Here it was alſo that King *Canute*, the *Dane*, the Son of *Swaine*, *Anno* 1015, acted that inhuman Tragedy, in ſlitting the Noſes, and cutting off the Hands of ſuch *Engliſhmen*, as had been given his Father as Hoſtages; but to make them Amends for all Injuries done them, he (when he obtained the Kingdom) re-edified the Houſes which had been deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and gave the Inhabitants a Charter, with many Privileges, yet continuing the Port and Royalty to *Chriſt's Church*, which King *Henry* II. confirmed, King *Hardicanute* alſo, when he came into *England* to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown, landed here, and was received both by the *Danes* and *Engliſh* as their Sovereign. Here alſo it was, that King *Edward* the Confeſſor's great Fleet rendezvous'd in 1052.

In the Conqueror's Reign it was reckoned one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and was to find five Ships for the King's Wars, armed and arrayed at its own Charge, with 20 Men in each, which they were to maintain 15 Days, and then the King was ro pay them.

*Richard* I. arrived here when he came from his Wars in the *Holy Land*; and *John Dinham*, a zealous Abettor of the *York* Faction in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. boarded that King's Ships here, and by the Help of the Mariners, who ſided with him, carried them, with their Admiral, the Earl of *Rivers*, to *Calais*, where he lay with them till being called over by the *Yorkiſts*, he returned with the *Cobham*, and divers other Gentlemen, and did Prince *Edward*, Duke of *York*, and Earl of *March*, good Service, ſo ancient as well as uſeful was this Port for ſome Ages; tho' now the Haven, by reaſon of the Sands thrown into it by the Sea, and a great Ship of Burthen of Pope *Paul* IV's ſunk in the Channel, it hath not Depth enough to receive Veſſels of a larger Size. Thus much of it as a Port, we ſhall now conſider it as a Town.

In *Domeſday-Book* it is thus recorded. "*Sandwich* is a "Manor of the *Holy Trinity*, given it for the Monks "Cloathing, and is a Lathe and Hundred in itſelf, and "pays

" pays the King the ſame Service as *Dover* does, though " not ſo great; and the Inhabitants, before the King gave " them new Privileges, paid him 15 *l. per Annum*, and " when the Archbiſhop recovered it, it paid 40 *l.* and " forty thouſand Herrings, *&c.*'

In the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Anno* 1217, *Lewis* King of *France* burnt it, but it was again reſtored, and united to the Crown in the Year 1290, the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* ſurrendering all their Right in it (except ſome few Houſes and the Keys) to King *Edward* I. In Conſideration of which Grant, King *Edward* III. afterwards gave them the Manor of *Bortie* in *Eſſex*, in Exchange, which was a Cauſe of its flouriſhing, becauſe King *Edward* I. ſettled the Staple here. About this Time there lived here a Family ſurnamed *de Sandvico*, which was much enriched and ennobled by Matching with the Heirs of *Crevequer* and *D'Auranches*, Lords of *Folkſtone*, and deſerved well of this Place.

*Thomas de Sandvico*, of this Family, was Knight of the Shire for this County in King *Edward* II's Reign, *Reg.* 6, 15, and 16.

As to Religious Foundations, we find ſeveral erected in this Town, *viz.* in the Times of the *Saxons*, the Lady *Donneva*, by the Help of King *Egbert*, founded a Monaſtery near a Place then called *Canterbury Gate*, which ſhe dedicated to the Honour of the *Virgin-Mary*. It was indeed afterwards deſtroyed by the *Danes*, but re-edified by Queen *Emma*, and flouriſhed for ſome Time, till the *French* quite ruined it, that it never recover'd; yet there was ſome Time after an Anchorite Cell, built near the Place where the Monaſtery ſtood; and out of the Ruins of it, at length, there was a Church raiſed in Honour of the ſaid Virgin. After this, in the Year 1272. *Henry Cowfield*, a *German*, founded an Houſe of *Carmelite* Friars, and dedicated it to St. *Mary*. *John Sandwich*, ſome Time Prior of this Houſe, as alſo *Thomas Hadlow*, *William Becklee*, a Perſon of great Learning, and *Dionyſius Plumcooper*, all of them Friers, of the ſame Foundation, were buried in it above 200 Years ago, and ſome of the firſt, above 300 Years.

In this Town there were alſo ſeveral Hoſpitals, *viz.*

1. St.

1. S.. *Bartholomew*'s, founded by *Simon* of *Sandwich*. 2. St. *John*'s, and St. *Thomas*'s, erected by one Mr. *Ellis*, who appointed three Prieſts, two to officiate in his ſaid Hoſpitals, and one in his common School, which he founded for the Benefit of the Town, and called St. *Peter*'s School. He and his Wife lie buried in the North Iſle of St. *Peter*'s Church. 3. St. *Thomas*'s, founded by *Thomas Rabing*, *John Good*, *William Swan*, and *Richard Long*. To theſe we may add a more modern Benefactor, but no leſs memorable, *viz.* Sir *Roger Manwood*, a Native of this Town, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; who, in the Year 1563, new built the Free-School in this Town, out of the Ruins of the *Carmelite* Monaſtery, endowed it with a ſufficient Maintenance for the Maſters, and for an Encouragement to Parents to ſend their Children to it, *Robert Trapes* and his Wife, gave a Maintenance for two Scholars to be ſent out of it to *Lincoln* College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

Several Misfortunes have happened to this Town, beſides the before-mentioned, by the *Danes* and the *French*. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1457, the *French* again, to the Number of 15,000, under the Command of Sir *Peter Breſſey*, landed at this Place, killed the Mayor, and other Officers, and having robbed and ſpoiled the Inhabitants, ſet Fire to the Town and departed; and though by the Labour and Induſtry of the People, ſome Part of it was preſerved, yet it was not ſuffered to recruit its Loſſes much, before the Earl of *Warwick*, being engaged with the Duke of *York* againſt that King, fell upon it, and ranſack'd it. There happened in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Anno* 1580, a great Earthquake in and about this Town, which not only cauſed the Sea to rage and foam, but much damaged the Houſes; but all theſe Damages it recovered ſoon after by the coming over of certain *Walloons* and *Dutchmen*, who flying out of their own Country to procure a good Conſcience in the Profeſſion of the true Religion, ſettled here, and have much enriched the Town by eſtabliſhing the Manufacture of Cloth.

The preſent Condition of this Town is this: It is now,

now, and for many Years hath been, a Corporation, eſtabliſhed by Charter, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty, of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*; and before that, by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Sandwich* The Mayor of this Town is elected ſtill (as he was anciently) Yearly, upon the *Monday* after St. *Andrew*'s Day, in St. *Clement*'s Church, and there was in old Times a Bell rung for a Summons to the Election, but it is now removed to St. *Peter*'s. This Port hath the ſame Privilege of ſending their Repreſentatives to Parliament, under the Name of Barons, as the other Ports: It has two Markets Weekly, upon *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair Annually, on St. *Clement*'s Day, *November* 23, and two Days after.

There were anciently four Churches in this Town, *viz.* St. *James*'s, St. *Clement*'s, St. *Peter*'s, and St. *Mary*'s; of which, the firſt is quite demoliſhed, but the others are yet ſtanding.

This Town is noted for Carrots, which are brought to *London* during the Winter-Seaſon; and from hence it is that moſt of the Markets are ſupplied with theſe Roots, which are eſteemed the ſweeteſt, as they are alſo the largeſt, which are produced in *England*, or perhaps in *Europe*.

From this Place alſo, the Seedſmen in *London* are furniſhed with the greateſt Quantities of their Seeds; the Land being light, ſandy, and freſh, is very good for producing moſt Sorts of Seeds, and the Ground being pretty low, the Seeds do not ſo often receive a Blight, as in many other Places.

This Town hath the Honour to confer the Title of Earl on a Branch of the noble Family of the *Montagues*, of which the eldeſt Branch was created Baron *Montague*, of *Boughton* in *Northamptonſhire*, 19 *Jac.* I. and afterwards dignified with the higher Titles of Viſcount *Monthemer*, and Earl of *Montague*, 1 *Gul.* & *Mar.* which Queen *Anne*, *Reg.* 4. was pleaſed to change into Marquis of *Montacute*, and Duke of *Montague*, *Anno* 1705; and the younger Branch Earl of *Sandwich*, in the Perſon of *Edward Montague* of *Hinchinbrooke*, in the County

ty of *Huntingdon*, Eſq; He was the Son of Sir *Sidney Montague*, the youngeſt of ſix Sons of Sir *Edward Montague*, of *Hymington*, in the County of *Northampton*; and being well ſkill'd in the Mathematicks, and thereby of great Judgment in Sea Affairs, obtained the ſole Command of the *Engliſh* Navy, under the Government of the uſurping Powers; which he ſo managed, that he cauſed the whole Fleet to be peaceably delivered to King *Charles* II. in order to his Reſtoration, which was conſequent upon it; for which ſignal Service, and exemplary Loyalty, he was created an Earl, by the Name and Title of

*Edward* Lord *Montague*, of St. *Neot*'s, in *Huntingdonſhire*, Viſcount *Hinchinbroke*, and Earl of *Sandwich*. He was Vice-Admiral in the War againſt the *Dutch* in 1672, and was ſlain fighting with great Courage, in an Engagement againſt them; leaving by his Lady, *Jemima*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Crew*, of *Stene*,

*Edward*, his eldeſt Son, to ſucceed him, (and four Sons more, *Sidney*, *Ralph*, *Charles*, and *James*, and four Daughters. This Earl married the Lady *Anne*, fourth Daughter of *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*; by whom he had Iſſue,

*Edward*, his eldeſt Son, the late Earl of *Sandwich*, who was Maſter of the Horſe to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, in the Reign of King *William* III, and afterwards to Queen *Anne*. He married the Daughter, and one of the Coheirs, of *John Wilmot*, Earl of *Rocheſter*, by whom he had Iſſue only one Son, *Edward* Lord *Hinchinbroke*; who, by *Elizabeth*, only Daughter of *Alexander Popham*, of *Littlecot*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq; and the Lady *Anne*, a Daughter of the late Duke of *Montague*, had one Son,

*John Montague*, the preſent Earl of *Sandwich*, who ſucceeded his Grandfather; the Lord *Hinchinbroke* dying in the Life-Time of his Father.

Before we leave this Place, it will not be improper to ſpeak of the *Cinque Ports* in general, *Sandwich* being the firſt that we meet with, and four of the five lying in this County.

The five Ports before mentioned were incorporated, and

and endowed with many and great Privileges, not only to promote the Traffick of the Nation, but to be the Defence of it; and as among the *Romans*, when the *Saxons* much infeſted theſe Coaſts, there was a Count of the *Saxon* Shores, (as the *Kentiſh* and *Norfolk* Shores were called, becauſe the *Saxons* chiefly infeſted them) who was furniſhed with a ſufficient Force at all Times, to attack thoſe Ravagers; ſo there was appointed by the *Saxons*, a Warden of theſe *Cinque-Ports*, who, upon any ſudden Invaſion of the Enemy, ſhould be ready, at a ſhort Summons, to oppoſe them, with the united Strength of theſe Towns, and their Dependants.

The Force to be raiſed, and kept in Readineſs for this Service, was 57 Ships, furniſhed with 21 Men, and a Boy; the Maſter and Conſtable's Salary to be 6 *d.* a Day each, and each vulgar Mariner to be 3 *d.* a Day; and thus they were to attend the King 15 Days, at their own Charge; and if the State of Affairs required their Aſſiſtance any longer, they were to be paid at the ſame Rates by the Crown: But becauſe the Expence was in After-Times found too burthenſome for the *Cinque-Ports*, therefore ſeveral other Towns, within the adjoining Counties, were made Members of the *Cinque-Ports*, that they might bear a Part in the Charge, which was apportion'd after this Manner, *viz.*

1. *Sandwich* had *Fordwich*, *Sarre*, *Ramſgate*, *Deal*, *Walmer*, and *Stoner*, annexed to it; and they together were to find five Ships.

2. *Dover* had *Feverſham*, *Binchington*, St. *John*'s, St. *Peter*'s, *Ridlingſwould*, and *Folkſton*; and they were to furniſh out 21 Ships.

3. *Hith*, had *Weſt-Hith*, and they were to bring five Ships.

4. *Romney*, had *Old Romney*, *Lidd*, *Promhil*, *Dengemerſh*, and *Orwelſton*; and *Haſtings*, with *Rye* and *Winchelſea*, had in *Kent*, *Beakſhorn*, *Grench*, and *Tenterden*, beſides other Towns in *Suſſex*; which we ſhall take Notice of there.

To recompenſe this Charge, the *Cinque-Ports*, and their Dependants, had theſe Privileges granted them:

1. To be freed from all Taxes and Tolls.

2. To

2. To have *Sac*, i. e. *A Cognizance of all Courts*; and *Soc*, i. e. *To force all that live in their Juriſdiction to plead in their Courts.*

3. To have *Toll*; i. e. *Take Toll in their Markets*; and *Theam*; i. e. *A Power of puniſhing Offenders in their own Bounds.*

4. To have *Blood wite*; i. e. *To puniſh ſuch as fly from Juſtice, when taken.*

5. To have *Pillory* and *Tumbrel*, or *Ducking-Stool.*

6. To have *Infangtheog*, and *Outfangtheof*; i. e. *To puniſh Foreigners, as well as Natives, for Theft.*

7. To have *Mundbreich*; i. e. *Power to raiſe Mounds, or Banks, in any Man's Land, againſt the Sea-Breaches*

8. To have *Waifs*; i. e. *Loſt Goods*; and *Strays*; i. e. *Wandering Cattle, if not claim'd within a Year and a Day.*

9. To have *Waſte and Strip*; i. e. *The Commons, and a Power to cut down the Trees growing upon them.*

10. To have *Flotſam*; i. e. *Goods floating upon the Sea*; *Jetſam*; i. e. *Goods caſt out of Ships in a Storm*; and *Wilſam*; i. e. *Goods driven on Shore, when no Wreck or Ship is viſible*; hence called, *Goods of God's Mercy.*

11. To be a *Guild*; i. e. *a Fraternity, allowed the Franchiſes of Court-Leet and Court-Baron, lay Taxes*, &c.

12. To aſſemble at *Shepway*, and keep a Portmote, or Parliament for the *Cinque-Ports*, to puniſh all Infringers of their Privileges, make By-Laws, and hear all Appeals, from the inferior Courts of the *Cinque-Ports.*

13. That their Barons ſupport the Canopy over the King's Head at the Coronation, &c. When they have a Table at the King's Right Hand, and the Canopy for their Fee. We are next to ſpeak of

*Dover*, another of the *Cinque-Ports*, and alſo in the Lathe of St. *Auguſtine*. It is an ancient Town, ſituated among Rocks, where the Haven itſelf was formerly, when the Sea came up farther, and was then noted for a very convenient Harbour, tho' neither very neat, nor populous. The Paſſage from thence into *France*, being neareſt and ſafeſt for all Merchants, Travellers and Pilgrims, it was provided by Law, that no Perſon going out of the Kingdom to the Continent ſhould take Shipping in any other Port.

The Town lies under a Ridge of Hills, ſomewhat like a *Semicircle:* The Situation is perfectly romantick, it being in a great Valley, the only one about the Coaſt, where Water is admitted inwards of the Cliff, which is here very high. The *Watling-Street* enters it at *Biggin-gate*, coming very ſtrait from *Canterbury* over *Barham-Down*, where it is very perfect.

It was anciently walled in, and had 10 Gates, for the Convenience of Journeying and Traffick.

In *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, this Town was in a flouriſhing Condition, being incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, and Commonalty, and the Townſmen were called Burgeſſes; the Mayor was choſen out of the Commonalty, out of whom he choſe himſelf Aſſiſtants for his Year, who being ſworn to ſerve him faithfully, were called Jurats, which Name and Office is now common to all the *Cinque-Ports*. The Time of Election of the Mayor Yearly, is in the Afternoon of *Sept.* 9, the Day after the Nativity of St. *Mary*, and the Place was anciently St. *Peter*'s Church, but that being decayed, it is now in St. *Mary*'s. But tho' the Town had a Government in itſelf, yet *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, in the Confeſſor's Days, had it under his Protection and Command, which was the Reaſon that that Earl took upon him to revenge the Wrong the Earl of *Boloigne*'s Servants had done the Townſmen in a Quarrel, by ſlaying 19 of them, tho' the King forbade him, and was baniſhed for his Diſobedience by the King and his Nobility.

Shortly after the coming of *William* the Conqueror, great Part of the Town was deſtroyed by Fire, and before it had been long rebuilt. In the Days of King *Edward* I. while two Cardinals were treating of a Peace between *England* and *France*, then at War, the *French* landed here in the Night and burnt a great Part of the Town; and among others, ſeveral of the religious Buildings, by which Misfortunes it was much impoveriſhed, and never fully recovered itſelf before the Haven began to decay; and tho' King *Henry* endeavoured to reſtore it by repairing one of the Piers, at the Expence of 60,000 *l.* it proved in vain; ſo that the Loſs of the Religious Houſes, by the Suppreſſion, and

ſoon

ſoon after of *Calais*, concurring with it, made it but a poor Place for a Time; but it is now populous and thriving, tho' yet but a mean Harbour, fit only for ſmall Ships, and that at high Water, notwithſtanding the Parliament, in King *William*'s Reign, gave 10,000 *l.* to improve it. The Packets for *Flanders* go off here twice a Week, as in Time of Peace, do thoſe with the Mails for *France*; and all thoſe Ships which carry Freights from *New-York* to *Holland*, and from *Virginia* to *Holland*, come generally hither, and unlade their Goods, enter them with the Cuſtom Houſe Officers, pay the Duties, and then enter them again by Certificate, unload them, and draw back the Duty by Debenture, and ſo they go away for *Holland*.

The Market here is on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* Weekly; and the Fairs Annually on *July* 25, *Auguſt* 24, *Sept.* 21, and *Nov.* 11. for nine Days.

The Caſtle was built by *Julius Cæſar*, the *Roman* Emperor, as ſome of our Hiſtorians relate, and was upon that Account called *Cæſar*'s Caſtle, or the *Roman* Court, to keep the rebellious *Britons* in Awe; and ſo it continued about 80 Years, till *Arviragus*, the *Britiſh* King, being got into the Favour of the Emperor *Claudius*, was ſuffered to govern without Controul. He among other Things, repaired and enlarged the Caſtle (Mr. *Lambard* ſays firſt built it, becauſe he finds no Mention of any ſuch Fortification in *Cæſar*'s *Commentaries*) and ſo fortified it, that upon a Revolt from the *Roman* Yoke, the *Britons* might ſecure themſelves in it: But however this was, even in the *Saxon* Time it was ſo ſtrong, that it was accounted, by our Neighbours, *The Lock and Key of the whole Realm*; and accordingly we find it was poſſeſſed and contended for as ſuch.

When *Harold*, Earl *Godwin*'s Son, being in *Normandy*, engaged by a Corporal Oath, to contribute his utmoſt Aſſiſtance to put *William* the Conqueror into the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, after the Death of the Confeſſor King *Edward*, it was one Part of his Promiſe, that he ſhould cauſe the Caſtle of *Dover*, and the Well therein, to be delivered up to him; which tho' he performed not, but oppoſed his Entrance into the Kingdom, yet

when *William* obtained it by Force of Arms, he had no ſooner conquered *Harold*, and reduced the *Londoners* to Obedience, but he marched with his whole Army to *Dover*, as the Place of the greateſt Importance to him, and having taken it, put it into the Cuſtody of his Kinſman and faithful Subject *John*, Lord *Fines*, to whom, that he might oblige him to be more careful in preſerving and defending it, he gave the Conſtable-ſhip of it for his Inheritance, and allotted him for his Charge of keeping it, 56 Knights Fees. *John*, Lord *Fines* being thus poſſeſſed of the Caſtle, erected a new Work on the Side of the Hill, and choſe him eight Lieutenant Governors, to whom he having appointed the Knights Fees, given him for that End, bound each of them by the Tenure of thoſe Lands to maintain 112 Soldiers, of which 25 were continually to watch and ward within the Caſtle, and all the reſt to be ready at the Word of Command, upon any Neceſſity.

The Names of the eight Commanders made by the Lord *Fines*, were Sir *William de Albrances*, Sir *Fulbert de Dover*, Sir *William de Arſick*, Sir *Jefferey Peveril*, Sir *William Mamouth*, Sir *Robert Porth*, Sir *Hugh Crevequer*, and Sir *Adam Fitzwilliams*; all which had their ſeveral Charges in different Towers, Turrets, and Bulwarks of the Caſtle, which they were to maintain and repair at their own Expence; and having 1000 Men under them, defend it againſt all Enemies, eſpecially the *Danes*, who were ready to attack it by Sea, and the *Kentiſhmen* by Land, whom the Conqueror had no Reaſon to truſt, becauſe they had lately conſpired with *Euſtace*, Earl of *Boloigne* to ſurprize it, when he was gone into *Normandy*.

Thus the Caſtle of *Dover* continued till the Reign of King *John*, who recompenſed the Heirs of the Lord *Fines*, and took the Cuſtody of the Caſtle into his own Hands, turning the Perſonal Service of Caſtle Guard, into a certain Payment of Money, by which ſworn Wardens, and many Soldiers were maintained for the guarding it; and then it was that Arches, Vaults and Barbicans were made for them to ſally out at, by which means

means it was thought the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs almoſt in the World.

In the Caſtle there was a Church, ſaid to be built to the Name, and for the Service of *Chriſt*, by *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Britons*, who endowed it with the Toll and Cuſtom of the Haven. In this Church Sir *Robert Aſhton*, Conſtable of this Caſtle about 300 Years ago, lies buried, he gave the biggeſt Bell of thoſe that were lately here; but all the Bells were ſome Years ſince begg'd by the late Sir *George Rook*, and by him given to the Town of *Portſmouth*.

*Eadbald*, the Son of *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*, built a College in it for Secular Canons, and dedicated it to St. *Martin*; which *Wythred* his Succeſſor removed into the Town, but it was afterwards ſuppreſſed by *William Corbeil*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, rebuilt, and ſtocked with *Benedictine* Monks: There were alſo two Chapels in it, ſeveral Streets of Houſes, and Markets kept.

For the regular Government, and conſtant Supply of the Soldiers of it, there were ſeveral Officers conſtantly reſident in it, *viz.* a Commiſſary, Lieutenant, Marſhal, a Steward, Clerk of the *Exchequer*, a Gentleman Porter, and four Yeomen Porters, a Serjeant at Arms, Boder, a Serjeant of the Admiralty, (being anciently the Marſhal's Deputy) Serjeants to arreſt, ſerve Proceſs, and order the Artillery, an Armourer, Smith, Plumber, Carpenter, two Warreners, and a Prieſt, who had all of them Salaries. In it alſo were anciently many Things remarkable, *viz.* *Cæſar*'s Tower of excellent Workmanſhip, King *Arthur*'s great Hall, with a fair Entry, great Caſks of Wine, as thick as Treacle thro' Age, Salt petrified, Croſs Bows, Long-Bows, and Arrows of ſuch Bigneſs, as not fit to be uſed by Men of the latter Ages.

In the late War with *France* 1500 Priſoners were confined in this Caſtle at one Time; two great Curioſities here are. 1. The great Well, which is 60 Fathom deep, ſaid to be the Work of *Julius Cæſar*, now called by the Name of Mr. *Watſon*'s Cellar; it is round, large, and all lined to the Bottom with Free-Stone: The Water is drawn up by a Wheel, wherein Men walk. 2. The

great Braſs Gun, finely wrought, the longeſt in the World, being no leſs than 22 Feet. It was preſented by the States of *Utrecht* to Queen *Elizabeth*, and is called her *Pocket Piſtol*. It requires fifteen Pounds of Powder, and, they ſay, will carry a Ball ſeven Miles. Here are two Keys very old, and a *Chineſe* Braſs Trumpet, like an Horn, which, they pretend, has been kept ever ſince the Time of *Julius Cæſar*; tho' it ſeems to be the Enſign of Authority belonging to the Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*.

This Caſtle, the Area of which takes up no leſs than 30 Acres, hath ſeveral Times fallen to Decay, but has been again repaired by King *Henry* IV. and King *Edward* IV. who beſtowed much Coſt upon it; but the greateſt Benefactor was Queen *Elizabeth*, who, upon a Complaint of the great Decay of this important Fortreſs and Harbour, not only beſtow'd many Gifts and Favours on them herſelf, but took Order by Parliament, *Reg.* 23, that there ſhould a Relief be made them out of the Tonnage; by which Means there was erected a Pent and Sluice, which ſo opened the Mouth, and ſcowered the Bottom of the Haven, from the Beach that choaked it, that whereas before there was not four Feet Water, a Ship of ſome Hundred Tons might go in and out; and if the like Care had been taken of the Walls toward the Sea, the Pier would have been much more beneficial to the Inhabitants, and defenſible again an Enemy.

There have been anciently ſeven Churches in this Town, but five of them, dedicated to St. *John*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Peter*, St. *Martin le Grand*, and St. *Martin the Leſs*, are demoliſhed; ſo at preſent there are but two Pariſh Churches, *viz.* St. *Mary*'s, which was built by the Prior and Convent of St. *Martin*'s, and by them given to the Town; but the Advowſon was veſted in *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*. 2. St. *James* the Apoſtle, otherwiſe called, St. *James* of *Warden-Down*.

This Church anciently belonged to the Caſtle of *Dover*, and in it Courts of Chancery and Admiralty, for the *Cinque-Ports*, the two ancient Towns, and their Members, are ſtill uſually held.

The religious Houſes of this Town were not many, thoſe

thoſe which are come to our Knowledge are, 1. St. *Martin*'s Hoſpital, afterwards commonly called *Newark*, built by King *Henry* II. valued at the Suppreſſion, at 188 *l. per Annum.* 2. An Hoſpital called *Maiſon de Dieu*, built at the lower End of the Town, by *Hubert de Burgh*, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and by him given to King *Henry* III. in whoſe Reign it was built. At the Suppreſſion it was valued at 120 *l. per Annum*, which King *Henry* VIII. took into his own Hands; but the Houſe was appointed by Queen *Mary* for the Victualling of the Navy, and Offices built accordingly. 3. At the Pier was a ſmall Chapel, built by a Nobleman, who eſcaped the Danger of the Sea by Shipwreck, and landed firſt there, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and commonly called, *The Lady of Pity's Chapel.* It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 59 *l. per Annum.* 4. An Houſe of *Knights Templars*, ſuppreſſed in the Reign of King *Edward* II. 5. About two Miles diſtant from this Town, towards the North-Weſt, upon an Hill, was a little Monaſtery, called the Abbey of *Broadſole*, founded by *Hugh*, the firſt Abbot, for Canons *Præmonſtratenſis*, dedicated to St. *Rhadigund*, and valued at the Suppreſſion at 142 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum.*

This Town hath had the Honour to confer the Title of Earl to divers Families, *viz. Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon*, and Viſcount *Rochfort*, was made Earl of *Dover*, *March* 8, 3 *Car.* I. He died in 1606, and his Son,

*John* Earl of *Dover*, was his Heir; he died without Iſſue, and this Honour lay vacant ſeveral Years, till King *James* II. *Anno Dom.* 1685, conferred it on

*Henry Jermyn*, Eſq; and created him Baron of *Dover*. He was ſecond Son of *Thomas Jermyn*, Eſq; elder Brother to *Henry Jermyn*, Earl of St. *Alban*'s; but he dying without Iſſue, Queen *Anne*, ſoon after created

*James Douglas*, Duke of *Queenſberry* in *Scotland*, a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Title of Baron of *Rippon*, Marqueſs of *Beverley*, and Duke of *Dover*. He died in 1711, and was ſucceeded by his Son

*Charles Douglas*, the preſent Duke of *Queenſberry* and *Dover*, who married the Lady *Catharine Hyde*, Daughter

of the Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rocheſter*. We are to ſpeak next of

*Hith*, or *Hede*, in the Lathe of *Shepway*. It is another of the *Cinque-Ports*, and lieth on the South Eaſt Part of the County, near the Sea. It owes its Original to the Decay of *Limne* and *Weſt-Hythe*, two neighbouring Villages, which having been famous Ports, but banked up with Sand, cauſed the Ships to take in here; and it continued a good Port for a While, till the ſame Fate befel it, and hath made it almoſt uſeleſs.

However it is an ancient Corporation, firſt incorporated by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Hith*; but afterwards this Government was changed, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* appointed Yearly a Bailiff, who, with certain Jurats, preſided over the Town; but at length the Town obtained a new Charter, by which it was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Hith*. The Mayor is choſen Yearly upon *Candlemas-Day*, *Feb.* 2.

A Market is kept in this Town upon *Saturdays* Weekly, and two Fairs are Annually held, *viz.* one on St. *Peter*'s Day, *June* 29, and the other on the Feaſt of St. *Edmund* the King, *Nov.* 20; and two Repreſentatives are ſent from hence to Parliament.

Here are two Hoſpitals, *viz.* St. *John*'s, and St. *Bartholomew*'s, both under the Government of its Mayor and Jurats, the laſt of which was founded above 300 Years ago, for 10 poor Men, by *Hamo*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. Here is a Charity-School for 38 Boys.

In a Vault under the Church is a ſurprizing Collection of ſeveral Thouſand Skulls and Bones, of a gigantick Size, placed here as Books in a Library, with an Inſcription, denoting that they are the Remains of the *Danes* killed in a Battle near this Place, before the *Norman* Conqueſt. The Pile is 28 Feet in Length, ſix in Breadth, and eight in Height. We are next to mention

*Romney*, *Old* and *New*, likewiſe in the Lath of *Shepway*; for tho' the *New* be the Place now in Repute, yet, as it roſe out of the other, it may not be improper to ſpeak of that alſo.

*Old Romney* was anciently a conſiderable Port, particularly

cularly in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time; for Earl *Godwin* came into the Harbour, and ſeized and carried away divers Ships riding there; but on Account of the Sea's ſuddenly withdrawing itſelf, and leaving a large Tract of Land free from its Inundation and Flood, the Haven here became wholly deſerted, and a new one made near the Sea, at about a Mile and an half Diſtance from *Romney*, which thereupon began to be called *Old*, and the new Haven *New Romney*. This happened, as it is ſuppoſed, about the Conqueror's Time, or ſomething before. From this Time *Old Romney* became of no Eſteem, and *New Romney* was made one of the *Cinque-Ports*, having *Old Romney* and *Lid* as Members of it, to join with it in ſending out five Ships of War.

The Town of *New Romney* being thus privileged, was incorporated at firſt by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Romney*; and then by the Name of the Jurats and Commonalty of the ſaid Town and Port. The Mayor was anciently, and ſtill is, choſen upon our *Lady-Day*, *March* 25. The Town was in a very flouriſhing Condition in the Conqueror's Reign, having in it 12 Wards, five Pariſhes, an Hoſpital for the Sick, and a Priory. It had alſo a good Harbour on the Weſt Side of it; but the Sea breaking in, 15 *Edward* I. and overflowing a great Tract of Ground, not only deſtroyed a great Number of Men and Cattle, threw down *Bromhill*, a populous Village, and turned the Courſe of the *Rother*, (in *Britiſh*, *Ydz Odz*) and opened it a nearer Paſſage by *Rye*, but ſpoiled the Haven, and afterwards, by Degrees, ſo far left the Town, that it has loſt much of its Populouſneſs and Dignity; yet here the two great Meetings for the *Cinque-Ports*, called *Geſling*, are Yearly held, upon the *Tueſday* after St. *Margaret*'s Day, *July* 20, as well for all the Ports, as *Winchelſea* and *Rye*.

It is cleanly ſeated on an Hill of Gravel and Sand. A Market is kept here on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs are on *April* 10, and *Auguſt* 10, Yearly.

Here were anciently five Churches, dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, St. *Martin*, St. *John Baptiſt*, one unknown, and

and St. *Nicholas*; of all which, the laſt is only in Being and Uſe.

Near this Place lies the ſpacious Level of the richeſt Paſture in *England*, called *Romney-Marſh*, a Gift of the Sea, which by little and little withdrew itſelf from it, and left it. It is 14 Miles in Length, and eight in Breadth, and contains 44,200 Acres, reckoning with it *Walland* and *Gulford* Marſhes, which join to it; two Towns, and 19 Pariſhes; but on Account of the Unwholeſomeneſs of the Air, neither large, nor well inhabited; tho', for the Encouragement of ſuch as will inhabit there, all the Towns, within the Limits of the Marſh, are incorporated by the Name of the Bailiffs, 24 Jurats, and the Commonalty of *Romney Marſh*, in the County of *Kent*; having a Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, in which they can hold Plea for all Cauſes and Actions, Real and Perſonal, Civil and Criminal; and being endowed with a Power to chooſe four Juſtices of the Peace Yearly among themſelves, beſides their Bailiff, who are armed with the ſame Authority, having alſo the Return of all the Kings Writs, the Benefit of all Fines, Forfeitures, and Amerciaments, Privileges of Leet, Law-Day, and Tourn, and Exemption from Toll and Tax, Scot and Lot, Fifteens and Subſidies, and ſo many other Charges as ſcarce any Place elſe in *England* is. The King alſo has no Waſte there, nor has any Title to the Wrecks that happen on the Borders of it; but they are appropriated to the ſeveral Manors confining on the Sea. And all this is (as their Charter expreſſes) to allure Men to inhabit it; which it can hardly do, becauſe, as Mr. *Lambard* ſays, it is fit only for thoſe vaſt Herds of Cattle which are ſent hither from all Parts to befatten'd or reſtored.

Beſides theſe Royal Privileges, the Inhabitants of this Marſh have certain antient and wholeſome Ordinances eſtabliſhed among themſelves, for the better regulating their ſeveral Shares and Intereſts in the Paſturage, and for the Preſervation and Maintenance of the Banks and Walls. which defend it from the Incurſions of the Sea, and require a conſtant Care, as well as a great deal of Art, to ſupport them. Theſe Laws are called, *The Sta-*

*tute*

*tute of Sewers*, and were at firſt made by one *Henry Bath*, (a Juſtice and Commiſſioner for that Purpoſe) in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and are ſo well contrived, that long Experience hath begotten ſo great an Allowance and Approbation of them, that it hath ſince been ordered, That all the low Grounds between the Iſle of *Thanet* in this County, and *Pemſey* in *Suſſex*, ſhould be governed by them; and they are even become a Pattern for the low and Marſhy Grounds thro' the whole Kingdom to be regulated by. The Court for all this Liberty, together with all the Records belonging to it, and the Marſh, are kept at

*Dimchurch*, a Village lying in the Marſh, joining to the Sea, about three Miles and an half diſtant, on the N. E. from *New Romney*. Here is a convenient Place, called *New-Hall*, built above 100 Years ago, for holding a Court (called the *Lathe*) by the Lords of the Marſh, and the Members of the Corporation, who are appointed by the Statute of 33 *Edward* III. to meet there Yearly, or at *Newchurch*, or other proper Place, 15 Days after *Michaelmas*, to regulate all Differences, and to take Care that the Marſh Laws are ſtrictly obſerved, and duly executed, and to compoſe new Laws, for the better managing the Marſh-Lands and Walls, if Occaſion require.

*Romney*, in the Reign of King *William* III. gave Title of Earl to *Henry Sidney*, youngeſt Son of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*; but he dying without Iſſue, this Title lay dormant, till his late Majeſty King *George* I. was pleaſed to create

Sir *Robert Marſham*, Bart. Baron *Romney*; he married a Daughter of Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, by whom he had, one Son,

*Robert Marſham*, the preſent Lord *Romney*.

Having now mentioned all the Boroughs and Places in this County which ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, we are next to ſpeak of

*Greenwich*, in the Lathe of *Sutton*, and Hundred of *Blackheath*. This Place was famous for being a Royal Seat built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and by his Means called the Honour of *Greenwich*; and this Palace was named

named *Placentia*. King *Henry* VII. very much enlarged it, added to it a ſmall Houſe of Friars Mendicants, and finiſhed the Tower, which Duke *Humphrey* had began on the Top of an high Hill, from which there is a pleaſant Proſpect towards the City of *London*, and down to the winding River, green Meadows, and ſpacious Country, which lies below it all round, but yet left it to his Son *Henry* VIII. to compleat, which when he had done, he was ſo delighted with the Situation, that he was often there with his Queens, inſomuch that this Palace was honoured with the Births of the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, afterwards ſucceſſively Queens of *England*, but here died that pious young Prince, King *Edward* VI. King *James* I. beſtowed this Place upon *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, Brother of *James* Duke of *Norfolk*, and then Lord Privy Seal, who much enlarged and beautified it; but after his Death it was much neglected till King *Charles* II. pulled it down, (after having enlarged the Park, walled it about, and planted it after the Deſigns of the famous *Le Notre*,) and began a new Palace here, of which he lived to ſee the firſt Wing magnificently finiſhed: But King *William* III. granted it in 1694, with nine Acres of Ground thereto belonging, to be converted into a Royal Hoſpital for aged and diſabled Seamen, the Widows and Children of thoſe that loſt their Lives in the Service, and for the Encouragement of Navigation. The Wing which King *Charles* deſigned for the Palace, and which coſt him 36,000 *l.* is now the firſt Wing of the Hoſpital towards *London*. And the ſecond Wing (which ſtands on the Spot of Ground where King *Henry* VIII. held his Feaſts of Tilting and Tournaments) is near finiſhed.

On the Pedeſtal in the Middle of the Area, beween the two Wings, and fronting the *Thames*, is a Statue of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II.

King *William* III. gave 2000 *l.* a Year towards finiſhing this Hoſpital, and appointed Commiſſioners to receive his Subjects Contributions to it, and to frame Rules for its Government: Accordingly three Tables are hung up at the Entrance into the Hall, which record the Names of ſeveral generous Benefactors to this noble Charity, amount-

amounting in the Whole to the Sum of 58,290 *l.* and in the Year 1732, the forfeited Eſtate of the late Earl of *Derwentwater* (being by the Means of the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Gage*, a Peer of *Ireland*, recovered out of the Hands of private Perſons, who had purchaſed the ſame at a Rate vaſtly diſproportioned to the Value) amounting to near 6000 *l. per Annum.* was given by Parliament to carry on and complete this Work; which will enable it to be carried on with Succeſs.

The Hall, which is very noble, was painted by the late Sir *James Thornhill.* At the Upper End of it is an Alcove, wherein are repreſented the preſent Royal Family, the late Princeſs *Sophia*, the late King *George* I. King *George* II. and Queen *Caroline*, the Queen Dowager of *Pruſſia*, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and the five Princeſſes. On the Ceiling over the Alcove, are her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and Prince *George* of *Denmark.* And on the Ceiling of the Hall, are King *William*, and Queen *Mary*, with ſeveral Emblematical Figures.

In the Year 1705, 100 diſabled Seamen were the firſt that were received into this Hoſpital; but the Number is now 900 Men, and 90 Boys. To every hundred Penſioners ſix Nurſes are allowed, who are to be Seamen's Widows, at 10 *l.* a Year, and 2 *s.* a Week more to thoſe who attend in the Infirmary. The Penſioners, beſides their Commons, are allowed 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Their Cloathing is Blue. with Braſs Buttons.

On the Top of the Hill in the Park, where Duke *Humphrey* began the Tower before ſpoken of, which was finiſhed by King *Henry* VII. but afterward demoliſhed, King *Charles* II. erected a Royal Obſervatory, and furniſhed it with all Sorts of Mathematical Inſtruments for Aſtronomical Obſervations, and a deep dry Well for obſerving the Stars in the Day Time; for which Purpoſe it was lately occupied by thoſe celebrated Aſtronomers Dr. *Flamſtead*, and Dr. *Edmund Halley.*

The Pariſh Church of *Greenwich*, was not long ſince rebuilt, as one of the fifty new Churches.

A Market was erected here in the Year 1737, the Direction of which is in the Governors of the Royal Hoſpi-

Hoſpital, to which the Profits ariſing from it were appropriated. The Market Days are *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*.

There are two Charity Schools in this Town; one of which has 20 Boys, built by Sir *William Boreman*, Knt. and endowed with 400 *l.* a Year, in Truſt to the Drapers Company of *London*; the other ſet up by Mr. *John Roan*, who left an Eſtate of 95 *l.* a Year, in Truſt with the Vicar, Church-Wardens, and Overſeers of this Pariſh, for teaching the Boys, who are 28, and allowing 40 *s.* a Year for their Cloaths. The Boys of the former wear Green Coats, and the other Grey Coats.

There is alſo an handſome College in the Town, fronting the River, for the Maintenance of 20 decayed old Houſe-keepers, 12 out of *Greenwich*, and 8 out of *Norfolk*, who are to be preſented in Turn from *Snottiſham* and *Caſtleriſing*, or elſe from *Bungay* in *Suffolk*. They are allowed Victuals and Drink, and 1 *s.* and 6 *d.* a Week for Neceſſaries, with a brown Gown every Year, Linnen once in two Years, and Hats once in four Years. They have alſo two Acres of Garden; and a Chapel, where Prayers are read twice a Day. They are under the Government and Care of a Warden, Butler, Cook, and a Matron. It is commonly called the Duke of *Norfolk*'s College; but was founded by his Brother *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, and well endowed *Anno* 1613, by the Name of *Trinity-Hoſpital*, and committed, by the Founder, to the Care of the Mercers Company in *London*. A Chapel belongs to this College, to which the Earl's Body, together with his Monument, was removed ſome Years ago from the Chapel of *Dover* Caſtle, of which he was Conſtable.

Mr. *Lambard*, Author of the *Perambulation* of *Kent*, alſo built an Hoſpital here in 1560, called Queen *Elizabeth's College*, where are 20 Poor, ſaid to be the firſt Hoſpital built by an *Engliſh* Proteſtant.

The Town of *Greenwich*, which contains about 1340 Houſes, may be ſaid to be one of the genteeleſt and pleaſanteſt in *England*, the Inhabitants being many of them Perſons of Note and Faſhion, who ſerved Abroad in our Fleets or Armies.

The

The River *Thames* is here very broad, the Channel deep, and the Water at ſome very high Spring-Tides is ſalt; but in ordinary Tides, ſweet and freſh.

*Greenwich*, tho' it has been the Reſidence of our Princes, never gave Title of Peerage, till Queen *Anne* created the late Duke of *Argyle* an *Engliſh* Peer, with the Titles of Duke and Earl of *Greenwich*.

The Heath near this Town, called *Blackheath*, from its black Soil, has been the Scene of ſeveral Actions with Rebels, as well as the Rendezvous and Encampment for the Royal Armies. The Rebel *Wat Tyler* is ſaid to have muſtered near 100,000 Men here in the Reign of *Richard* II. That other Rebel *Jack Cade*, who called himſelf *Mortimer*, encamped here in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and 2000 *Corniſh* Rebels were kill'd here, and the reſt defeated, in that of *Henry* VIII.

On the Eaſt Side of *Blackheath* ſtands the Hoſpital, built by Sir *John Morden*, Bart. a *Turkey* Merchant, ſeveral Years before his Death, which happened in the Year 1708. He erected this ſpacious Structure, in Form of a College, ſolely at his own Charge, in a Field called *Great Stone-Field*, not far from his own Habitation, for the Reception of poor, decayed honeſt Merchants, whereof, in his Life-time, he placed twelve there. But by Reaſon of great Loſſes, they were reduced to four in the Lady *Morden*'s Time, who was forced to retrench the Expences of the Houſe, becauſe the Share allotted her, by the laſt Will of Sir *John*, and ſome Parts of his Eſtate, did not anſwer ſo well as was expected.

When ſhe died, Sir *John*'s whole Eſtate coming to the College, the Number was again increaſed, and there are at this Time 35 poor Gentlemen in the Houſe; and the Number not being limitted, they are to be increaſed as the Eſtate will afford; for the Building was deſigned for, and will conveniently hold 40.

Seven *Turkey* Merchants have the Direction and Viſitation of this Hoſpital, and the Nomination of the Perſons to be admitted into it; and as often as any of theſe Seven die, the Survivors are to chooſe others to fill up that Number.

The Treaſurer of the Hoſpital has 40 *l. per Annum*.

There

There is alſo a Chaplain, who is to read Prayers twice a Day in the Chapel, and to preach twice every *Sunday*. His Salary at firſt was 30 *l. per Annum*, but the Lady *Morden* doubled it at her Death. She was in other Reſpects a Benefactreſs to the College; and as ſhe put up her Huſband's Statue in a Niche over the Gate of the College, the Truſtees alſo put up her's in another Niche adjoining.

The Penſioners at firſt wore Gowns, with the Founder's Badge; but theſe have been left off for ſome Years.

The Chapel within the College is neatly wainſcotted, and hath an handſome Altar-Piece. There is a Burying-Place belonging to it, for the Members of the College; and the Founder, according to his own Deſire, was buried in a Vault under the Communion-Table.

The Chaplain, the Treaſurer, and Merchants are all indiſpenſably obliged to reſide here; and unleſs in Caſe of Sickneſs, no other Perſon is to reſide, live, or lodge there; and no Perſon is to be admitted a Penſioner, who cannot produce a Certificate to prove he is more than 60 Years of Age.

Not far from *Morden-College* is the fine Houſe of Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. one of the handſomeſt Seats in *England*, of a private Gentleman. It was begun, and entirely raiſed and covered, in the Space of 11 Months; which ſhews, where Money is not wanting, how ſoon the largeſt Buildings may be finiſhed.

Over *Black Heath* ran the famous *Watling-Street*, towards *Shooters-Hill*, and ſo on to *Rocheſter*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*, and on *Blackheath* are two Fairs, the 1*ſt* of *May*, and the 29*th* of *September*. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Woolwich*, in the ſame Lathe of *Sutton*, a Market-Town, ſituated on the Bank of the River *Thames*, and wholly taken up by, and in a Manner raiſed from, the Yards and Works erected there for the Naval Service.

In King *Edward* I's Days, *Woolwich* was the Property of *Gilbert de Mariſco*, a Name taken from the Marſh of this Town; a large Portion of which he poſſeſſed, holding it of *Warren de Montchenſy*, Baron of *Swanſcampe*, by the Rent of a Knight's Fee.

Queen

Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Buſineſs of the Navy increaſed, built here larger Ships than were uſually employed before; new Docks and Launches were erected, and Places prepared for building and repairing Ships of the largeſt Size; becauſe here was a greater Depth of Water, and a freer Channel than at *Deptford*.

The Docks, Yards, and all the Buildings belonging to it, are encompaſſed with an high Wall, and are very ſpacious and convenient; and ſo prodigiouſly full of all Sorts of Stores of Timber, Plank, Maſts, Pitch, Tar, and other Naval Proviſions, as can hardly be numbered.

Beſides the Building-Yard, here is a large Rope Walk, where the biggeſt Cables are made for Men of War; and on the Eaſt, or lower Part of the Town, is the Gun-Yard, commonly called *The Park*, or, *The Gun-Park*, where is a prodigious Quantity of Cannon of all Sorts, for the Ships of War, every Ship's Guns a-part, heavy Cannon for Batteries, and Mortars of all Sorts and Sizes; inſomuch, that here have been laid up at one Time, between ſeven and eight Thouſand Pieces of Ordnance, beſides Mortars and Shells, almoſt beyond Number.

Here is alſo the Houſe where the Firemen and Engineers prepare their Fire-Works, charge Bombs, Carcaſſes, and Grenadoes for the publick Service.

A Guard-Ship uſually rides here, eſpecially in the Time of War. The Town of late Years is much enlarged and beautify'd, ſeveral fine Docks, Rope Yards, and capacious Magazines added; and the Royal Foundery for Cannon repaired and improved. The *Thames* is here near a Mile over at high Water, and the Water ſalt upon the Flood; and as the Channel lies ſtrait Eaſt and Weſt for about three Miles, the Tide runs very ſtrong, and the River is entirely free from Shoals and Sands, and has ſeven or eight Fathom Water; ſo that the biggeſt Ships may ride here with Safety, even at low Water.

The Pariſh Church of *Woolwich* has been lately rebuilt very handſomely, as one of the fifty new Churches. We are to ſpeak next of

*Bromley*, a ſmall Market-Town, ſeated near the little River *Ravenſbourn*, in the Lathe of *Sutton*; it is 10 Miles from *London*, in the Road to *Tunbridge-Wells*; the Mar-

ket is on *Thurſdays* Weekly; and the Fairs on *Feb.* 3. and *July* 25. The two moſt remarkable Things here are, 1. The Palace of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, to whom King *Edgar*, *A. D.* 700. gave the Manor. And, 2. The College or Hoſpital there erected, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the Right Reverend Dr. *John Warner*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for the Maintenance of twenty poor Clergymen's Widows, by an Allowance of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, to each of them, and fifty Pounds *per Annum* to a Chaplain. The next Market-Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Weſterham*, in the Lathe of *Sutton*, about 4 Miles to the Weſt of *Sevenoke*. It is a neat, handſome, well-built Town. The Market is on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on the 22d of *April* Annually.

The late Earl of *Jerſey* built, (or rather finiſhed, for it was begun by a private Gentleman) a very noble Houſe here, called *Squirries*, which is now in the Poſſeſſion of *John Warde*, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Warde*, who was Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1724. The Houſe ſtands on a ſmall Eminence, regarding the Land in the Front; but on the Back of the Houſe the Ground riſes very high, and is divided into ſeveral ſteep Slopes, which renders the Situation damp and cold. Near the Houſe are ſome Woods, thro' which the preſent Poſſeſſor has cut ſeveral Ridings; and on the other Side of the Hill, behind the Houſe, ariſe nine conſiderable Springs, which unite at a ſmall Diſtance; and theſe form the River *Dart*, which runs thro' *Dartford*, and afterwards diſcharges itſelf into the *Thames*. We are to ſpeak now of

*Sevenoke*, commonly called *Sennock*, which takes its Name from ſeven Oaks of an exceeding Height, which grew in, or near this Town, at the firſt Building it; but have been long cut down. This Place is a Market-Town governed by a Warden and four Aſſiſtants, and hath its Market on *Saturdays*, and its Fairs on *March* 3, *June* 29, *October* 1, and *December* 6.

It is memorable for the Perſon and Charity of Sir *William Sevenoke* Lord-Mayor of *London*; who being a Foundling, and brought up at the Charge of ſome charitable Perſon of this Town, from which he took his Name,

built here, in Gratitnde for his Preſervation and Education, an Hoſpstal and School for the teaching poor Children, and Suſtenation of aged poor Perſons. This Hoſpital was rebuilt in the Year 1727.

On the South-Eaſt Side of this Town, and at a ſmall Diſtance ſtands *Knowl*, a Seat of the Duke of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands on a Hill. It was built by *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who purchaſed it of *William Fiennes*, Lord *Say* and *Seal*; and much augmented and improved by *John Morton*, and *William Warham*, his Succeſſors in that See; which laſt, finding it looked upon with Envy by the Nobles, exchanged it with the King. It lay neglected for ſome Time, till *Thomas Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord-Treaſurer, obtained it in King *James* I's Reign. He new furbiſhed up the old Works, and made ſome chargeable Additions, by which it became a tolerable good Seat. It is ſeated in the Middle of a Park, but has nothing remarkable in it, but ſome fine Pictures. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Dartford* or *Darentford*, which lies near the Mouth of the River *Darent*, is likewiſe in the Lathe of *Sutton*, and is an handſome large Town, with many good Houſes in it. Here is a Market on *Saturdays* for Corn, *&c.* and a Fair Annually on *July*, being St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day. This Place is honoured by giving Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Jerſey*.

On the River here was built the firſt *Paper-Mill* in *England*, by Sir *John Spillman*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. who granted him a Patent, with a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, for his Encouragement.

The firſt Mill alſo for ſlitting of Bars of Iron for making of Wire, was on this River. In *January* 1738, a Powder Mill blown up here (for the 4*th* Time in eight Years) when, tho' all the Servants were at their Duty, not one received any Hurt.

Here are two Church-yards, one about the Church and the other on the Top of the Hill towards *North-Fleet*; in the latter of which you may look over the Tower of the Church, the Ground riſing ſuddenly ſo very high.

Between *Dartford* and the *Thames*, the *Derwent* re-

ceives the little River *Crouch*; which hath imparted its Name to five little Villages, by which it paſſeth, *viz.*

1. St. *Mary Cray*, the next Market Town we are to mention, where the Market is kept on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, and the Fair annually on *Feb.* 2. 2. *Paul's-Cray*, 3. *Foot's*, (or *Vote's*) *Cray*; 4. *North-Cray*; and 5. *Crayford*. The next Market-Town to be treated of is

*Tunbridge*, or Town of Bridges, ſo called becauſe the *Medway* here branches itſelf into five little Streams over which there are laid ſo many of Stone, for the Convenience of Traffick, from which the Town aptly takes its Name. *Tunbridge* Town hath a Market on *Fridays* Weekly, and three Fairs Annually, on *Aſh-Wedneſday*, *Midſummer-Day*, and St. *Luke's-Day*. This Town hath in latter Ages been beholden to Sir *Andrew Judd* of *London*, for an handſome Free-School, (of which the Company of *Skinners* are Truſtees and Overſeers) and to Mr. *John Wilford* for a Cauſey erected in the Road towards *London*.

The Wells, which are ſo much the Rendezvous of the Nobility, Gentry, and ſome of the beſt Citizens Families of *London*, in *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, are near five Miles South of the Town, and ſituated at the Bottom of three Hills, called *Mount Ephraim*, *Mount-Pleaſant*, and *Mount Sion*, on which are many good Houſes, chiefly for Lodging Houſes, except that of the Lord *Perceval* on *Mount-Pleaſant*, the Houſe of *Solomon Aſhley*, Eſq; upon the ſame Hill, and ſome few others. Theſe Places are in the Pariſh of *Tunbridge*, but the Springs themſelves are in the Pariſh of *Speldhurſt*, as one Side of the Walks is in the County of *Kent*, and the other in *Suſſex*, the two Counties being parted by a little Bridge, between the Chapel and the lower Walk.

The Well, or rather Wells, for there are three, are well paved about, and ſurrounded with a low Wall, and a Kind of Gate way, to which you deſcend by ſeveral Steps, and from whence the Water is brought up to the Company in Glaſſes, by Women called *Dippers*. Behind theſe Wells is the Chapel, which is large and elegant, and wherein Divine Service is performed twice a Day, during the Seaſon of drinking the Waters, which is from *Midſummer* to *Michaelmas*. Before the Wells is a ſquare

quare Place, paved with Stone, which is a Kind of Market, where are Butchers, Poulterers, &c. from which you aſcend by four or five Steps to the Grand Walk, which is pretty long, but paved only with red Pan-Tiles; on the Right Hand Side of it are ſeveral Shops for Toys, China, Millinary, and Wooden (called *Tunbridge*) Ware, with three Coffee-Houſes, and ſeveral Tea-Rooms, and Gaming-Rooms adjoining: Before theſe Shops, that is, between them and the Grand Walk, is a Penthouſe, the whole Length of them, under which the Company may walk in wet Weather, and where they ſit and chat upon Benches at that and other Times; on the other Side the Walk is a Gallery for an indifferent Band of Muſick, which play in the Morning, while the Company are walking, or at Breakfaſt, till Eleven o' the Clock, the Time of going to Chapel, and when Prayers are over, till Dinner-Time, about Two. The Gentlemen and Ladies breakfaſt here in Parties, and pay Twelvepence a Head for Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. but frequently publick Breakfaſts are given, when forty, fifty, and ſometimes three Hundred Perſons, have been entertained at the Expence of one Gentleman.

On the other Side, that is on the Left-Hand, called the *Lower-Walk*, is the Fiſh-Market, two very good Taverns, *viz.* the *Gloceſter* and the *Suſſex*; adjoining to the latter is a Sett of Rooms, large and well-built, for Gaming, Dancing, &c. and another Coffee-Houſe, larger than any of the reſt. Here are Balls twice a Week, and Card-Playing every Day, I wiſh I could always ſay *Sunday* excepted.

The Miniſter of the Chapel is chiefly maintained by the Contributions of the Company at the Wells, as are 70 poor Children taught and cloathed.

The Water is a Chalybeat, which operates by Urine and Perſpiration, and is of great Efficacy in cold, chronical Diſeaſes, weak Nerves, and bad Digeſtions.

The Air here is excellent, and Proviſions of all Sorts very reaſonable. There is Plenty of Wild-Fowl, and particularly that delicious little Bird called the *Wheat-Ear*, from the *South-Downs*. There is good Fiſh of almoſt all Sorts, from *Rye*, and other Towns on the Sea-

Coaſt; and in the Seaſon they have Mackrel from *Haſtings*, within three Hours after they are taken. The next Place to be mentioned is

*Weſt-Malling*, or *Town-Malling*, another ſmall Market-Town, which, from a little Village, was raiſed to a conſiderable Bigneſs, by *Gundolph*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who ſat in 1080, and founded a Nunnery here, which brought a Concourſe of People to it. He gave the Church, Town, and St. *Leonard*'s Chapel to it, and the Lady Abbeſs procured the Market and Fairs of King *Henry* III. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *Auguſt* 1, *September* 21, and *November* 6. This Town at the Diſſolution, came into the King's Hands, and King *Edward* VI. gave it to Sir *Hugh Cartwright*, from whom it is now come to Sir *John Reyney*. The next Place we ſhall ſpeak of is

*Lenham*, a ſmall Market-Town, whoſe Market is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and Fairs on *Whit-Monday* and *May* 26, the Tranſlation of St. *Auguſtine*. It is ſeated at the Head of the *Len*, a Rivulet, which runs into the *Medway* at *Maidſtone*.

*Wrotham*, or *Wortham*, is the next Market-Town to be mentioned, it is in the Lath of *Aylesford*, and takes its Name from the Plenty of Worts, an Herb that grows hereabout. The Market is kept on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fair is on St. *George's-Day*, *April* 23. Annually. The next Market Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Graveſend*, which is likewiſe in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, it lies on the North Side of *Kent*, on the River *Thames*, about ſix Miles North East from *Dartford*, and about the ſame Diſtance from *Rocheſter*, and is oppoſite to *Tilbury-Fort* in *Eſſex*. The Manor was antiently the Eſtate of the Lords *Cobham*; but one of them having, by Treaſon, forfeited it to the Crown, it was given to the Duke of *Lenox*, in whoſe Family it now is.

It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Jurats, *&c.* and hath two plentiful Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, with one likewiſe for Fiſh on *Sunday* Mornings; and the Fairs are on *January* 25, *April* 23, and *October* 13.

The

The Church here is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. This Town, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. was burnt and plundred by the *French*; who, to make Repriſals upon the *Engliſh*, for the Ravage and Plunder made in *France* by the *Engliſh* Army, under the Lord *Nevil*, came up the *Thames* with their Ships, and burnt and plundered this and ſeveral other Towns, and carried away moſt of the Inhabitants.

King *Henry* VIII. raiſed two Platforms here and at *Milton*. There is a Manor belonging to it called *Porrocks*'s, upon the Grant of which by King *Richard* II. to the Abbey of St. *Mary le Grace* on *Tower Hill*, *Graveſend* grew proſperous, becauſe its Abbot obtained of the King, in Compenſation of the Loſs they had ſuffered from the *French*, that the Inhabitants of this Place and *Milton* only, ſhould have the Privilege of carrying Paſſengers by Water from thence to *London*, at four Shillings the whole Fare, or Two pence a Head, which Privilege was confirmed by 6 *Henry* VIII. but now the Price is Six-pence each Paſſenger in a Tilt-Boat, and Nine-Pence in a Wherry. Coaches, called Tide Coaches, ply here at the Landing of Paſſengers from *London*, *&c.* to carry them to *Rocheſter*.

As this Place is the moſt freqented of any for taking Boat to *London*, by Perſons who come from *Dover*, *Rocheſter*, *&c.* or thro' any Part of *Kent*, from foreign Parts, ſo Queen *Elizabeth* ordered the Mayor, Aldermen, and Companies of the City of *London*, to receive all eminent Strangers and Ambaſſadors here in their Formalities, and ſo to attend them to *London* in their Barges, if they came up by Water: And if they came by Land, they were ordered to meet them on *Black-Heath*, on Horſe-back, in their Gowns.

In this Town is ſtill ſtanding on the Eaſt Side, the Body of an ancient Chapel, which ſeems to have belonged to ſome Religious Houſe, for Places in the Walls of the Vault ſtill remain for Holy Water. Here is a Charity School for 24 Boys, who are taught and cloathed. And one Mr. *Pinnock*, in the Year 1624, gave 21 Dwellings, and a Houſe for a Maſter Weaver to employ the Poor: And a good Eſtate is ſettled for the Repairs.

Within a few Years paſt, very great Improvements have been made in the Lands near this Town, by turning them into Kitchen-Gardens, the Land being freſh for this Purpoſe, as alſo pretty moiſt, and the Town having good Quantities of Dung made in it, with which they manure the Land: It produces very good Garden-Stuff in great Plenty, wherewith they not only ſupply the Towns for ſeveral Miles round, but alſo ſend great Parcels to the *London* Markets; particularly Aſparagus, which is ſo much eſteemed that the *Graveſend* Aſparagus bears a better Price than any other, even that of *Batterſea*.

As *Graveſend* is the great Ferry (as they call it) between *London* and *Eaſt-Kent*, it is hardly credible what Numbers of People paſs here every Tide, as well by Night, as by Day, between this Town and *London*. Almoſt all the People of *Eaſt-Kent*, when they go for *London*, travel no farther by Land than this Town, and then go to *London* in the Tilt-Boat.

Another Thing in this Town worth taking Notice of is, that all the Ships which go to Sea from *London*, take, as it is ſaid, their Departure from hence; for here all outward bound Ships muſt ſtop, come to an Anchor, and ſuffer what they call another Clearing: And here a Searcher of the Cuſtoms comes on Board, looks over all the Cockets, or Entries of the Cargo, and may, if he pleaſes, rummage the whole Lading, to ſee if there are any more Goods than are entered; which however they ſeldom do, tho' they forget not to take a Compliment for their Civility.

The Method of cauſing all Ships to ſtop here is worth Notice, and is as follows:

When a Merchant Ship comes down from *London* (if they have the Tide of Ebb under Foot, or a freſh Gale of Wind from the Weſt, ſo that they have what they call Freſh-way, and the Ships come down apace) they generally hand ſome of their Sails, haul up a Fore Sail, or Main-Sail, or lower the Fore Top Sail, ſo to ſlacken her Way, as ſoon as they come to the *Old Man's Head*. When they open the Reach, that they call *Graveſend-Reach*, which begins about a Mile and a half above the Town,

Town, they do the like, to ſignify that they intend to bring to, as the Sailors call it, and come to an Anchor.

As ſoon as they come among the Ships that are in the Road, as there are always a great many, the Centinel at the Blockhouſe on *Graveſend* Side fires his Muſket, which is to tell the Pilot he muſt *bring to*; if he comes on, as ſoon as the Ship paſſes a Broadſide from the Blockhouſe, the Centinel fires again, which is as much as to ſay, *why don't you bring to?* If he drives a little farther, he fires a third Time, and the Language of that is, *Bring to immediately, and let go your Anchors, or we will make you.*

If the Ship continues to drive down, and does not let go her Anchor, the Gunner of the Fort is called, and he fires a Piece of Cannon, tho' without Ball; and that is ſtill a Threat, tho' with ſome Patience, and is as much as to ſay, *will you come to an Anchor, or will you not?* If he ſtill ventures to go on, by which he gives them to underſtand, that he intends to run for it, then the Gunner fires again, and with a Shot; and that Shot is the Signal to the Fortreſs of *Tilbury*, on the other Side the River, which immediately lets fly at the Ship from the Guns on the Eaſt Baſtion, and after from all the Guns they can bring to bear upon her. It is very ſeldom that a Ship will venture their Shot, becauſe they can reach her all the Way to the *Hope*, and round the *Hope-Point* almoſt to *Hole-Haven*; tho' it is ſaid, this has been done once or twice; but the Occaſion muſt be very extraordinary to make a Ship run the Riſque. As for Ships coming in, they all go by here without any Notice taken of them, unleſs it be to put Waiters on Board.

A dreadful Fire happened in this Town, on the 24*th* of *Auguſt*, 1727, which burnt the greateſt Part of it down, with the Church; and in the Year 1731, an Act of Parliament paſſed for rebuilding the Church, as one of the fifty new ones; and the Town too being rebuilt, makes a better Appearance for the Calamity it underwent.

The Paſſage to and from *Graveſend* and *London*, is now made more commodious and ſafe for Paſſengers than before, by an Act of Parliament paſſed in 1736-7, for

for regulating the Company of Watermen, &c. between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*; which limits the Number of Paſſengers to Forty at the moſt on board the Tilt-Boats, and Ten at moſt by the Wherries; directs the Burden of the ſaid Boats; prohibits cloſe Decks and Bails nailed down in the Wherries; preſcribes the Times of Departure of the Tilt-Boats and Wherries, and the Age of the Watermen navigating the ſaid Boats, and directs a Puniſhment for ſuch Watermen as wilfully loſe their Tide, or ſet the Paſſengers on Shore two Miles ſhort of the Place to which they are bound. And the Rulers of the Watermen's Company are thereby obliged to provide Officers at *Billingſgate* and at *Graveſend*, who, as near as poſſible, Night and Day, at every Time of High-Water, and firſt of Flood, are, at the reſpective Places, to ring publickly a Bell ſet up for that Purpoſe, for fifteen Minutes, to give Notice to the Tilt-Boats and Wherries to put off, and make the beſt of their Way, without lying by, or putting Paſſengers on Shore ſhort of their reſpective Ports, which excellent Proviſions are a great Eaſe and Safety to all ſuch as uſe this Paſſage. The next Market-Town to be mentioned is

*Milton* or *Middleton*, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands in the Middle of the County, reckoning from the *Downs* to *Deptford*. It is in the Lathe of *Scray*, and was in ancient Records ſtyled a Royal Village; becauſe the Kings of *Kent* had a Palace in it, till Earl *Godwin*, who rebelled againſt *Edward* the Confeſſor, burnt it down. King *James* I. granted the Manor to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Heirs for ever; but the Royalty of Fiſhing was exempted, becauſe it had been granted by King *John* to the Abbey of *Feverſham*. Its Market was granted by King *Edward* I. and is kept on *Saturdays* Weekly; and there is a Fair Annually on *June* 6.

The Church here which ſtands near a Mile from the Town is dedicated to the *Holy-Trinity*, and hath divers Monuments of Antiquity. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Sittingborn*, which as it is a conſiderable Thoroughfare on the *Dover* Road, is furniſhed with many good Inns.

The

The Fairs here are on *Whit-Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſdays*, and on *Sept.* 29. The Church of this Pariſh is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and hath ſeveral antient Monuments; the moſt remarkable one was for Sir *Richard Lovelace*, an eminent Soldier in his Time, and Marſhal of *Calais* in King *Henry* VIII's Reign; but much defaced. The next Place to be mentioned is

*Feverſham*, *Faverſham*, or *Fefreſham*, a Market-Town in the Lathe of *Scray*, and 48 Miles from *London*. This Town was firſt incorporated by the Name of the Barons of *Feverſham*, and after that, by the Title of the Mayor and Commonalty of that Town; but laſt of all, as it now ſtands, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of *Feverſham*. The Town itſelf is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*. It hath two Markets kept in it Weekly, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and two Fairs Yearly, on St. *Valentine*'s Day, *Feb.* 14, and on *Lammas* Day; and each of theſe Fairs continue 10 Days.

This Town is well peopled, and in a flouriſhing Condition. It ſtands in one of the moſt fruitful Parts of the County, which may be called the Garden of *Kent*, and has a commodious Creek to bring in, or carry out, by Water, whatſoever is wanting, or aboundeth in the Country about it.

The Town conſiſts chiefly of one long and broad Street, with a Market-Houſe. Here is a Charity-School for 10 Boys and 10 Girls, taught and cloathed at the Expence of the Inhabitants. It is one of the Towns that ſupply the *London* Markets with Abundance of Apples, Cherries, and the largeſt and beſt Oyſters for Stewing; which the *Dutch* alſo fetch away in ſuch Quantities, that a prodigious Number of Men and Boats are employed here in the *Winter*, in dredging for them: And the Fiſhery here proves of no little Service, in breeding up Men for the Navy.

The Town of *Feverſham* gave Title of Earl to Sir *George Sondes*, of *Leez Court*, Knight of the *Bath*; he being for his faithful Services to King *Charles* I. and II. created Baron of *Throwley*, Viſcount *Sondes* of *Leez-Court*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, *April* 8, 28 *Car.* II. with Remain-

Remainder to *Lewis* Lord *Duras*, Marquis of *Blanquefort* in *France*, Baron of *Holdenby* in *England*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, having married the Lady *Mary*, Daughter of the ſaid Earl. He was naturalized, and being much in Favour with King *James* II. was General of his Standing Army.

It was in this Town that King *James* II. was ſtopt on Board a Smack, when he was eſcaping to *France*, after the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*. We are to ſpeak next of

*Aſhford*, or *Eſhtisford*, i. e. *The Ford over the River* Eſh. It is a Market-Town, in the Lathe of *Scray*, about 57 Miles from *London*, and 12 from *Canterbury*. Its Market was granted to *William Leybourn*, by the Judges Itinerant, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and its firſt Fair by King *Edward* IV. to the Dean and Canons of *Weſtminſter*, whoſe Manor it then was. The Town, which ſtands in the Road from *London* to *Hith*, is governed by a Mayor, and has a Court of Record every three Weeks, for all Actions of Debt or Damages, not exceeding 20 Marks.

The Church, which ſtandeth in the Town, was a Collegiate Church, founded by Sir *Robert Fogg*, Lord of *Repton*, in this Pariſh. Sir *John Fogg* alſo, Comptroller of the Houſhold, and Privy-Counſellor to King *Edward* IV. founded a College, conſiſting of a Prebendary for the Head, and certain Prieſts and Choiriſters for its Members. In the Church are buried ſeveral Knights of that Family.

Here is a Grammar-School. In the Year 1671, the Lord Viſcount *Strongford*, of *Ireland*, obtained a Grant for a Market here every *Tueſday* Fortnight. The Fairs are on *May* 6, and *Auguſt* 29. The next Market-Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Appledore*, likewiſe in the Hundred of *Scray*, lying on the South Side of the County, upon the Banks of the River *Rother*.

This Town had antiently a Market, granted to it by King *Edward* III. but it is now diſuſed.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Crambrook*,

*Crambrook*, any Market-Town, in the South Parts of the Lathe of *Scray*, and very populous, as it was one of the firſt Places where the Cloth Manufacture was profeſſed and practiſed, after it was brought into *England* by King *Edward* III. who allured the *Flemings*, by Rewards and Immunities, into this Nation, *Reg.* 10. to teach the *Engliſh* the Art of Weaving, and making Cloth; but this Trade is now very much decayed here.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*. The Market is kept on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs Yearly on St. *Dunſtan*'s Day, *May* 19, and on *Giles Abbot*, *Sept.* 1. The next Market-Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Tenterden*, or *Tenderden*; It was incorporated moſt antiently by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*; afterwards they had another Charter granted them, by the Name of the Bailiff and Commonalty of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*, by King *Henry* VI. and laſtly, Queen *Elizabeth* ordered them to be governed by a Mayor and Jurats, as it hath ever ſince continued. The Election of the Mayor is made Yearly in the Town Hall, on the Day of the Decollation of St. *John the Baptiſt*, which is on *Auguſt* 29.

The Market here is kept Weekly on *Fridays*, and the Fairs Annually upon St. *Mark*'s-*Day*, *April* 25. The next Market-Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Goudherſt*, which, with the Inherent Manor of *Bedgbury*, was the ancient Patrimony of the Family of the *Bedgburies*, who were of an high Extraction. *John de Bedgbury* paid an Aid for theſe Lands at the making the Black Prince a Knight, 20 *Edward* III. His Sons Daughter and Heir marrying with *Thomas Colepeper*, of *Bay-Hall* in *Pepenbury*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, 18 *Richard* II. brought this Manor into his Family; in which it continued till very lately.

*Joan*, Widow of *Roger de Bedgeſbury*, 3 *Richard* II. procured a Weekly Market to be kept in this Town on *Wedneſdays*, which ſtill continues; as alſo a Fair to be holden Yearly upon the Aſſumption of our Lady, *Auguſt* 15. There is another Fair alſo held in this Pariſh, at

*Camb-*

*Cambwel*, upon St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, *July* 22, and the Day following, granted by King *Henry* III.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was very large, ſtanding upon an Hill, and having a very large and tall Spire, or Shaft; but upon *Wedneſday*, *Auguſt* 23, 1637, there happened a very fierce Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which ſet on Fire the Steeple, melted the five large Bells, and conſumed all the Wood Work of the Steeple; which ſo ſhattered the Stone Work, that it was forced to be pulled down, and the Church was very much impaired. A Collection was made by Brief in this and other Counties, and a Pariſh Rate made to repair both; but what thro' the Falſhood of the Collectors, and Diſagreement of the Inhabitants, the Steeple was begun but not finiſhed; a ſmall Wooden Top being ſet on the Stone Work, and one great Bell put in it, as it now remains. The next Market-Town to be mentioned is

*Folkſtone*, which gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, as the chief Town of it, it is in the Lathe of *Shepway*. The *Roman* Coins and *Britiſh* Bricks, which are frequently found in it, prove it to be an ancient Town. In the Time of the *Saxons*, this Manor, with the Manor of *Walton*, was given to the Nunnery of this Town by *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, which it ſeems was in ſo great Repute in thoſe Times, that *Eanſwide*, his Daughter became a veiled Nun; and his two Sons, *Ermenred*, and *Ercombert*, Monks of this Houſe, under the Diſcipline of St. *Bennet*. But the Situation of it being but about 28 Rods from the Sea, it lay much expoſed to the Ravages of the Pagan *Danes*, who ſeveral Times pillaged and plundered it, but it ſtill held up, till the Sea breaking in upon it, quite ſwallowed it up, and then the Manor returned to the Crown, and was by King *Canutus* ſettled upon the Abbey of *Chriſt Church*, in *Canterbury*, with this Reſtriction, that it never ſhould be alienated by the Archbiſhop, without the Conſent of the King and Convent of *Chriſt Church*.

The Market is kept in this Town Weekly, upon *Thurſdays*, according to the Grant made by King *John*, *Reg.* 6, to *Jeffery Fitz-Peter*, and confirmed to *William de*

*de Abranceis*, by the ſame King, *Reg.* 16, and renewed to Sir *John Segrave*, 2 *Edward* III. Sir *John Clinton*, afterwards obtained of *Richard* II. *Reg.* 13, that a Market ſhould be kept here Weekly on *Wedneſdays*, and a Fair on the Vigil and Day of St. *Giles*.

The Town is incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. Tho' it ſeems but a miſerable Fiſhing-Town, we are informed, that above 300 Fiſhing-Boats belong to it, which are employed at the Seaſon in catching Mackrel for *London*, whoſe Smacks, together with others from *Barking*, come hither to fetch them; and that about *Michaelmas*, the *Folkſtone* Barks, with others from the *Suſſex* Shore, ſail away to the Coaſts of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* to catch Herrings for the Merchants of *Yarmouth* and *Leoſtoff*. We are next to ſpeak of

*Wye*, a Market-Town, in the Lathe of *Scray*; the Manor, containing ſeven Hides or Plough Lands, belonged to the Crown before the Conqueſt, which brought it into the Conqueror's Poſſeſſion. He gave it to *Battel Abbey*, which he erected in a thankful Remembrance of that Victory, by which he gained the *Engliſh* Monarchy, by the Name of the Royal Manor of *Wye*; which at that Time had 22 Towns, Mr. *Kilbourn* ſays, Hundreds, lying croſs the County from hence to *Battel* in *Suſſex*, belonging to it, and many Royal Liberties and Cuſtoms.

The Market is kept in this Town on *Thurſdays* Weekly; and the Fair on St. *Gregory's-Day*, *March* 12, Annually.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Gregory* and St *Martin*, and the Steeple, which was at the firſt Building, a long Spire, was burnt by Lightning down to the Stone-Work, or Tower, which likewiſe fell of itſelf afterwards, and beat down the greateſt Part of the Church, which has been ſince handſomely rebuilt.

The Lady *Thornhill* left 2500 Pounds for erecting and endowing a Charity-School here.

We come next to the laſt Market Town we have to mention in this County, *viz.*

*Lid*, in *Romney Marſh*, and in the Lathe of *Shepway*.

In

In the *Saxon* Language it was called *Hlida*, which was taken from the *Latin* Word, *Litus*, and ſignifies its Situation on the Sea-Shore, as it is indeed not far from the Sea.

Here is a Market kept Weekly on *Thurſdays*, and a Fair Annually upon the Feaſt of *Annacletus*, *July* 13.

The Church here is dedicated to *All Saints*, and in it are divers Monuments for the *Derings* and *Godfreys*, of 300 Years ſtanding.

We ſhall take a View of the other Parts of the County. Firſt then, in the Lathe of *Sutton*, is

*Lewiſham*, or *Leuſham*, a Village about ſix Miles from *London*, ſtanding on the Borders of *Surry*, upon the River *Ravenſbourn*. Sir *John Norbury* Knt. founded a Priory in this Pariſh for *Benedictine* Monks, and made it a Cell to St. *Peter*'s at *Ghent*, paying the Monks there 40 s. *per Annum* Rent Service. He gave the Manor of this Town to it; but it being ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* V. as a Priory Alien, this Manor remained in the Crown till King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1, gave it to his Uncle, *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; but he forfeiting it by his Treaſon, Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*; from whom it hath paſſed by ſeveral Deſcents to Mr. *Ramſey*, now, or lately, the Owner of it.

This Place is famous for ſeveral great Meetings, *viz.* of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, by King *Henry* VIII. in the Year 1539; of King *Henry* V. when he came out of *France*, *Anno* 1410; of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, *Anno* 1416, and King *Edward* IV. *Anno* 1474, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*, in their Robes; of the Admiral of *France*, and Biſhops of *Paris*, by the Lord High Admiral of *England*, and 500 Gentlemen Attendants; and of Cardinal *Campeius*, by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and many Prelates and Gentlemen.

*Abraham Colf*, Miniſter of this Pariſh, founded two Free-Schools here, the one to teach *Engliſh*, and the other *Latin*, with Allowance to the Maſters, and ſuch Scholars as ſhould be made fit for the Univerſity; committing the Government of them to the Company of Leatherſellers in *London*.

This

This Place has the Honour of giving Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Dartmouth*. In the ſame Lathe is

*Deptford*, ſo called from the Deepneſs of the Ford, before Bridges were erected over the River *Ravenſbourn*, upon which this Town ſtands.

The Town of *Deptford* is in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the two Churches are dedicated one to St. *Nicholas*, and the other to St. *Paul*, the latter of which was one of the fifty new Churches lately built by an Act of Parliament made in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

Here is a ſettled Corporation for the Uſe of the Seamen, ſomething like a College, called *The Trinity Houſe*, for by a Grant in 4 *Henry* VIII. to the Shipmen and Mariners of this Realm, they were enabled to begin, to the Honour of the *Holy-Trinity* and St. *Clement*, a perpetual Guild or Brotherhood concerning the Craft or Cunning of the Mariners, and for the Increaſe of the Ships thereof; which, as the Body Corporate of the Seamen of *England*, ſtill continues (and this the Seat of it) under the Style of the *Trinity-Houſe* of *Deptford Stroud*; but without the leaſt Share either of Truſt or Authority in the Royal Navy. Here is a Foundation belonging to the ſaid Corporation, and built by them at ſeveral Times, in two Places not quite contiguous: The old Part contains 21 Houſes, and the new 38, for decayed Pilots, or Maſters of Ships, or their Widows; the Men being allowed 20 *s.* the Women 16 *s.* *per* Month.

But what this Place is moſt noted for, is, its noble Dock, which is of more than 200 Years ſtanding. Tho' the biggeſt Ships are built at *Woolwich*, yet here is ſo much Buſineſs, that the whole Area of the Yard is lately inlarged by more than double to what it was formerly; and 2000 Workmen are conſtantly employed here. It has a wet Dock of two Acres for Ships; and another of an Acre and an half for Maſts; beſides additional Store-Houſes, Dwelling-Houſes, Launches, *&c.* and here are the Officers continually reſiding, for the Service of the Navy, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *&c.* The little Ship in which Sir *Francis Drake* ſailed round the World was, by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Order, *Anno* 1580, laid up in a Dock here, for a Monument.

The *Red Houſe* was a noted Collection of Ware-Houſes, and Store-Houſes, built of red Bricks, for many Sorts of Merchandize, *viz* Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, *&c.* till they were conſumed in *July* 1739, by ſuch a dreadful Fire that nothing could be ſaved.

Near this Place is now Building, (1745) a Victualling-Office, for the more ſpeedy Victualling of the Men of War and Tranſports, which may be order'd out upon any Expedition; the Leaſe belonging to the Victualling-Office on *Tower Hill* being near expired, when the new one will ſupply its Place; it is built on a large Spot of Ground, and is thought to be more convenient for the Purpoſe than the other, as great Expences will be ſav'd to the Government by the Nearneſs of the Water Carriage.

This Town, which is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Deptford*, contains 2000 Houſes. From *Deptford* the *Thames* leads to *Greenwich*, already mentioned, from whence, paſſing over *Blackheath*, on the North Side, we come to

*Charlton*, a pleaſant well built Village. The Church whereof was beautified and repaired by Order of Sir *Edward Newton*, Bart. who was Tutor to Prince *Henry*, eldeſt Son of King *James* I. and is one of the fineſt Churches in this County.

At the Entrance of this Village from *Blackheath*, ſtands the ancient Houſe built by Sir *Edward Newton*, who had this Manor granted to him by King *James* I. It is a long Pile of Building in a *Gothick* Taſte, having four Turrets on the Top; the Court before the Houſe is ſpacious, at the Entrance of which are two large *Gothick* Piers to the Gates, and in a Line on the Outſide of the Wall is a long Row of Cypreſs Trees, which are ſome of the eldeſt in *England*. On the Back of the Houſe are large Gardens, remaining in the ſame Taſte in which they were formerly laid out; and behind theſe is a ſmall Park, which joins to *Woolwich-Common*. This Houſe was ſome Years ago the Seat of Sir *William Langham*, Bart. and afterwards of the Lord *Caſtlecomer*, but is now in the Poſſeſſion of that truly worthy Nobleman the Earl of *Egmont*, whoſe great Generoſity,

Learn-

Learning, and Benevolence, make him admired by all who have the Honour of knowing him. This Lord marry'd a Siſter of the late Sir *Philip Parker Long*, Bart. by whom he has Iſſue the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Perceval*, Member of Parliament for the City of *Weſtminſter*; the Lady *Catherine Hanmer*, and the Lady *Helena Rawden*.

Near the Church here are two fine Houſes, one inhabited by Mrs. *Blackwood*, who was a Daughter of Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, and Mother to the late Lord *Manſel*. And the other was Governor *Hunter*'s. Theſe Houſes ſtand on the Edge of the Hill, having their Gardens ſloping down towards the River.

The Fair at this Place, which is held on St. *Luke*'s Day, *October* 18, is perhaps the only one of this Kind in *England*, and a meer Aſſembly of Mob, who take all Kind of Liberties, ſuch as are a Scandal to a civilized Nation, and the Women are eſpecially impudent on that Day; as if it was a Day that juſtified the giving themſelves a Looſe to all Manner of Indecency without any Reproach, or without incurring the Cenſure which ſuch Behaviour would deſerve at another Time.

Of the Origin of *Horn Fair*, we have no better Authority than vulgar Tradition, which pretends that King *John*, or ſome other Monarch, who had a Palace at *Eltham*, in the Neighbourhood, having been out a hunting, rambled from his Company to this poor Hamlet, as it was at that Time, and finding a Miller's Wife ſtanding at her Door alone, whom he took a great Liking to, he prevailed over her Modeſty; but juſt in the critical Minute, the Huſband came in, and vowed he would kill them both; whereupon the King was forced to diſcover himſelf, and compound for his Safety, making the Miller a Grant of all the Land from thence to the *Thames*, where *Cuckold*'s *Point* is, ſo called on this Account; beſides making him Maſter of the whole Hamlet: And in Memory of this, the Huſband eſtabliſhed this Fair, for the Sale of Horns, and all Sorts of Goods made of Horn. About the Mid-way between the *Thames* and *Bromley*, one of the Market-Towns already ſpoken of, is

*Eltham*, the Manor of which belonged anciently to

the *Veſeys* and *Mandevils*; but was after that made a Retiring Place of our Kings, from the ſmoaky Air of the Town and Hurry of the Court; but not ſo pleaſant and wholeſome as *Greenwich*, by Reaſon of the Moat ſurrounding it. It is a pleaſant Town, handſomely built, full of Houſes; and many Families of rich Citizens inhabit there, who bring a great deal of Company with them.

Near *Eltham* lies *Cheſilhurſt*, where is the Burying-Place of the Family of the *Walſinghams*, who reſided in this Pariſh for ſeveral Generations.

In this Pariſh is an ancient Seat called *Frog-Pool*, or *Fragnall*, which, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas le Barbur*. It is now the Seat of Mr. *Tryon*, a Merchant of *London*.

This Pariſh is famous for the Retirement of Mr. *Camden*, who reſided here for ſeveral Years, and compoſed the greateſt Part of his Annals of Queen *Elizabeth*. Having paſſed by *Sevenoak*, in this Lathe of *Sutton*, the *Darent* leads us to

*Otford*, a Manor belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a Place famous for a bloody Defeat of *Ælrick*, or *Ealbmund*, King of *Kent*, by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, *A. C.* 1733; and of the *Danes*, by King *Edmund Ironſide*, *A. C.* 1016; and proud of its Palace Royal, built indeed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who preſided in that See before *Thomas Becket*, for a Retiring-Place, but augmented at a great Expence, and with ſome ſtately Magnificence, by *William Warham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, for himſelf and his Succeſſors, that in ſeems the Statelineſs and Splendour was thought to be ſo much too great for a Clergyman, that Dr. *Cranmer*, his immediate Succeſſor, to avoid the Envy of the Great Ones of his Time, was forced to exchange it with King *Henry* VIII.

The Church of this Town is dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, and there is a Fair Annually kept here on that Saint's Day, who, in the Popiſh Times, was in great Eſteem here; inſomuch, that it was believed if a Woman, upon her firſt Conception, deſired to have a Male Child, if ſhe offered St. *Bartholomew* a Cock Chicken, ſhe

ſhe would certainly have one; and if ſhe wiſhed for a Girl, ſhe muſt preſent him with an Hen; which gained that Saint many Adorers, till King *Henry* VIII. being acquainted with the ſuperſtitious Uſage, by one Mr. *Multon*, took away their Saint. From this Place the *Derwent* leads us to

*Lullingſton*, a ſmall Village, where formerly was a Caſtle, the Seat of a noble Family of that Name, but afterwards of the *Roſſes*, *Rokeſleys*, and *Peches*, by a Female Heir; of which laſt, it came to Sir *Percival Hart*, deſcended from one of the Coheirs of the Lord *Bray*, whoſe Poſterity ſtill enjoys it.

Sir *John Peche*, Knight and Baronet, once Lord of this Town, was a Perſon eminent, as in other Reſpects being Lord Deputy of *Calais*, ſo particularly for his Charity to this Town, for he founded the Alms-Houſe here, and gave 500 *l.* to other pious Uſes, to be performed by the Grocer's Company in *London*. Lower upon the River *Derwent* lies

*Darent*, or *Derwent*, a little Village that takes its Name from it. The Church of *Darent* is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and tho' it be in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, is a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop's; yet there are divers Lands in this Pariſh given to the Church of *Rocheſter*, by one *Bertrick* and *Elfsnith* his Wife, and *Jeffery* of *Hadenham*.

A little below *Dartford* the *Derwent* receives the River *Crecce*, as before mentioned, and empties itſelf into the *Thames*, which, following, we come to

*Greenhithe*, where Mr. *Lambard* ſays *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, lanced, and encamped himſelf, but there appearing no Remains of any ſuch Fortification thereabouts, nor any Tradition of it in our Hiſtorians or Geographers, it is moſt probable, nay almoſt certain, that tho' *Swane* might land here, he erected his Camp at

*Swanſcombe*, a Town lying a little higher upon the Country, and plainly ſhewing in its Name, King *Swaine*'s Camp. This Town hath long been of honourable Memory among the *Kentiſh* Men, being the Place where

they obtained the Continuance of their Privileges and Franchiſes of the Conqueror.

The Church here, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, is in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and has ſome very ancient Monuments in it.

Having hitherto traced the Rivers *Thames*, *Ravensbourn*, and *Derwent*, we ſhall proceed to the moſt conſiderable River of this County, the *Medway*, which has its Riſe in the Lathe of *Sutton*, and take Notice of the Places adjoining to it, *viz.*

*Well-Street*, or as we may ſuppoſe, *Weald-Street*, becauſe it is built in that Part of the County called the *Weald*, that is the Wood, becauſe theſe Southern Parts of the County for a long Way together, are very Woody. Here the *Meaway* (in the *Britiſh* Tongue *Vaga* to which the *Saxons* have added *Med*) riſeth in the Wood *Anderida*, or the *Weald*; and the firſt Place of Note that it runs by after it has received the *Eden*, is

*Penſhurſt*, antiently the Seat and Manor (as it ſeemeth by the Name) of Sir *Stephen de Penſhurſt*, a famous Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, who having only Daughters, this Manor, upon the Diviſion of his Eſtate between them, fell to the Youngeſt, who was married to *John* Lord *Columbers*; from whoſe Family it came by the *Poultney*'s, *Deverrux*'s, &c. to the Crown; but in latter Times it became the Seat of the antient Family of the *Sidneys*, deſcended from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* VIII. The Male Line of this Family, created Earl of *Leiceſter*, is now extinct; *Joceline Sidney*, the laſt Earl of *Leiceſter*, and who was the third Brother that had borne that Title, dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate came to the two Daughters and Heirs of his Brother, Colonel *Thomas Sidney*, one marry'd to Sir *Brownlow Sherrard*, Bart. and the other to *William Perry*, Eſq; who now enjoys the Seat and Manor of *Penſhurſt*. South Weſt of this Place lies

*Cowden*, a ſmall Village, yet having a Fair Annually upon St. *Mary Magdalen's-Day*, *July* 22. In this Parish there are divers Lands and Tenements, which belonged to the College of *Lineſield*, in the County of *Surry*, and being ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. at the Suppreſſion,

ſion, were by the ſame King, *Reg.* 38, beſtowed upon Sir *Thomas Caverdene*, Knt. one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Privy-Chamber, from whom it paſſed to the Earls of *Arundel*, and by them to the *Wickendens*, who ſtill have a Part of it. The *Medway* having paſſed this Town, holds on its Courſe into the adjoining Lathe of *Aylesford*, and leads us to *Tunbridge*, already mentioned, to which Town, by the Aſſiſtance of an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the Year 1739-40, it is made Navigable; And this, when compleated, muſt be of very great Uſe to the Publick, as well as to the Counties of *Kent* and *Suſſex* in particular, not only for the excellent Timber, which it will be a Means of conveying to proper Markets, but for the eaſy and ſpeedy Carriage of Iron, Ordnance, Balls, and other Materials of War, forged in the ſaid Counties, which at ſome Times of the Year cannot be brought through the *Wealds*. Large Timber is indeed carried away to *Maidſtone*, and other Places on the *Medway*, but this being on a Carriage they call a *Tug*, drawn ſometimes by above twenty Oxen, very much tears and ſpoils the Roads, and even carried thus goes ſo little Way (being thrown down, and left for other *Tugs* to take up, and carry on) that ſometimes it is two or three Years before it gets to *Chatham*; for if once the Rains begin, it ſtirs no more that Year, and ſometimes a whole Summer is not dry enough to make the Roads paſſable. About *Tunbridge* are ſome little Villages worth our Notice, *viz.*

*Aſhhurſt*, anciently the Demeſne of the *Gerunds*, *Chelfshunts*, and Earls of *Dorſet*, by whom it came to the *Rivers* the preſent Owners.

*Chafford*, whoſe Manor anciently belonged to the *Rees* or *Rows*, but lately the Seat of Sir *George Rivers*, Baronet, deſcended of the ancient Family of *Rivers* of *River-Hill* in *Hampſhire*.

*Speldhurſt*, a large Pariſh, which hath ſeveral conſiderable Manors in it, where were anciently Seats of good Families, 1. *Gromebridge*, or *Gormanbridge*, from a noble *Saxon*, the Owner of it; from whom it paſſed to the *Cobhams*, *Clintons*, and *Packers*, the preſent Poſſeſſors. Here was once a Market on *Thurſdays*, and a Fair on the

Vigil, Day, and the Day after St. *John Port Latin*, *May* 6, but now the Market is loſt, and the Fair kept only on that Saint's Day. Here is alſo a Chapel of Eaſe to the Pariſh-Church, dedicated to St. *Charles*.

2. *Hollands*, ſo called from a Noble Family of that Name, once Owners of it, who were related to the *Hollands*, Earls of *Kent*. This Manor paſſed from them to the *Wallers*, then to the Earls of *Dorſet*, and is now in the *Coldicots*.

3. *Ferebys*, from a noted Family of that Name, who at length ſold it, and removed to *Paul's-Cray*; and it was lately the Inheritance of Alderman *Chiverton*'s Heirs.

4. *Ruſt-Hall*, from the *Ruſts*, one of which Family was Mayor of *Feverſham* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. It is now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Bing*. Here ſome Years ago was the Rendezvous of all the gay People reſorting to *Tunbridge Wells*, for Gaming, Bowling, Dancing, *&c.* but it is now deſerted by ſuch, and the great Ball Room turned into an *Anabaptiſt* Meeting-Houſe.

5. *Ewherſt*, the Patrimony of the ancient Family of the *Reads*, of which Sir *Robert Read* was Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in King *Henry* VII's Reign. It has paſſed ſince thro' ſeveral Families, and is now veſted in the *Knights*. But let us now return to *Tunbridge* Town, in the Way to which we come to

*Southborough*, where is *New-Bounds*, the Seat of Sir *Thomas l'Anſon*, Bart. a pretty modern built Houſe, with a Court-Yard in Front, adorned with two Viſta's, or four Rows of lofty Trees, which are kept clipp'd up at the Sides like Hedges, and conſtitute two pleaſant ſhady Walks underneath each double Row of Trees, which are laid with Gravel (or a Sand of this Country reſembling Gravel) each inner Row of Trees being in a Line with the outward Corners of the Houſe, and by their great Height, give an agreeable Shade all over the Court.

*Southborough* is a dry, ſandy Village, on a great Eminence, and was once famous for the Reception of People, who came to drink *Tunbridge* Waters; and had in it two Bowling-Greens, Dancking Rooms, *&c.* for their Entertain-

tertainment, as alſo many handſome Lodging Houſes all round about it; but of late Years it has been totally unfrequented, and the Lodging-Houſes, &c. moſtly pulled down, or gone to Ruin, all the Company now crowding down to the Walks adjoining to the Wells, tho' in this Village, as well as at many other Places in the Neighbourhood, there are Mineral Springs reſembling thoſe ſo much in Vogue, tho' two Miles farther off.

The *Medway* at *Tunbridge* Town gathering again into one Stream, paſſes by

*Hadlow*, or *Haudelo*, from whence came that *John Haudelo*, who happily marrying the Heir of the Lord *Burnell*, had Iſſue by her a Son named *Nicholas*, who was ſummoned to the Parliament among the Barons, by the Name of the Lord *Burnell*. Here is a Fair kept Yearly upon *Whitſon-Monday*. The *Medway* having paſſed by *Hadlow*, is encreaſed by a little River called the *Twiſt*, becauſe of its twiſting, or winding Courſe, it almoſt makes a large Plat of good Ground an Iſland, and then glides on by a Village called

*Mereworth*, which gave Name to an eminent Family, who held the Manor near 200 Years, and then it deſcended to the *Malmains*, *Bohuns*, and *Brambers*, who built an Houſe like a little Caſtle, which, from the Earls of *Arundel* came to the *Nevils*, Lords of *Abergavenny*, and from them to the *Diſpenſers*, whoſe Heir in right Line, was the Lady *Mary Fane*, to whom, and her Heirs, King *James* I. in his firſt Parliament, reſtored, gave, and granted the Name, Style, Honour, and Dignity of Baroneſs *le Diſpenſer*, and that her Heirs ſucceſſively be Barons *le Diſpenſer* for ever. From her is deſcended the preſent Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, who has built here a magnificent Houſe, ſtill called *Mereworth-Caſtle*.

The Pariſh Church of this Town, which was impropriated at its Foundation to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, was built by the Family of the *De Clares*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, as was alſo a Priory of Canons of St. *Auguſtine*, near adjoining. The Pariſh is very large, and the Archbiſhop is always Parſon there. The Town is rich and much reſorted to by Gentry, who dwell thick

thick for ten Miles round, and often have their Meetings here for Buſineſs or Diverſion. The *Medway* having received a Rivulet, that loſeth itſelf under Ground, and riſeth again at *Cooſe*, a little Manor belonging to the Dean of *Canterbury*, ſerving 13 Fulling Mills, keeps on its Courſe to *Maidſtone*, which we have already ſpoken of

Near *Maidſtone* is *Pinnenden-Heath*, a Place famous, not only for the Aſſembly of Freeholders, which uſually meet here to elect Knights of the Shire in latter Times, but in the Conqueror's Time was eſteemed the propereſt Place to diſpach publick Buſineſs, and particularly of the Quarrel between *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, the Conqueror's Brother, who had notoriouſly encroached upon the Lands and Privileges of the Sees of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, during his Abode in *Kent*. *Lanfranc* complaining to the Conqueror of his Injuſtice, an Aſſembly was appointed to meet on this Heath, to judge and determine it; which accordingly was done.

The Town of *Maidſtone* is rendered famous for a Fight which happened there *June* 2, 1648, between Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General for the Parliament, and ſome *Kentiſh* Gentlemen, who had taken Arms in Defence of King *Charles* I. and had poſted themſelves in this Town; which they ſo well maintained, the Streets being all well man'd, and Houſes within well lined, that that General, who had an Army of near 10,000 Men, gained it with very great Difficulty; it enduring three Aſſaults by Storm, with ſuch Obſtinacy, that the Veteran Soldiers confeſſed, that they had not met with ſuch a Reſiſtance all the War; and tho' they at length carry'd it, it was got by Inches, and with ſo much Loſs, that it was bought very dear. At this Town there is joined to the *Medway* a ſmall River called *Len*, on which, in its Courſe towards the *Medway*, ſtands

*Boſton-Malherb*, ſo called from an eminent Family of the *Malherbs*, from whom it paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands to Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, and ſo is the Place where the Family of the *Wottons* had long ago their Seat. At a little Diſtance from this Place lies

*Ulcomb*,

*Ulcomb*, in the Church whereof are divers Monuments for the St. *Legers*, the oldeſt of which is above 300 Years. And near it is

*Motinden*, where Sir *Richard Rokeſley*, deſcended from *Krial* and *Crevecuer*, built him an Houſe, and held Lands at *Seaton*, or *Sutton*, by Serjeantry, to be *Vantvarius Regis*, when the King goeth into *Gaſcoign*, *donec peruſus fuerit pari Solutarum pretii* 4 *d.* which, as they that underſtand Law *Latin* tranſlate, ſignifies, *That he ſhould be the King's Fore Footman, until he had worn out a Pair of Shoes of* 4 d. *Price.* There is nothing more upon this little River memorable beſides

*Leeds-Caſtle*, which was built by the noble Family of *Crevecuers*, who, in antient Grants and Charters, are called *de Crevecuer*, or *de Crepito Corde*. Afterwards it was the Seat of *Bartholomew*, Baron of *Badilſmere*; and is at this Time the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Fairfax* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. Near this, at

*Stonacre*, was a religious Seminary of White Canons, founded by *Ralph de Dene*, to the Honour of St. *Lawrence*; but the Canons were not long ſettled before they began to make great Complaints of the Unhealthineſs and Scarcity of Proviſion for their Suſtenance, with which, whether true or falſe, *Ela*, the Daughter of the ſaid *Ralph*, was ſo moved, that ſhe tranſplanted them to *Begham*, or *Bayham*, in *Suſſex*, building them a Priory in Honour of St. *Mary*, upon a Griece of Land given for that Purpoſe, by Sir *Robert de Tuenham*, in the Time of *Richard* II. The *Len* leaving this Place a little way, empties itſelf into the *Medway*, which paſſing thro' fruitful Corn-Fields, firſt touches on

*Allington-Caſtle*, as it is now called by a new Name, which was built by the noble *Saxon* Family of the *Columbers*, and then was called, *The Caſtle of* Medway. From them, in the latter Part of King *Henry* III's Reign, it came to Sir *Peter de Pencheſter*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*. His Daughter by Marriage tranſlated this Eſtate to *Stephen de Cobham*, whoſe Poſterity flouriſhed in it awhile, and then ſold it to one *Brenh*, whoſe Deſcendants ſold it to Sir *Henry Wyat*, Knt. one of the Privy-

Privy-Council to *Henry* VII. His Son, *Thomas Wyat*, a moſt learned Knight, built him an handſome Houſe here, which is now much decayed, and Sir *Thomas Wyat*, his Son, much enriched his Family by his Marriage with the Heir of Sir *Thomas Haut*; but his Wealth raiſing his Mind to great Attempts, he ruined himſelf and Poſterity; for being a forward Oppoſer of Queen *Mary*'s Marriage with King *Philip* of *Spain*, he roſe in Rebellion againſt her; for which he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, and ſeveral others, Leaders in his Rebellion, were executed in other Places, and the reſt, which were ſeveral Hundreds, were pardoned; *Wyat*'s Eſtate was ſeized and confiſcated, but was afterwards given by Queen *Elizabeth* to *John Aſtley*, Eſq; Maſter of her Jewels, in whoſe Family it now remains, or lately did. Then the *Medway* paſſes to

*Aylesford*, which we may ſuppoſe was a conſiderable Town, becauſe it gives Name to this Lathe, tho' now it is but a Village. This Pariſh is divided by the River *Medway*, *viz.* the North Part is an ancient Demeſne, and hath a Conſtable of itſelf; and in this Part the Church ſtands, which is dedicated to St. *Peter*, upon whoſe Day, *June* 29, there is a Fair in the Pariſh. The South Part, which contains the two Manors of *Preſton*, and *Milhale*, was given by King *Henry* I. to the Church of *Rocheſter*. The Manor of *Aylesford* (except the ancient Demeſne, which was in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown) was the Inheritance of *Oſbert Gipford*, in the Reign of King *John*, and from him, or his Deſcendants, it paſſed to *Richard* Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*; but who were his Succeſſors is not known. The *Medway* paſſing from hence with a winding Stream, Eaſtward, receiveth a Brook on the Weſt Side, which hath its Riſe in ſome Hills near *Wrotham*, already mentioned. Overagainſt which Town, on the other Side the Brook, ſtands

*Leyborn*, a little Village, where are the Ruins of a Caſtle, which was ſome Time the Seat of a Family ſo Surnamed, of which Sir *Roger Leyborn* deſcended, who was a principal Actor in the Barons War; ; and *William Leybourn*, a Parliamentary Baron in the Time of King *Edward* I. as alſo *Henry* and *Simon Leyborn*, who aſſiſted King

King *Edward* I. at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and were by that King knighted for their Valour. *Leyborn Place*, was late the Seat of *Francis Whitworth*, Eſq; it is an handſome modern built Houſe, and is deſcended to his Son *Charles Whitworth*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor. Upon the ſame Brook lies

*Birling*, contiguous to which, and upon the ſame Brook, is

*Snodland*, which was given to the Priory of St. *Andrew*'s in *Rocheſter*, by *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons* in the Year 883. At the Suppreſſion King *Henry* VIII. ſettled it upon the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*.

*Boxley*, where *William de Ipres*, a *Fleming*, Earl of *Kent*, built a Monaſtery in 1145, and ſupplied it with Monks from *Clarewalle* in *Burgundy*, and King *Richard* I. *Reg.* 1. gave this Manor of *Boxley* to it, which upon the Suppreſſion was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, whoſe Son, Sir *Thomas*, was condemned and executed for Treaſon, and his Eſtate all confiſcated but this, and ſome other ſmall Parcels, which were given to his Lady, to ſupport herſelf and her Family; which is all that remains to his Poſterity this Day, out of his vaſt Eſtate in this and other Counties. Adjoining to the Pariſh of *Boxley* lies

*Woldham*, or *Uldeham*, which was given to *Ernulf*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, in the Year 762, but the Steeple, and good Part of the Church, which is dedicated to *All-Saints*, was built by the Gift of *Stephen Slegge*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, 27 *Henry* VI. Over-againſt this Place is

*Halling*, a ſmall Village and Manor, given in the Year 778, by *Egbert*, King of Part of *Kent*, for one *Herbert* was alſo King, to the Church of *Rocheſter*. In King *Edward* II's Time, *Hamo de Heath*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, built a Seat for himſelf and his Succeſſors. From hence the *Medway* leads us to *Rocheſter*, already treated of; within the Precincts of which City, lie ſeveral Manors of Note, *viz.*

*Boreſtall*, which was given to the Church and Monks of St. *Andrew*'s, *de Cibo eorum*, to ſupport their Table, by *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, and continued in their Demeſne

Demeſne till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, when King *Henry* VIII. eſtabliſhed a Dean and Chapter out of the Ruins of that Priory, and gave them this Manor for their Aſſiſtance.

*Great*, or *Much Delce*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, from whom it paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands, to Sir *Richard Lea*, Lord Mayor of *London*, whoſe Poſterity now, or did lately, enjoy it.

*Horſted*, ſo called from *Horſa*, King *Hengiſt*'s Brother, who was ſlain at *Aylesford*, but had his Burial here, in a Tomb of huge maſſy Stons, but now ſo demoliſhed, that there is not one Stone left upon another.

*Snodherſt*, Part of which is extended into *Chatham*.

*Little Delce*, the Poſſeſſion of the noble and antient Family of the *Sheringtons*, who had a great Eſtate in this and ſeveral other Counties, and their chief Seat at *Sherington Hall*, in *Cranworth* in *Norfolk*. From them it paſſed to the *Pugeis*, who alienated it to *Richard Charles*, whoſe Succeſſors in the Female Line transferr'd it to *Richard Ormeſkirk*, who ſold it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and he to the *Rickhulls*, who conveyed it to *Thomas Glover* and *Henry Hunt*, Wardens of *Rocheſter* Bridge, and their Succeſſors, for the Preſervation and Reparation of it for ever, as it now continues.

*Naſhenden* was anciently the Eſtate of the *Aſpals*, from whom it came to the *Peckhams*, of whom *John Peckham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. ſold it to the Wardens of *Rocheſter* Bridge, and their Succeſſors, who ſettled it for the Maintenance and Support of that Fabrick, as it now continues.

The *Medway* having paſſed the Bridge at *Rocheſter*, with a violent Courſe like a Torrent, glides on to *Chatham*, before ſpoken of. And ſtill following the Courſe of the ſame River, we come to

*Friendſbury*, or *Frendſbury*, which was given to the Church of St. *Andrew* in *Rocheſter*, by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, yet by the Licenſe, and with the Conſent of *Egbert* and *Sigered*, Kings of *Kent*, but held by Leaſe of the Convent by *John de S. Clare*, and the Family of the *Neuls*. King *Henry* I. confirmed the Donation, and *Lawrence* of St. *Martin*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, appropriated

priated the Church by the Pope's Licence. At the Diſſolution the Leaſe was in the Hands of *Audley* and *Fiſher*, but the Fee-Simple was given to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, who being condemned and beheaded for High Treaſon, this Manor eſcheated again to the King, and by him was given to Sir *Thomas Drury*, whoſe Deſcendants ſold it to the *Clerkes*. On the other Side the *Medway*, at a little Diſtance, ſtands

*Gillingham*, or *Geldingham*, a Manor always belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was given by King *Henry* I. to the Monaſtery of *Shepey Iſle*.

This Town had antiently a Market, which was kept Weekly on *Thurſdays*, and a Fair Yearly on *Holy Rood* Day, *Sept.* 14, and ſeven Days after, procured by *John Peckham*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 11 *Edward* I. 1284. Here was a ſignal Encounter between *Edmund Ironſide*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*, in which, after a ſharp Combat, the *Dane* was diſcomfited.

And here ſtands a ſtrong Fort, to which large Additions are making, there being 170 Embrazures for holding Cannon, which will be ſo great a Security to the River, that ſhould an Enemy ever make Way by *Sheerneſs* Fort, his Progreſs would be ſtopp'd before he could reach *Chatham*. On the Weſt Side of the River ſtands

*Upnor* Caſtle, which guards two Reaches of the River, and is defended by a Platform of 12 Guns, one of which is fired every Morning at Day-Break, and another at Eight o'Clock every Evening. The preſent Governor of this Caſtle is Major-General *Guiſe*. On the ſame Shore is

*Cockham-Wood* Fort, where 34 Guns are mounted, but it is not plainly ſeen by Paſſengers ſailing by, being wholly encompaſſed by the Wood, but is a Place of great Strength and Security. Farther on, towards the Mouth of the River, is a Place called *The Swamp*, or, *King* James's *Folly*; which is a ſtrong Fort, mounting 12 Guns; and a Deſign was intended to make this one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes in *England*; but that Prince's Abdication left it in the State it now continues.

The only remaining Thing deſerving Notice on the Weſt

Weſt Side the River, is a Place called *The Salt Pans*, where great Quantities of Salt are made, both for Home Conſumption, and Foreign Exportation. In the Pariſh of *Gillingham* is

*Lidſing*, where Mr. *Lambard* tells us that barbarous Maſſacre was committed of 600 young *Norman* Gentlemen, who came over with the young Princes *Alfred* and *Edward* the Sons of King *Ethelred*, after the Death of King *Canutus* the *Dane*, in Hopes of recovering their Father's Throne, thro' the Invitation of the *Engliſh* Nobles, who promiſed them their Aſſiſtance. This Tragedy was acted by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who by that, and other indirect Means, ſought to ſecure it to himſelf and his Family; but ſo provoked the Duke of *Normandy* by it, that after the Confeſſor's Death he invaded *England*, and by the Conqueſt, and Death of *Harold*, Earl *Godwin*'s Son, who had uſurped the Throne, became himſelf King of it. The *Medway* here begins to encircle the Hundred of *Hoo*, wherein is *Graveſend*, already ſpoken of; between which and *Rocheſter*, at a little Diſtance from the Road is

*Shorn*, the antient Patrimony of the noble Family of the *Nevils*, who alienated it in King *Henry* III's Reign to *Roger de Norwood*, who ſcorning to hold his Lands by the ſluggiſh Tenure of Gavelkind, changed it into the more active one of Knights Service, and ſo held the Manor by this Tenure, *viz*, *To carry a white Banner 40 Days together, with other the Kings Tenants, at his own Charges, whenever the King ſhould make War againſt* Scotland. The *Norwoods* alienated this Manor to the *Savages* of *Bobbing Court*, which is now the Eſtate of Mr. *Woodier* of *Rocheſter*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. In it near the high Altar, is a very antient Monument for Sir *Henry Cobham*, Lord of the Manor of *Roundal*. Near this is

*Cobham*, the Seat and Manor of the *Cobhams*, from which they took their Names, a Family of as great Note and Truſt as any in elder Times; this Family expired in a Female Heir, which brought the Inheritance to *Thomas Brooke* of *Devonſhire*, Eſq; to whoſe Family ſhe

ſhe brought the Title alſo of Lord *Cobham*, 23 *Henry* VI. but *Henry* Lord *Brooke* forfeiting his Eſtate to the Crown by his Treaſon, this Manor was granted, as other Parts of his Eſtate were, to *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*.

The Church of this Town, which is in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, is Collegiate, and is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*. In it are very antient Monuments of the honourable Families of *Cobham* and *Brooke*, (tho' much defaced) many of them above three hundred Years old.

*John* Lord *Cobham*, Son and Heir of *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, who was Deputy to Prince *Edward* (after King *Edward* I) while in his Father's Life-time, he was Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, founded a College in this Town, for a Maſter and Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of himſelf, his Anceſtors, and Succeſſors, valued at the Suppreſſion at One Hundred and Twenty Nine Pounds, One Shilling, and Nine Pence Half-Penny.

This Town had the Grant of a Market Weekly on *Mondays*, and a Fair Yearly on St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, procured by *John* Lord *Cobham*, 41 *Edward* III. but now diſuſed.

*Cobham-Hall* is, at preſent, the Seat of the Right Honourable *Edward Bligh*, Baron *Clifton* of *Leighton-Bromſwold*, in *England*, Earl of *Darnley* in *Ireland*, F. R. S. and one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. More towards the *Thames* is

*Higham*, a Manor given to the Cloiſter of Nuns, founded here by King *Stephen*, and put by that Prince under the Viſitation of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, of whom we read, that *Hamon de Heath*, Biſhop of that See, confirmed the Election of *Maud de Colcheſter*, to be Princeſs of this Houſe, and 14 Years after viſited the whole Society. King *Henry* III. reviewed the Liberties of this Cloiſter, and confirmed them by a Charter of Inſpection, and added this Immunity to their former, that this Pariſh ſhould hold a Fair on *Michaelmas-Day*, and two Days after, upon their Demeſne. This Manor, at the Suppreſſion, was given by King *Henry* VIII. to St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, for ever. Near this is *Cliff*, formerly called *Cloveſhoo*, or *Cliff* at *Hoo*, it

ying in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, tho' it be in the Hundred of *Shamel*. It was in the Conqueror's Time called *Biſhops-Cliffe*, becauſe, as we ſuppoſe, the Biſhops had, for ſome Ages before, had their Yearly Meetings here, *Auguſt* 1. to enact and eſtabliſh certain Rules and Conſtitutions for the Regulations both of the Clergy and Laity. Sir *Henry Spelman* gives us a Liſt of ſeveral of them. From this Place we ſhall paſs into the Hundred of *Hoo*, by

*Cowling-Caſtle*, erected by *John* Lord *Cobham*, by the Conceſſion of King *Richard* II. who cauſed his Grant to be inſcribed at large upon the Front of it. He was the Lord of the Territories adjoining, and from his Poſterity, by the Heir Female, they came to the *Brookes*, made Lord *Cobham* on her Account, in which Family they were not long ſince. The Manor of *Mortimer* belongs to this Pariſh, and anciently the Patrimony of Gentlemen of that Name, who, for this Eſtate, and other Lands, were obliged to provide an Hobler, or Light-Horſeman, for the Security of the Coaſt about *Genlade* in *Hoo*. From this Family it paſſed to the *Ingleſfields*, a noble Family in *Berkſhire*, which flouriſhed in the Time of King *Canute*. From them it was ſold to the *Sidleys*, and is now, or was lately in the Poſſeſſion of the *Polhills*. Here we enter the Hundred of *Hoo*, the principal Town of which is

*Hoo*, which gives Name to the Hundred and Baili-Wick. This Town fell under the Dominion of the *Bardulfs*, of whom *Robert Bardulf* held it by the Payment of a whole Knight's Fee, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. From them it came to the Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, and by his Daughter to *John* Lord *Zouch*, who forfeiting it to the Crown by adhering to the *York* Line againſt King *Henry* VII. that King gave it to Sir *Henry Wyat*, one of his Privy-Council; but his Grandchild, Sir *Thomas*, falling under the like Misfortune, it was lodged in the Crown till King *James* I. granted it to *Robert* Earl of *Saliſbury*, whoſe Son *Robert* ſold it to Sir *Edward Hales*.

*Beluncle*, a Seat and Manor in this Pariſh, belonged moſt anciently to the *Foliotts*, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it

to

to *Reginald de Cobham*, High Sheriff of *Kent*, who made it his chief Seat, and from thence the Family were called *Cobhams* of *Beluncle*; ſeveral of which Family were ſummoned to Parliament as Barons. This Eſtate paſſed alſo to the *Brooks*, who were not long ſince Owners of it.

*Stoke* is another Place of the ſame Note in this Hundred of *Hoo*. Here is a Fair kept Yearly upon our *Lady-Day*, *March* 25. The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and is in the Dioceſe of *Rochester*. Bordering upon this Town Northweſt is ſituated

St. *Mary*'s, the Poſſeſſion of *William Halton*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. who ſold it to *William Lemyng*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, but he kept it not long; for we find that in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. it was in the Hands of Sir *John Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, who ſold it to Sir *Robert Read*, Serjeant at Law, by one of whoſe Daughters and Coheirs it paſſed to Sir *John Harcourt*, of *Elnol*, in the County of *Stafford*, who, with the Conſent of *Margaret* his Wife, exchanged this Manor, by the Name of *Mary Hall*, with *John Wiſeman*, Gent. for the Priory of *Ronton* in the ſaid County, and in his Family, which dwelt at *Rivershall* in *Eſſex*, it continued many Years, till it was ſold by the late Sir *William Wiſeman*.

*Newland* is a Manor in this Pariſh, belonging to the *Somers* for many Generations. They had ſeveral Manors in this County, and were divers of them Men of great Repute. But Sir *William Seymour*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, dying without Iſſue Male, this Manor paſſed by one of his Daughters to *Alexander Temple*, whoſe Heirs conveyed it to the Treaſurers of the Cheſt for ſick and maimed Seamen at *Chatham*. We ſhall paſs next into the Lathe of *Scray*, or *Sherwinhope*, and begin with

The Iſle of *Shepey*, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the County by the *Medway*, and here divides itſelf into two Streams, and encompaſſeth it, falling into the Eſtuary of the *Thames* by two Mouths; the one lying Weſtward, called *West-Swale*; and the other Eaſtward, called *East-Swale*; It is twenty one Miles in Compaſs,

and in the Bailiwick of *Milton*. The moſt conſiderable Towns in this Iſle are

*Minſter*, which taketh its Name from the Monaſtery built here by *Sexburga*, the Queen of *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, *A. C.* 660, for Nuns of the Order of St. *Benedict*. This Houſe was burnt down by the *Danes*, about 120 Years after it was built, but was again re-edified by *William Corbeil*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and dedicated to St. *Mary*, and St. *Sexburgh*, and the Revenues of it were confirmed by that Prince and King *Henry* IV. but at the Suppreſſion it was utterly demoliſhed, and given by King *Henry* to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whoſe Son, *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, exchanged it with Queen *Elizabeth* for other Lands. This Queen granted them to Sir *Edward Hobby*, from whom, in ſome Years, they came to Sir *John Heyward*, who ſettled the Lands upon Feoffees in Truſt for charitable Uſes.

The Church, which is now the Pariſh Church, is dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Sexburgh*.

In the Wall, on the South Eaſt Side, is a very antient Monument of a Man dreſſed in the Habit of a Knight-Templar, with a Boy at his Feet for a Support, and on his Right Side the Head of a Horſe: This Monument is almoſt defaced, and has neither Arms, nor Inſcription upon it; but the following Story is related, of the Truth of which we leave the Reader to judge for himſelf, having no other Authority for it than bare Tradition.

We are told that it is the Tomb of the Lord *Shawlam* (whoſe Houſe ſtill remains about a Mile and an half from the Church) who, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, buried the Rector of the Pariſh alive in the Church-Yard, for refuſing to bury a poor Man, whoſe Friends could not pay the Dues of the Church; and when he had ſo done, mounted his Horſe, and rode down to the Shore of the *Buoy and Nore*, about two Miles North of the Church, and ſwam his Horſe near two Miles into the Sea, till he came to a Man of War, in which was Queen *Elizabeth*; and relating to her what he had done, intreated her Pardon, and ſwam his Horſe three Times round the Ship, while he waited her Anſwer. The Queen

Queen conſidering, that however raſh the Act on might be, it was from a Principle of Charity that he was guilty of it, and being alſo a Man of great Eſtate, and always accounted a loyal Subject, forgave him; whereupon he returned to the Shore, and diſmounted, at which Time he was met by an old Woman, who told him, that altho' his Horſe had ſav'd him then, it ſhould very ſoon be the Death of him; on which he drew his Dagger, and ſtabb'd the Creature upon the Spot, to prevent the old Woman's Prophecy, as he thought, being fulfill'd.

Some few Days after, as this Lord was walking with ſome of his Tenants to ſhew them how far he had ſwam, and to confirm the Fact, ſhew'd them the Horſe he had killed, ſaying, the old Woman was out in her Prediction, on which he kick'd the Horſe's Head, which hurting his Toe, it feſter'd, turned to a Mortification, and ſoon after proved his Death.

The above is all the Account given of it, and the Reaſon they pretend for the Horſe's Head being on the Tomb: But the moſt probable Conjecture in our Opinion is, that this Lord *Shawlam*, was, long before the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, a Knight-Templar, and probably might have a favourite Horſe, which he had carried to the *Holy Land*, and which might, by his Speed, or otherwiſe, have preſerved his Life in ſome imminent Danger, which occaſioned him to order the Head of this Horſe to be put on his Tomb when he dy'd, in Memory of the Service he had done him. Every Circumſtance, as the Form, Habit, and Condition of the Tomb, ſhew it to be of a much earlier Date than the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

In the North-Eaſt Quarter of this Church lies (under an handſome Tomb, on which is his Effigies at full Length, in his Robes of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter) the Body of the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. and King *Edward* VI. one of the Privy-Council to the Regency of King *Edward* VI. and Knight of the Garter, who died in the Year 1559, the firſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

From the Church-Yard, which ſtands on a Hill, there is a plain and pleaſant Proſpect of the whole Iſland.

The Town of *Sheerneſs* is in the Pariſh, except the Fortreſs, and the Dead are brought hither to be buried, except what die in the Fortreſs, and thoſe are buried in the Chapel there.

The Fortification here which is for the Security of the River *Medway*, and the *Thames* Mouth, is very ſtrong, and entirely new built. On the Half-Moon are planted 40 large Cannon, and round the Works are Embrazures for 74 Pieces more, with Watch-Towers at proper Diſtances; the Avant Foſſe, or Ditch of the Counterſcarp, was finiſhed laſt *Summer* [1744] and can be fill'd with Water from ſeveral Places, at a very ſhort Notice. In the Fort is a Chapel for the Garriſon, which is very large, and Warehouſes for the Uſe of the Dock, furniſhed with all Neceſſaries for fitting out Ships at a ſmall Warning.

The greateſt Inconvenience of this Place is its Want of freſh Water, none being to be had but what is brought from *Chatham*, in Veſſels for that Purpoſe; though in ſome Meaſure to remedy this, all poſſible Contrivances are uſed to preſerve the Rain, by Gutters, Pipes, and Drains, over the whole Place, that draws the Rain into a large Seſſ-pool, from whence it is pump'd up by all who want it; but if any Perſons are ſeen wilfully to waſte it, they are denied the Uſe of the Pump for ſome ſmall Time after.

Here is a Market every Working-Day, except *Monday*, plentifully ſtored with Butcher's Meat, Poultry, and Fiſh; which laſt is brought in every Tide by Boats.

There are very few Houſes but what are in the Garriſon, and thoſe ſo prodigious dear for Lodging, and other Neceſſaries, as prevents great Numbers of People from going thither on Parties of Pleaſure, as might otherwiſe be reaſonably expected.

On the S. W. Part of the Iſland ſtands *Queenborough*, already ſpoken of; and on the Eaſt Side is ſituated,

*Shurland*,

*Shurland*, antiently the Seat of a Family of the ſame Name. Adjoining to this Pariſh is,

*Leiſdown*, *Layſdown*, or *Leiſdon*, a Manor belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, in which Dioceſe it is. The Church is dedicated to St. *Clement*. Near this Place is the Iſle of

*Harty*, lying juſt at the Corner of the Iſle of *Shepey*, over againſt *Feverſham*, to the Abbey of which it antiently belonged, till it was alienated by *John*, Abbot of *Feverſham*, to Mr. *Colepepper*; from whom it is come to Mr. *Thornhill*.

In this Hundred of *Scray* is,

*Rainham*, formerly the Patrimony of the noble Family of the *Camvilles*; but eſcheated to the Crown, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. who gave it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*; whoſe Son, *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, ſold it to *John Thornhill*; in which Family it lately was.

In this Lathe alſo are *Davington*, and *Little Davington*, or *Davington Court*, now, or lately, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Twiſdens* of *Eaſt Malling*. The next adjoining Village is

*Luddenham*, antiently a Manor and Seat of a Family of the ſame Name. Four Miles South of *Feverſham* lies

*Throuley*, the Capital Manſion of the *Gattons* in the *Saxon* Times; but in *William* the Conqueror's Reign, it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William de Dean*; from whom it paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands to Sir *George Sands*. On the other Side of *Feverſham* lies

*Tenham*; it was given to *Chriſt's* Church in *Canterbury*, at the Entreaty of Archbiſhop *Athelard*, by *Kenulf*, King of the *Mercians*, at the Eſtimate of 12 Plough-Lands; and it remained in the Patrimony of the Church till the Suppreſſion; when Dr. *Cranmer* fearing that, in that Time of religious Plunder, theſe Lands would be taken from his See, exchanged it with the Crown; and ſo continued a Part of the Royal Revenue, till King *James* I. by his Grant, inveſted it in Sir *John Roper*, and preſently after created him Baron *Roper* of *Tenham*, in Gratitude for his eminent Loyalty

to Queen *Elizabeth*, and to himſelf, in being the firſt who openly proclaimed him King in the County of *Kent*; and by his Poſterity it is ſtill enjoyed.

There is another Manor in this Pariſh, called *Frogenhall*, becauſe it was anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name; from whom it paſſed by *Anne*, the Daughter of the laſt Heir Male, *Thomas Frogenhall*, to *Thomas Quadring*; whoſe Daughter and Heireſs carried it by Marriage to the *Dreylands*, as theirs did to the *Nortons*, who ſold it to the *Greens*, and they to the *Clerks*.

*Tenham* had the Grant of a Market procured to it by *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 44 *Henry* III. to be kept Weekly on *Tueſdays*; and a Fair to continue three Days Yearly, beginning on the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*; but both are now diſuſed. The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was anciently annexed to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*.

This Place gives Title of Baron to *Henry Roper*, Lord *Tenham*. In the ſame Lathe is

*Chilham*, or *Julham*, the Place where *Julius Cæſar* (as is reported by the Inhabitants, who as Mr. *Camden* thinks have Truth on their Side) encamped in his ſecond Expedition into *Britain*, from whence it was called *Julham*, i. e. *Julius*'s Station or Houſe; This Manor was given by *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whoſe Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Kemp*, by whoſe Grand-Daughter it was transferred to Sir *Dudley Diggs*, Maſter of the Rolls in 1636, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains. South-Weſt of *Wye*, already mentioned is

*Eaſtwell*, which was antiently the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Surname; but after devolved upon the *Criols*, *Rokeſleys*, *Poynings* and *Percies*, Earls of *Northumberland*, who ſold it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney* and others, from whom it paſſed to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, Attorney-General to King *Henry* VIII, and Mr. *John Colepepper*, who married his Daughter to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, who built the greateſt Part of that ſtupendous Fabrick, which is now the Seat of the Earl of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*, deſcended of the *Finches*

*Finches* by the Marriage of *Catharine*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Moyle*. Near this Town is

*Weſtwell*, the Demeſne of the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Canterbury*, given them for the Supply of their Diet; and tho' their Title was queſtioned upon a *Quo Warranto*, yet it was upon a ſolemn Deciſion affirmed and atteſted to be given them by the King's Predeceſſors, aud confirmed to them, and ſo they quietly poſſeſſed it, till it was, at the Suppreſſion, reſigned to King *Henry* VIII. who gave it to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*. Near *Aſhford*, one of the Market-Towns before ſpoken of, lies

*Kennington*, a Manor always belonging to the King, as the Name imports, as did alſo *Keniſbrooke*, another Manor in this Pariſh, which *William* the Conqueror annexed to his Royal Manor of *Wye*; and being looked upon as an Appendage of it, followed its Fate at the Diſſolution, when it was taken from the Patrimony of *Battle-Abbey*. It reſted in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to her Kinſman *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon*, whoſe Grandſon *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Finch*, in whoſe Family, now Earls of *Winchelſea*, it reſts.

*Willeſborough* was Part of the Revenue of the noble and antient Family of the *Brents*; of which, *Falcatius de Brent* is a Perſon of great Note in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, for a perfect Courage and Magnanimity. In his Family this Town remained for many Generations, but at length Iſſue-Male failing, *Margaret* the Female Heir, carried it by Marriage to *John Dering*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Robert Dering*, conveyed it to *Robert Scot*, of *Canterbury*, Eſq; whoſe Poſterity ſtill enjoys it.

*Marſham* was long ago given by the *Saxon*, Earl *Siward*, and *Maud* his Wife, to the Monks of St. *Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, for the Support of their Diet; which Donation was confirmed by the Royal Authority of *Edward* the Confeſſor, and ſo remained among the Revenues of the Church, till the general Diſſolution of the Abbies; and then being ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. he gave it to the then newly erected Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*.

*Qua-*

*Quatherington*, or, as it is vulgarly called, *Quarington*, is a Manor of this Pariſh, antiently the Seat of the *Blechendens*, who flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and reſided here till *William Blechenden* removed to *Aldington*; and from him thro' ſeveral Hands it paſſed to the *Knatchbulls*, the Anceſtor of that learned and worthy Knight Sir *Norton Knatchbull*.

*Smarden* is a Manor that antiently belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and being an eminent Part of his Spiritual Patrimony, *John Stratford*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, obtained a Grant of a Market to be kept here Weekly on *Mondays*, 6 *Edward* III. which is long ſince diſcontinued; but the Manor *Romden*, in this Pariſh, was a Secular Eſtate, and belonged anciently to a Family named *Hengherſt*, and in modern Times *Henherſt*, who had alſo large Demeſnes in *Wood-Church*, *Stapleherſt*, *Yalding*, and other Places in this County.

A Fair is kept here Yearly on *Michaelmas-Day*, *September* 29. In this Lathe is alſo the Market-Town of *Apledore*, before ſpoken of; over-againſt which, juſt croſs the River *Rother*, lies

The Iſle of *Oxney*, which is an Hundred of itſelf, and hath in it

*Witterſham*, which anciently belonged to *Chriſt's-Church* in *Canterbury*, *Palſtre*, *Owly*, in which laſt a Fair is kept Yearly upon the Feaſt of St. *Philip* and St. *Jacob*, *May* 1. *Ebny*, or *Ebeney*, which was alſo given to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Canterbury*, but at the Suppreſſion, by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Walter Heuley*, Serjeant at Law, who dying without Iſſue Male, this Manor paſſed in Marriage with his youngeſt Daughter to *Richard Covert*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it ſtill remains. In the ſame Iſle are likewiſe *Woodrove*, *Brocket*, and *Stone*, where a Fair is kept Yearly upon *Aſcenſion-Day*, which is always the *Thurſday* Seven-night before *Whitſunday*. Paſſing by *Cranbrook* and *Tenterden*, two Market-Towns before-mentioned, we come to

*Hawkherſt*, which as it was made a Dependant on the Manor of *Wye*, and with it to hold of the Abbey of *Battle* in *Suſſex*, ſo it ſtill holds of the ſame; tho' the

the Abbey be ſuppreſſed; but while it was under the Juriſdiction of the Abbey, it obtained many Privileges of the Abbot and Convent.

The Inhabitants here formerly kept a three Weeks Court, called *Shipmill*, or *Moor-Houſe-Court* for all Matters under 40 *s.* till the laſt Century, when it was diſcontinued. They had alſo a Power by the laſt Grant to have a Reeve of their own; and once a Year they held a Court, wherein they appointed the Rent payable to the Abbey, and choſe their Reeve; which Court is ſtill kept about *Eaſter*, but ſomething more than an hundred Years ago, it took the Name of Court Baron of the Lord, and there they preſented the Alterations of the Tenancies, and elected two Beadles to gather the Rents.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, King *Henry* VIII. granted the Royalty and Rents of *Hawkherſt* to Sir *John Baker*, his Attorney General, who enjoyed them peaceably for his Life; but Queen *Elizabeth* granting the Manor of *Wye* to *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon*, there aroſe a Controverſy between their Heirs, touching their ſeveral Royalties and Rents, which proved to be ſo tedious and vexatious, that Sir *Richard Baker*, 17 *Jac.* I. the Heir of Sir *John*, to purchaſe his Quiet, ſold all his Right and Claim to the ſaid Heir of the Lord *Hunſaon*, then *Henry* Earl of *Dover*; and ſo the Lord of *Wye* is Owner of the Royalties and Rents of this Place, who is now the Earl of *Winchelſea*; his Anceſtor Sir *Thomas Finch* having purchaſed it of the Earl.

This Pariſh is very populous, and one of the largeſt in the County, having no Town in it, having had in the laſt Century before the breaking out of the laſt Civil Wars, and tearing the Church to Pieces, 1400 Communicants; but now it is full of Poor. Here was antiently a Market (by the Grant of King *Edward* 1. *Reg.* 5.) kept Weekly upon *Tueſdays*; but it has been long diſcontinued, and no Memory left of it but a Place upon the Green, at the *Moor*, called the Market-Place, and ſome old Shops ſtanding about it. Here were alſo

alſo two Fairs kept Yearly; the one upon St. *Lawrence*'s-*Day*, *Aug.* 10. to hold three Days, *viz.* the Vigil, Day, and Morrow of that Feaſt, near the Church, but now this is kept only upon that Saints Day; the other on St. *Valentine*'s-*Day*, *Feb.* 14. in the Field beyond *Moor-Houſe*; but this has been many Years diſcontinued. Here were alſo formerly five Croſſes, or Watch Houſes, and a Beacon; but they are all of them demoliſhed but two, *viz.* *Highgate*, and *Dipſden* Croſſes.

*Newenden* was erected in the Place where the old *Roman* City *Anderida*, called by the *Britons*, *Caer-Andreds* ſtood. In this Pariſh was the firſt Houſe of Friars *Carmelites* in *England*, ſo called, becauſe they came hither from Mount *Carmel* in *Paleſtine*. Sir *Thomas Alcher*, or *Fitz-Aucher*, built them a Seminary here, *A. D.* 1241, 26 *Hen.* III. and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, from whom they were called the Brothers of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; upon which there ſoon ſprang up a little Town, which, with Reſpect to the ancient one, long ago demoliſhed, was called *Newenden*, i. e. *A new Town in a Valley*. In the next Lathe of St. *Auguſtine*, or *Hedelinth*, belonging to the Suburbs and Territories of the City of *Canterbury*, which is already ſpoken of, are the Manors of

1. *Dodingdale*, whoſe Owners were originally of the ſame Name. 2. The Dungeon, belonging to an antient Family named *Chich*. 3. The Mote, or Wyke, whoſe Owners bore the ſame Surname, for *Stephen Wyke* paid an Aid for for it at the Marriage of *Iſabel*, King *Henry* III's Siſter. 4. St. *Dunſtan*'s, the antient Seat of the noble Family of the *Ropers*, of which *William Roper*, or *de rubra Spathâ* flouriſh'd in the Reign of King *Henry* III. They were great Benefactors to the Priory of St. *Martin*'s in *Dover*. On the North Eaſt of *Canterbury* is

*Reculver*, *Reculure*, or *Racluſe*, in *Latin Reculſum*, and in *Saxon Raculf Minſter*, a poor and deſpicable Place at preſent, but may boaſt of as many Antiquities as any Place in this County.

Here

Here was formerly a Market on *Thurſdays*, but now diſcontinued; but there is ſtill a Fair kept Yearly, upon the Feaſt of St. *Giles* Abbot, being *Sept.* 1.

*Wingham* gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, which is an Argument that it was then the chief Town of it; at preſent it gives Title of Baron to Earl *Cowper*. We ſhall next take a View of

The Iſle of *Thanet*, the Name of which ſome will have derived from *Thanatos*, i. e. *Death*, becauſe no Serpents, or venomous Creatures will live in it; but Mr. *Lambard* more probably conjectures that the Name is *Saxon*, and comes from the Word *Thener*, i. e. *moiſt and watery*, becauſe it is encompaſſed with Water all round. It contains about nine Miles in Length, and near as much in Breadth, and is encompaſſed with the Sea on the North and Eaſt, and with the River *Wantſome* on the Weſt and South.

This Iſle gives Title to the antient Family of the *Toketons*, or, as they are now called, the *Tuſtons*, an antient and wealthy Family, Sir *Nicholas Tuſton*, Knt. and Bart. being created Baron *Tuſton*, of *Tuſton* in *Suſſex*, and Earl of *Thanet*, *Anno* 1628. On the North Eaſt Side of this Iſle is

*Margate*, a Place noted for King *William* III's frequent landing here in his Returns from *Holland*, and for ſhipping vaſt Quantities of Corn for *London* Market, moſt, if not all of it, the Product of the Iſle of *Thanet*, in which it ſtands. There is lately erected here a Salt-Water Bath, which has performed great Cures in nervous and paralytick Caſes, and in Numbneſs of the Limbs, and ſeems every Day to become more and more in Requeſt; it is likewiſe ſometimes viſited by ſuch as are adviſed to bathe in Salt-Water for the Bite of a mad Dog. Of the Induſtry of the Inhabitants in this Part of the Iſle of *Thanet*, Mr. *Camden* hath theſe Words. "Nor muſt I "here omit the mention of a Thing very much to the "Honour of the Inhabitants of *Thanet*, thoſe eſpecially "who live near the Roads or Harbours of *Margate*, "*Ramſgate*, and *Broad-ſtreet*; namely, that they are "exceeding induſtrious, and are, as it were, *amphibious*

"Creatures,

" Creatures, and get their Living both by Sea and Land: " They deal in both Elements, are both Fiſhers and " Ploughmen, both Huſbandmen and Mariners; and " the ſelf ſame Hand that holds the Plough, ſteers the " Ship. According to the ſeveral Seaſons, they make " Nets, fiſh for Cod, Herring, Mackarel, &c. go to " Sea themſelves, and export their own Commodities. " And thoſe very Men alſo dung their Ground, plough, " ſow, harrow, reap, inn, being quick and active in " both Employments; and ſo the Courſe of their Labour " runs round. And when there happen any Ship- " wrecks, as there do here now and then, (for thoſe " Shallows and Shelves ſo much dreaded by Seamen, " lie over againſt it; namely, the *Godwin*, the *Brakes*, " the *Four-foot*, the *Whitdick*, &c.) they are extremely " induſtrious to ſave the Lading."

On the North-Eaſt Point of this Land, is the Promontory, or Head Land, called the *North-Foreland*; which, by a Line drawn due North to the *Naſe* in *Eſſex*, about ſix Miles ſhort of *Harwich*, makes the Mouth of the River *Thames*, and the Port of *London*. As ſoon as any Veſſel paſſes this *Foreland* from *London*, it may properly be ſaid to be in the open Sea; if to the North, it enters the *German* Ocean; if to the South the Channel, as it is called, that is, the narrow Seas between *England* and *France*; and all the Towns or Harbours before we come this Length, whether on the *Kentiſh* or *Eſſex* Shore, are called Members of the Port of *London*.

From this Point Weſtward, the firſt Town of Note is *Ramſgate*, a ſmall Port; the Inhabitants are mighty fond of having it called the *Romans-gate*, pretending that the *Romans*, under *Julius Cæſar*, made their firſt Attempt to land here, and that, being driven back by a Storm, he ſoon returned, and coming on Shore with a good Body of Troops, beat back the *Britons*, and fortify'd his Camp, juſt at the Entrance of the Creek, where the Town now ſtands; while others as poſitively aſſert, that he landed at *Deal*.

*Richborough-Caſtle*, is a Mile diſtant from *Stanar* and *Sandwich*.

*Sandwich.* At the Foot of it runs the River coming from *Canterbury.* This River at firſt diſcharged itſelf into the Sea by *Ebbesfleete*, North of the *Roman* City *Rutupiæ*, now *Stanar*, till the Sand pouring down ſo directly upon it, obliged the Stream to ſlide under the Cliff by *Richborough Caſtle*, and ſo by *Sandwich*. The next Place we ſhall mention in this Lathe of St. *Auguſtine* is

*Deal*, or *Dole*, a Caſtle, built, with two others at *Sandown* and *Walmar* by King *Henry* VIII. juſt at the Time when he ſhook off the Pope's tyrannical Government; for knowing that the Emperor was offended at the Divorce of *Catharine* his Queen, and the *French* King had married his eldeſt Son the *Dauphin*, to the Pope's Niece, and his Daughter to the King of *Scots*, he could expect nothing but Enmity on all Sides, and therefore to ſecure himſelf, he reſolved to provide for his own Safety, (under God's Providence) by building Caſtles, Platforms, and Blockhouſes, in all needful Places in his Kingdom, and accordingly built theſe three, and recommended them to the Inſpection of the *Cinque Ports*, as appears from the Statue 32 *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 48.

Here is the famous Road for Shipping, ſo well known all over the trading World, by the Name of the *Downs*, and where almoſt all Ships, which arrive from Foreign Parts for *London*, or go from *London* to Foreign Parts, and paſs the Channel, generally ſtop, the Homeward-Bound, to diſpatch Letters, ſend their Merchants and Owners the good News of their Arrival, and ſet their Paſſengers on Shore, and the Outward-Bound to take in freſh Proviſions, to receive their laſt Orders, Letters, Farewels from Owners, Friends, *&c.* Sometimes when the Wind preſents fair, Ships come in here, and paſs thro' at once, without coming to an Anchor; for they are not obliged to ſtop, but for their own Convenience.

The *Downs* would be a very wild and dangerous Road for Ships were it not for the *South-Foreland*, a Head of Land forming the Eaſt Point of the *Kentiſh* Shore,

Shore, and is called the *South*, as its Situation reſpects the *North-Foreland*; and which breaks the Sea off, which would otherwiſe come rolling up from the Weſt, to the Flats, or Bank of Sands, which for three Leagues together, and at about a League, or League and half Diſtance, run parallel with the Shore, and are dry at low Water; ſo that theſe two, breaking all the Force of the Sea, on the Eaſt, South, and South-Weſt, make the *Downs* accounted a very good Road. And yet on ſome particular Winds, and eſpecially, if they overblow, the *Downs* proves ſuch a wild Road, that Ships are driven from their Anchors, and often run on Shore, or are forced on the ſaid Sands, or into *Sandwich-Bay*, or *Ramſgate Pier*, in great Diſtreſs; this is particularly when the Wind blows hard at South Eaſt, or Eaſt by North, or Eaſt, North Eaſt, and ſome other Points; and terrible Havock has been made in the *Downs* at ſuch Times. In the Great Storm which happened on the 27*th* of *November*, 1703, a great Part of the Royal Navy was come into the *Downs*, in their Way to *Chatham*, to be laid up. Five of the largeſt Ships had the good Fortune to puſh thro' the *Downs* the Day before, finding the Wind then blew very hard, and were come to an Anchor at the *Gunfleet*; and had they had but one fair Day more, they had been all ſafe at the *Nore*, or in the River *Medway* at *Black-Stakes*.

There remained in the *Downs* about 12 Sail, when this terrible Storm began, at which Time *England* may be ſaid to have received the greateſt Loſs that ever happened to her Royal Navy at one Time, either by foul Weather, by Enemies, or any Accident whatſoever. Of which the following is a ſhort Account.

" The *Northumberland*, a Third Rate, carrying 70 " Guns, and 353 Men; the *Reſtoration*, a Second Rate, " carrying 76 Guns, and 386 Men; the *Sterling-Caſtle*, " a Second Rate, carrying 80 Guns, and 400 Men, " but had only 349 Men on Board; and the *Mary*, " a Third Rate, of 64 Guns, having 273 Men on " Board. Theſe were all loſt, with all their Men,

" except

" except one Man out of the *Mary*, and 70 Men out of " the *Sterling-Caſtle*, who were taken up by the Boats " from *Deal*. All this was beſides the Loſs of Merchant-" Ships, which was exceeding great, not only here, " but in almoſt all the Ports in the South and Weſt of " *England*, and alſo in *Ireland*."

The Town of *Deal* carries on ſome Foreign Trade, and is very much improved of late Years, to which the great Reſort of Seamen to it, from the Ships in the *Downs*, has not a little contributed.

*Sandown* (i. e. *Sandy-Hill*) Caſtle, is compoſed of four Lunettes of very thick arch'd Work of Stone, with many Port-Holes for great Guns: In the Middle is a great round Tower, with a Ciſtern at Top, and underneath, an arched Cavern, Bomb-proof. A Foſs encompaſſes the Whole, to which is a Paſſage over a Draw-Bridge. Here is a Charity-School for 27 Boys and Girls, who are taught and cloathed, all at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

*Norbourn*, or *North-bourn*, was given to *Chriſt's-Church* by *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, about the Year 619, after his Return to the Chriſtian Faith; by the Influence of Archbiſhop *Laurentius*, and continued Part of its Revenue till the Diſſolution.

*Walderſhare*, near this Place, was, at the Time of the Conqueſt, the Lordſhip of Sir *William Mamouth*, from whom it paſſed ſome Time after to the *Malmains*, and from them, thro' ſeveral Hands, to Sir *Henry Furneſe*, Bart. and from him to his Son, Sir *Robert Furneſe*, whoſe Daughter marrying the Earl of *Rockingham*, that Nobleman is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

In the Lath e of *Shepway* is *Elham*, anciently called *Helham*, which was, in the Conqueror's Time, given to the Earl of *Ew*, a *Norman*, and then had the Reputation of an Honour, upon the Account of his Reſidence here; tho' now his magnificent Palace is demoliſhed, and there remains only a Heap of deplorable Rubbiſh, to ſhew us where it ſtood.

A Market is kept here Weekly on *Mondays*, the Grant obtained by Prince *Edward* being confirmed by the Judges Itinerant, the ſeventh Year of his Reign;

and four Fairs are kept Yearly, *viz.* on *Palm-Monday*, or the *Monday* before *Eaſter*, on *Eaſter-Monday*, on *Whit-Mondays*, and on St. *Dennis*'s Day, *Oct.* 9.

*Stelling* was Parcel of the Inheritance of the illuſtrious Family of the *Hauts*, of whom *William de Haut* founded a Chapel at his Manor of *Wadenhal*; one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *William Haut* being wedded to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Badgebury*, ſettled it in that Family till being exchanged with the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 42. granted it to Sir *John Sotherton*, a Baron of the Exchequer, whoſe Heir ſold it to Mr. *Benjamin Pere*, of *Canterbury*.

Here are two Fairs kept Yearly, the one upon *Aſcenſion-Day*, which is 10 Days before *Whitſontide*, and the other upon *All-Saints* Day, *Nov.* 1. Having paſſed by *Hithe*, already ſpoken of, we come to

*Lime*, or *Limne*, antiently a Port where Ships were wont to unload their Burthen; but the Sea either being hindred by the Sands, or not helped by the Freſhes, hath ſo ſhortened its Flood, that the Merchants were forced to put in at *Weſt Hithe*; but this Port was not long uſeful to them, for here alſo the Sea ſo decayed by little and little, that they were obliged to take in at *Hithe*, which thereupon began to flouriſh; but this Port alſo was ſtopp'd up by the ſame Cauſe; ſo that altho' it now ſtandeth, the Sea is of no great Benefit to it, becauſe it comes not up to the Town by a good Diſtance: But tho' *Lime* is now become a poor Town, yet it may be of high Eſteem with our Antiquaries, for thoſe many Relicks of Buildings, that are found within its Limits, as well as for ſome Remainders of its antient Grandeur, which we find in our Hiſtories, *viz.* That here it was that Prince *Edward*, the eldeſt Son of King *Henry* III. exacted an Oath of the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*, being their Lord Warden. And here the *Limenarcha*, or Lord Warden, receiveth his Oath at his Entrance into his Office. And here it was that the *Danes*, *Anno* 893, with 250 Veſſels, ſailed up the River four Miles, and landing, deſtroyed a Caſtle and Town.

*Great* and *Little Bilſington* are not far from hence, at the latter of which is a Fair kept Annually upon *Midſummer-*

*mer-Day*, vulgarly called *Woodcock* Fair. At

*Aldington* the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had a Seat, to which they often retired, and a Park empaled, as well as a Frith, or Chace, called *Aldington Frith*, where Deer ranged at large as in a Foreſt. *John Morton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. was at great Charge, in repairing and augmenting it; but this Spiritual Grandeur was diſpleaſing to King *Henry* VIII. who, tho' he dealt not with the See as with the Monaſteries, yet he reſolved to retrench it, and accordingly obliged *Cranmer*, then Archbiſhop, by Deed enrolled in the Office of Augmentations, to grant him this Manor; and King *Charles* I. granted the Manor-Houſe, and Farm-Lands thereunto belonging, to hold of his Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, in Free Soccage.

*Saltwood*, or *Boſcum Salſum*, ſo called, it is probable, becauſe the Sea came up of old ſo near it, as to flow a Part of it, then a Wood, tho' now the Sea affords it nothing but a large Proſpect.

## PERSONS *of* Eminence *born or reſiding in the County of* Kent.

*Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who, tho' he was of mean Parentage, as our Hiſtories tell us, being the Son of a Plough-Man, yet, by his brave Atchievements, he ſo raiſed himſelf, that he was one of the potenteſt Men in the Kingdom; was created Earl of *Kent*, and had a Daughter a Queen, being married to *Edward* the Confeſſor; and a Son a King, *viz.* *Harold*, who ſucceeded *Edward*, and was conquered by the Duke of *Normandy*, at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*.

*Hubert de Burgo* was the third Earl of *Kent* after the Conqueſt. He was at the ſame Time Lord Chief Juſtice, and having deſerved well of the King and Kingdoms by his good Service, was advanced to this Honour by King *Edward* III.

*Stephen Lancton*, a *Roman* Cardinal, but an *Engliſhman* born, and of good Repute and Learning, was conſecrated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by the Pope in the Reign of King *John*. He ſate 22 Years, and died at his Manor

of *Slindon* in *Suſſex*, from whence his Body was carried to *Canterbury*, and buried in St. *Michael*'s Chapel, under the Altar, *July* 9, 1228.

Cardinal *John Kemp*, deſcended from Parents of a mean Fortune, tho' good Family, his Father being a younger Brother, was ſo learned and proſperous, that having commenced Doctor of Laws, he was made Archdeacon of *Durham*, Dean of the Arches, Vicar-General to Archbiſhop *Stafford*, then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *Chicheſter*, and *London*, ſucceſſively; afterwards being promoted to the See of *York*, he was made Chancellor of *England* by King *Henry* VI. and Cardinal of St. *Balbin* by the Pope; and being raiſed to the See of *Canterbury*, he was made Cardinal of St. *Rufine*. He was born at *Wye*, where he founded a College of Prieſts to perform Divine Service, and teach the Youth of the Town.

*Thomas Cranmer* was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Reigns of King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. and ſuffered Martyrdon in that of Queen *Mary*. His Anceſtors were *Normans*; he was educated at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow till he married. He was burnt in the Ditch that is round the Walls of *Oxford*, *Feb.* 15. 1555-6.

*John Brown*, taken up upon the Information of a Soul-Prieſt, for jocularly aſking him, how he could ſave the Soul, if he knew not where to find it, when he went to Maſs, nor where he left it when Maſs was done? The Prieſt, angry at his Demand, accuſed him to Archbiſhop *Warham*, by whoſe Warrant he was carried before him, and Biſhop *Fiſher*, who ordered him to be ſet barefoot upon hot Coals to oblige him to deny his Faith; which not prevailing, he was ſent to *Aſhford*, put into the Stocks at Night, and the next Day being *Whitſunday*, in the Evening he was burnt in that Town, *Anno* 1517.

*Andrew Hewit*, a Taylor, born at *Feverſham*, a young Man of about 24 Years of Age, being apprehended by one of his Companions, as a Favourer of the Goſpel, was carried before *Stokeſley*, Biſhop of *London*, the Biſhops of *Lincoln* and *Wincheſter*, and condemned for perſiſting in the Belief, that the Sacrament of the Altar, after Conſecration, was but a Signification of the Body and Blood

Blood of Chriſt, and not the very Body and Blood itſelf. He was carried to *Smithfield July* 4. 1533. and was there burnt with *Joan Frith*.

*William Carder*, of *Tenterden*, Weaver, being conven'd before Archbiſhop *Warham*, and *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, his Chancellor, they objected to him, that he held that the Sacrament of the Altar was not the very Body and Blood of Chriſt, that auricular Confeſſion and extreme Unction were not neceſſary, that Matrimony was no Sacrament, that to worſhip Images was idolatrous: Theſe Articles he denied; or if at any Time he had held them, he repented, and promiſed Conformity for the future, yet was condemned to be burnt, *Anno* 1511.

*Agnes Greenhill*, of *Tenterden*, about 60 Years of Age, being convened upon the ſame Articles, denied that ſhe ever aſſerted them, yet was condemned at the ſame Time by the Evidence of her own Huſband, and her two Sons, who, thro' Fear, were put upon depoſing theſe Things againſt her: ſhe was burnt with *William Harriſon* of *Halden*, aged about ſixty, and *Edward Walker* of *Maidſtone*, Cutler, who were condemned upon the ſame Articles.

*William Ming*, a Prieſt, died in Priſon at *Maidſtone*, where he had been long confined for Religion, and was to have ſuffered at the Stake, had it ſo pleaſed God.

*John Bland*, A. M. Miniſter of *Adeſham*, *John Frankeſh*, Vicar of *Rolvynden*, *Humphry Middleton* of *Aſhford*, and *Nicholas Sheterden*, were burnt at *Canterbury*, *July* 12, 1555. at two Stakes.

*Nicholas Hall*, Bricklyer, *Chriſtopher Wade*, Weaver, and *Mary Polley* of *Tunbridge*, were condemned by *Maurice* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for not allowing the Deity of the Sacrament, and Abſurdity of the Maſs, and were burnt at *Dartford*, in *July* 1555.

*John Denley*, Gent. *John Newman*, Pewterer, both of *Maidſtone*, were ſearched upon the Road in *Eſſex* by *Edmund Tyrell*, Eſq; and a Confeſſion of their Faith was found in Writing about them, wherefore they were ſent up to the Commiſſioners to be examined: Biſhop *Bonner* objected to them the uſual Articles, to which they gave their Anſwers and Arguments. *John Denley* was burnt at *Uxbridge*, *Aug.* 8. and *John Newman* at *Saffron-Waldem*, *Aug.* 30, 1555.

*William Coker*, *William Hopper*, *Henry Lawrence*, *Richard Collier*, *Richard Wright*, and *William Stere*, were condemn'd by *Richard*, Biſhop of *Dover*, and Archdeacon *Harpsfield*, for perſiſting in their Opinions, that the real Preſence in the Sacrament was abominable, deteſtable, and a blaſphemous Idol. They were all burnt at *Canterbury*, in one Fire, at the End of *Auguſt* 1555.

*George Catmer*, of *Hithe*, *Robert Streater*, *Anthony Burwood*, *George Brodbridge*, and *James Tutty*, were brought before the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* on *Aug.* 3, and upon their Examination did agree that the Sacrament, as uſed by their Church, was an Idol, in that they taught Men to worſhip a falſe God, incloſed in a Box; and were therefore condemned as Hereticks, and burnt in a Fire at *Canterbury*, *Sept.* 6.

*John Webb*, Gent. was brought before the Biſhop of *Dover*, *Sept.* 16, and had the uſual Articles propounded to him, and was order'd to conſider upon them: But he told them his Reſolution would be, That the Sacrament was left in Remembrance of Chriſt's Body, and not changed by Conſecration into his real Body. This he again averred with *George Roper* and *Gregory Pack*, and they were burnt for it at *Canterbury*, at the End of *October*, 1555.

*John Lomas* of *Tenterden*, a young Man, was preſented for an Heretick, and having the uſual Queſtions put to him concerning Penance, Confeſſion, and the Sacrament, was condemned *January* 18, and

*Agnes Snoth* of *Smarden*, *Anne Albright*, *Joan Sole* and *Joan Catmer*, agreeing with *John Lomas* in their Belief, were all four burnt with him at *Canterbury*, *January* 31, 1556.

*John Harpole* of *Rocheſter*, and *Joan Beach*, were examined by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*: They conſtantly affirmed the Sacrament to be only a Commemorative of Chriſt's Death, that the God of Heaven was their Father, and not the Holy Church their Mother. They were burnt together at *Rocheſter*, *April* 1, 1556.

*John Philpot*, *W. Waterer*, *Stephen Kemp*, *W. Hay*, *Tho. Hudſon*, *Mat. Bradbridge*, *Tho. Stephens*, *Nicholas Finall*, *W. Lowick*, and *W. Prowting*, were ſeverally examined upon the Articles commonly objected in *Canter-*

*terbury* Dioceſe, with an Addition of Cardinal *Pool*: They all agreed in granting the Church of Chriſt, but denying the Church of *Rome* to be ſuch, in rejecting ſeven Sacraments, in refuſing the Maſs, their *Latin* Service, and half Communions, praying to Saints, *&c.* were condemn'd, and ſix of them burnt at *Canterbury*, *Jan.* 15; two at *Wye*, and two at *Aſhford*, on the 16*th*, *Anno* 1656.

Many others ſuffered upon the ſame Articles at other Times; as *John Bradbridge*, *Walter Applebye* of *Maidſtone*, *Petronil* his Wife, *Edmund Allen*, and *Catharine* his Wife, *Joan Manning*, and one *Elizabeth*, a blind Maid, ſuffered at *Maidſtone*, *June* 18, *Anno* 1557.

*John Fiſhcock*, *Nicholas White*, *Nicholas Pardre*, *Barbara Final*, *Alice Benden*, *Bradbridge*'s Widow, *Wilſon*'s Wife, and *Matthew Plaiſe*, were burnt at *Canterbury*. *June* 19, 1557.

One *Fryer*, and the Siſter of *John Eagle*, (who was burnt in *Eſſex*) were burnt at *Rocheſter*, *Auguſt* 20, 1557.

*John Cornford*, *Chriſtopher Brown*, *John Herſt*, *Alice Snoth*, *Catharine Knight*, and one *Tynley*, were the laſt that ſuffered in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, upon the Proſecution of *Harpsfield*, at *Canterbury*, *Nov.* 20, 1538.

*William Laud*, born at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, educated at St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, where he was ſucceſſively Scholar, Fellow, and Preſident; with which Preferments he enjoyed the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, the Deanry of *Gloceſter*, and other Dignities. Removing from the College, he was advanced to the Sees of St. *David*'s, *Bath* and *Wells*, *London*, and afterwards was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He was a learned and pious Man, zealous againſt Popery, as his Diſpute with *Fiſher*, the Jeſuit, proves, and ſtedfaſt in the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England* againſt the factious Party, who had got a great Head under his Predeceſſor *Abbot*. He viſited his Province in 1636, and took Care to have the ruinated and indecent Churches repaired and beautified. He was much blam'd by the Puritans for publiſhing the Book about Sports upon the Lord's Day; but his Memory ought to be

cleared of that Aſperſion, for he had no Power in the Church when it was firſt publiſhed by King *James* I. and when it was publiſhed by King *Charles* I. he was not in the Chief Power. As to himſelf, he was a ſtrict Obſerver of that Day, and in his Dioceſe did not farther the Publication of it, or puniſh any Body that refuſed it. He was a great Benefactor to the Church and Clergy, and by his Activity and Vigour got himſelf many Enemies, which prevailed ſo that he was brought to the Block, *Jan.* 10, 1644. and died a Martyr to our Conſtitution on *Tower Hill*. He was buried firſt in *Allhallows Barkin*, and in 1663, was removed to St. *John*'s in *Oxford*, and now lies buried in the Chapel. But his many Benefactions will preſerve his Memory to future Ages; for he furniſhed the Library of *Oxford* with 1300 *Arabick* and *Perſian* MSS. with choice Antiquities, and eſtabliſhed Profeſſors of thoſe Tongues in that Univerſity, which had never been before; procured new Statutes for it, with larger Privileges than the old; built a Court in St. *John*'s College; repaired St. *Paul*'s, at a vaſt Expence; bought divers *Commendams*, and *Sine Cure's*, and ſettled them on the ſmall Biſhopricks of *Briſtol*, *Peterborough*, St. *Aſaph*, *Cheſter*, and *Oxford*, to augment them, procured a new Charter for *Reading*, where he alſo erected an Hoſpital, and endowed it with 200 *l. per Annum*; and recovered Hundreds of Impropriations in *Ireland*, to the great Encouragement of the Clergy of that Nation, with many other good Deeds to the Church and State.

Sir *Thomas Wyat*, a moſt ingenious and pious Perſon, who was much in Favour with King *Henry* VIII. for his Wit, and by a Jeſt raiſed that King's Courage to go thro' with his Divorce, and ſo began the Reformation, ſaying, *It was very ſtrange that a Man cannot repent without the Pope's Leave*, &c. was born at *Allington* Caſtle. That Sir *Thomas Wyat*, who rebelled againſt Queen *Mary*, was his Son.

*John Frith*, that learned Confeſſor, and conſtant Martyr who ſuffered for his Religion in King *Henry* VIII. Reign, was born at *Weſterham*.

Sir

Sir *Andrew Judd*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was the Son of *John Judd*, of *Tunbridge*, where he founded a Free-School, becauſe it was his Native Place.

*William Sevenoke*, Lord Mayor of *London*. who, from a poor Child, whoſe Parents were not known, became a rich Man, was brought up at *Sevenoke*, where he founded ſome Alms-Houſes.

Sir *Roger Manwood*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born at *Sandwich*, where he built a Free-School for the Uſe of the Town.

Mr. *William Lambard*, that learned Lawyer and Antiquary, who wrote the firſt Hiſtory of *Kent*, called, *A Perambulation of* Kent, a Collection of the *Saxon* Laws, and many other uſeful Books, dwelt at *Eaſtcombs* in *Greenwich*.

Mr. *William Somner*, that great Antiquary, who wrote the Hiſtories of *Canterbury*, *Gavelkind*, &c. was born at *Canterbury*, *March* 30, 1606.

Dr. *Iſaac Bargrave*, Dean of *Canterbury*, Miniſter of St. *Margaret*'s *Weſtminſter*, who ſuffered much for preaching a Sermon againſt Popery, evil Counſellors, and Corruptions, in 1623, but more for his Loyalty; was ſeized at *Graveſend*, and carried to the *Fleet*, by one whom he had ſaved from the Gallows at *Maidſtone*, where he died of Grief.

Mr. *John Hales*, Fellow of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, where he was *Greek* Profeſſor, afterwards Fellow of *Eaton*, and Prebendary of *Windſor*, Chaplain to Sir *Dudley Carleton*, at the Synod of *Dort*, a Perſon of a Capacity hardly to be equall'd; was a *Kentiſh* Man, tho' the Place of his Nativity is not known.

Dr. *Brian Duppa*, Fellow of *All Souls* in *Oxford*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, Tutor to King *Charles* II. when Prince of *Wales*, and his Brother the Duke of *York*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, *Saliſbury*, and *Wincheſter*, was born at *Lewiſham*.

Sir *William Boteler*, of *Barrham's Place* in *Teſton*, for joining with the Neighbouring Gentry in a Petition for Peace in 1642, was impriſoned near eight Months; as was Captain *Lovelace*, who delivered the Petition, by Order of the Houſe of Commons.

Dr.

Dr. *Harvey*, the Father of Phyſicians, who made that uſeful Diſcovery of the Circulation of the Blood, was born at *Folkſtone*.

Sir *William Compton*, who, for his firm Loyalty to King *Charles* I. was obliged to compound for his Eſtate, and pay the Parliament Commiſſioners 660 *l.* lived at *Erith*.

Sir *Norton Knatchbull*, that learned Gentleman, who wrote ſome critical Notes upon the *New Teſtament*, had his Seat at *Cheyne-Court* in *Ivy-Church*.

Sir *Henry Billingham*, who did eminent Services for King *Charles* I. in his Wars with the Parliament, was a *Kentiſhman*.

Dr. *Nicholas Wotton*, Son of Sir *Robert Wotton*, Privy Counſellor to two Kings, and as many Queens, thirteen Times an Ambaſſador, and once a Plenipotentiary, was born at *Boſton Malherb*.

Dr. *William Juxon*, Biſhop of *London*, ſucceeded Archbiſhop *Laud* in the See of *Canterbury*, but not till 15 Years after *Laud*'s Death; for the Preſbyterian and Republican Party prevailing, the Biſhops were diſplac'd, and their Power aboliſhed, till King *Charles* II. returned, *Anno* 1660. He was born at *Chicheſter*, bred in St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, of which he was Preſident after Dr. *Laud*, who had ſuch an Opinion of his Virtue and Learning, that he procured his Advancement firſt to the Deanry of *Worceſter*, then to the See of *London*, when he was made Lord Treaſurer and a Privy Counſellor. He was in great Favour with King *Charles* I. and attended him in all his Sufferings; after which he retired, and lived privately till the Reſtoration, when he was made Archbiſhop, on *Sept.* 20, 1660, but enjoyed that Dignity not long, for he died *June* 20, 1663; and was buried in St. *John*'s Chapel, *Oxford*, near his old Friend and Predeceſſor Archbiſhop *Laud*. In the Time he enjoyed this See he was very bountiful to the Clergy, adding to the Maintenances and Curacies theſe ſeveral Sums, *viz.* to *Whitfield* 20 *l. per Ann.* to *Bradbourn* 16, to *Gulſton* 10, to *Leeds* 30, to *Maidſtone* 37 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to *Marden* 20, to St. *Margaret*'s at *Cliffe*

*Cliffe* 26, to St. *Lawrence* in *Thanet* 40, to *Nunnington* 20, to *Eaſton* 10, to *Liddon* 18, to St. *Nicholas* in *Thanet* 30, to *Overlaid* 10, to *Sibbarſwold* 20.

*Gilbert Sheldon* ſucceeded Archbiſhop *Juxon* in the See of *Canterbury*. He was born at *Stanton* in *Staffordſhire*, educated firſt in *Trinity-College*, and then in *All Souls*, in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow, and afterwards Warden, and at the ſame Time Prebendary of *Worceſter*; from all which Places he was ſequeſter'd, and impriſon'd, in 1648, at *Oxford*; but being afterwards releaſed, he lived privately till the Reſtoration, which placed him again in his Wardenſhip. Biſhop *Juxon* being tranſlated from *London* to *Canterbury*, he was his Succeſſor in *London*, and upon his Death, in *Canterbury*; both which Sees he ruled with great Prudence and Integrity, in Peace and Proſperity, to his Death, which happened in the Year 1677. He was a Perſon of a generous and charitable Mind, and is ſaid to have expended in private and publick Benefactions (of which the Theatre at *Oxford* is a remarkable Monument) near 66,000 *l.* as appears by his Books of Account.

Dr. *William Sancroft* ſucceeded Archbiſhop *Sheldon* in the See of *Canterbury*. He was born at *Frezingfield* in *Suffolk*, and was advanced from the Deanry of St. *Paul*'s to that See, to which he was conſecrated *Jan.* 27, 1677. He preſided over the Church in difficult Times, *viz.* in the Reign of King *James* II. when all Arts were uſed to inveigle or affright Churchmen into the Court-Meaſures, for the Advancement of Popery; but as he managed himſelf with Prudence and Warineſs, ſo long as he was not directly attack'd, ſo he withſtood all Attempts with Reſolution, when levell'd againſt him. He oppoſed the publiſhing the Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, for which he and ſix Biſhops more were impriſon'd in the *Tower*. At the Revolution he choſe rather to leave his See, for not complying with the Meaſures of the Court in crowning King *William*, than not to be thought ſteady to his Majeſty and Maſter King *James* II. and ſo retiring to his native Place, lived about four Years, and died *Nov.* 24, 1693. *Ætat.* 77; yet leaving to everlaſting Memory his Care

of

of the poor Clergy of his Dioceſe, in augmenting divers Vicarages, as *Maidſtone* and *Poſtling*, which he raiſed from 30 *l.* a Year to above 60; and cauſing his Archdeacon, Dr. *Parker*, to reſerve a Penſion of 10 *l.* a Year to the Vicar of *Lynſted*, and 40 *l.* a Year to the Vicar of *Doddington*, out of the Leaſes of the impropriate Tithes; *Kennet's Improp.* and Mr. *Francis Porter*, Rector of *Eyersford*, to reſerve 20 *l.* a Year to the Vicar of that Pariſh.

Dr. *John Tillotſon*, Dean of *Canterbury*, and Preacher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, accepted of the See of *Canterbury* upon the Ejection of Dr. *Sancroft*. He was the *Apollo* of the Age; and as he was a celebrated Preacher before his Preferment, ſo in it he was ſignally eminent for his Prudence and Moderation. He died with an empty Treaſury, but rich in good Works, *Nov.* 22, 1694, having ſate about four Years, and was buried in the Pariſh Church of St. *Lawrence* near *Guildhall*, where he had been Lecturer ſeveral Years.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are,

*Knowle*, near *Sevenoke*, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Dorſet*.

The Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, at *Blackheath*.

*Hothfield*, near *Aſhford*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Thanet*.

*Eaſtwell*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*.

*Leighs-Court*, about ſix Miles from *Canterbury*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Rockingham*'s.

*Walderſhare*, near *Deal*, another Seat of the Earl of *Rockingham*.

*Mereworth-Caſtle*, between *Maidſtone* and *Tunbridge*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*.

*Burſton*, near *Yalding*, another Seat of the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*; but let to *William Rider*, Eſq;

*Wingham*, near *Sandwich*, the Right Honourable the Earl *Cowper*'s.

*Chevening*,

*Chevening*, near *Sevenoke*, the Right Honourable the Earl *Stanhope*'s.

*Hever-Caſtle*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Waldegrave*'s.

The Seat of the Earl of *Dartmouth* on *Blackheath*.

The Earl of *Aylesford*'s at *Aylesford*.

*Cobham-Hall*, near *Graveſend*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Darnley*'s.

*Charlton*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Egmont*'s.

*Leeds-Caſtle*, near *Lenham*, the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Fairfax*'s.

*Fairlawn*, near *Tunbridge*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Barnard*'s.

The *Mote*, near *Maidſtone*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Romney*'s.

*Linſted Lodge*, near *Feverſham*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Tenham*'s.

*Mount-Pleaſant*, at *Tunbridge-Wells*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Percevai*'s.

*Horn's-Place*, between *Rocheſter* and *Maidſtone*, on the *Medway*, another Seat of the Lord *Romney*.

*Hempſted*, near *Cranbrook*, the Seat of the Right Hon. Sir *John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of *England*.

*Surrenden-Dering*, near *Aſhford*, the Seat of Sir *Edward Dering*, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives for this County.

*Bradbourn*, near *Maidſtone*, the Seat of Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Bart. Repreſentative for this County.

*Chepſted*, near *Sevenoke*, the Seat of *David Polhill*, Eſq;

*Dean-Court*, near *Wingham*, Sir *George Oxendon*'s.

*Barrham's Place*, in the Pariſh of *Teſton* near *Maidſtone*, Sir *Philip Boteler*'s.

*Wateringbury-Park*, Sir *Thomas Style*'s.

*Royden Hall*, in *Eaſt Peckham*, Sir *William Twiſden*'s.

*Langley*, near *Beckenham*, Lady *Elwill*'s.

Sir *Gregory Page*'s upon *Blackheath*.

*Say's-Court*, at *Deptford*, Sir *John Evelyn*'s.

*Bay-Hall*, near *Pembury* and *Tunbridge-Wells*, the Seat of *Charles Selby-Amhurſt*, Eſq;

*New-Bounds* at *Southborough*, Sir *Thomas l'Anſon*'s.

Sir *Henry Fermor*'s near *Sevenoke*.

*Penſhurſt*,

*Penſhurſt*, the antient Seat of the Earls of *Leiceſter*, now of *William Perry*, Eſq;

*Linton-Place*, near *Coxheath*, between *Yalding* and *Maidſtone*, the Seat of *Robert Mann*, Eſq;

*Oxen Heath*, between *Maidſtone* and *Tunbridge*, the Seat of *Leonard Bartholomew*, Eſq;

*Terlingham*, the Seat of Sir *Baſil Dixwel*, Bart.

*Leybourn-Place*, near *Town-Malling*, Mr. *Whitworth's*.

*St. Clair*, near *Sevenoke*, the Seat of *William Glanville*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Port of *Hithe*.

The *Wilderneſs*, near *Sevenoke*, the Seat of *John Pratt*, Eſq; one of the Members of Parliament for the Port of *Sandwich*.

*Rolvendon*, near *Cranbrook*, the Seat of *Philips Gybbon*, Eſq; one of the Members for the Port of *Rye*.

*Ollantigh*, near *Wye*, the Seat of *Robert Thornhil*, Eſq;

At *Beckenham*, the Seat of *Thomas Motley*, Eſq;

The Seat of *Manning Lethieullier*, Eſq; at the ſame Place.

The Seat of *Peter Burrel*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Haſlemere* in *Surry*, is alſo at *Beckenham*. As are alſo

The Seat of *Jones Raymond*, Eſq; and

The Seat or Mr. *Unwin*.

*Frognal*, near *Eltham*, the Seat of Mr. *Tryon*.

*Lamb-Abbey*, near *Dartford*, the Seat of *William Steele*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Hindon* in *Wiltſhire*.

*Braſted*, near *Sevenoke*, the Seat of the late Hon. *John Verney*, Eſq; Maſter of the Rolls.

*Chilham Caſtle*, the Seat of *James Colebrooke*, Eſq; Banker in *London*.

At *Charlton*, the Seat of Sir *William Sanderſon*, Bart. and

Of Mr. *Blackwood*, who married the Hon. Mrs. *Manſel*, a Daughter of Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, and Mother to the late Lord *Manſel*.

At *Eltham*, Sir *John Shaw's*, and

Sir *William Fytche's*, at the ſame Place.

# LANCASHIRE.


P. OF CUMBER LAND
P. OF WESTMOR- LAND
SEA
P. OF YORK
Shire Stones
Ambleside
Hawkshead
Wenander
Meer
Kendal
to Carlisle
Sedberg
Levin Bridge
Lune R.
Kirkby Lonsdale
County Stone
Gete R.
Witherslack
Dalton
Mocker
Thurland
Hornby Cast.
Horton
Settle
Cragg
Clapham
Wiersdale Forrest
Wiersdale
Calder R.
Bowland F.
The Laund
Chipping
Ribble R.
Gisburn
Chatburn
Worston
Rimington
Rosse Hall
Carlisle
Brook R.
Hodder R.
English Miles.
5
10
15
The Arms of Lancaster.


IRISH SEA
Preston Sand
YORK
SHIRE
CHESHIRE
DERBY
SHIRE
P. OF
P. OF
Rossall Hall
Fleetwood
Thornton
Bispham
Stanney Hall
Lathom
Lothum
Ormskirk
Merles
Morton Moore
Burscough Abby
Latham
Barton
Alt R.
Altmouth
L. Crosby
Liverpool Haven
The Ferry
N. Bebington
Mersey R.
Frodesham
Warrington
Attringham
Stockport
Prescot
Liverpool
Wapentree
Rainhill
Bold
Farnworth
Torbuck
Prescot
Wolton
Garston
Speak
Halgood
Kirkby
Crosby
Simonds Forest
Mesbarron
Bryn
Winstanley
Pemberton
Wigan
Ashton
Pemberton
Leigh
Astley
Mortlees
Eccles
Barton
Chatin
Holme
Flixton
Traford
Kilcheth
Holcrost
Winnrick
Ridley Hall
Newton
Warrington
Lancaster
Darlington
Derby
Preston
Kirkham
Catford H.
Weeton
Sorrick
Trales
Plumpton
Inkeslip
Larbrick
Gisburn
Chipping
Brook R.
Haghton
Barton
Broughton
Bowton
Longridge
Ribchester
Rib R.
Salisbury
Was
Hall G.
Hartwood
Martholme
Keverdale
Houghton
Brundal
Tockholes
Clayton H.
Chanley
Pele
Darwent
Hasling ton
Furton
Egerden
Hill
Bradshaw
Worth
Bolton
Farnworth
Hulton P.
Lostock
Ratcliffe
Rochdale
Middleton
Royston
Chatterton
Foxdenton
Newton
Manchester
Cleaton
Garton
Duton
Reddish
Mersey R.
Taume
Saddleworth
Micklehurst
Whitworth
Aytenfield
Rispanden
Calder R.
Burnley
Hepenstal
Colne
Keighley
Clither
Barnside
Fambridge
Wicoler
Pendleton
Pendle hills
Padding
Mowden
Worston
Rimington
Chatburn
Ribble R.
Langton C.
The Moss
Lalond Brother
Tarlton
Ribble R.
Penwort
Lostock R.
Douglas R.
Yarrow R.
Irwell R.
Roch R.
Irk R.
Tame R.
Medlock R.
Goodshaw
Whitaker
Burnley
Calder R.
Colne R.
Pendle hills
Padding
Mowden
Hepenstal
Keighley
Rispanden
Saddleworth
Micklehurst
Taume
Rochdale
Middleton
Royston
Chatterton
Foxdenton
Newton
Manchester
Cleaton
Garton
Duton
Reddish
Mersey R.
Stockport
to Derby
to Manchester
to Darlington
Frodesham
Warrington
Attringham
Mersey R.
Liverpool Haven
L. Crosby
Altmouth
Alt R.
The Ferry
N. Bebington
Mersey R.
Frodesham
Warrington
Attringham
Stockport
to Derby
to Manchester
to Darlington

# *LANCASHIRE.*

THIS County takes its Name from the chief Town *Lancaſter* (or more truly, as the Inhabitants pronounce it, *Loncaſter*) ſo called by the *Saxons*, in all Probability, after the *Roman Longovicum*. Under the *Britons* and *Romans*, this Shire was Part of the Territories of the *Brigantes*. When the *Saxons* became Maſters of this Part of the Iſland, it was ſubject to the Kings of the *Northumbers*, which ſometimes were two, the one ruling over *Deira*, and the other *Bernicia*, and then this County belonged to the former; but when one got the Victory, and ruled the Whole, it followed the common Fate, and then was reckoned no more than a common Shire, till the *Norman* Monarch dignified it with the Honours and Privileges of a County Palatine and Dukedom, which it ſtill enjoys, tho' annexed long ſince to the Royal Family.

*Lancaſhire*, which is 170 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the North by *Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland*; on the Eaſt by the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, on the Weſt by the *Iriſh* Sea; and on the South by *Cheſhire*.

It is in the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*, and contains about 1,150,000 Acres, and 40,200 Houſes. The Whole is divided into ſix Hundreds, *viz. Salford*, *Weſt-Darby*, *Layland*, *Blackburn*, *Amounderneſs*, and *Loynſdale*, wherein are 36 Pariſhes, containing ſix Boroughs, which ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, and 21 Market-Towns, and ſends 14 Members to Parliament, two for the County, and 12 for the ſix Boroughs.

The Air of this County is generally better than what is experienced in moſt Maritime Counties, not but that even here thoſe who live very near the Sea, or the Fens, are

are ſubject to Fevers and other Diſtempers incident to ſuch Situations. The other Parts are healthy, the Inhabitants often living to a great Age. The Soil may be conſidered under three different Heads; the level Grounds bear good Crops of Wheat and Barley; the Hilly Parts are ſtony and barren, except at the Bottom of the Hills, where Oats do very well; and the Moſs Ground, which affords little elſe but Turf and Fir-Trees from under Ground.

The chief Commodities are Proviſions of all Sorts very plentiful, Oats, Cattle, fine Pit-Coal, and Flax. The Manufactures run chiefly on Woollen Cloths, Cottons, and Tickens, for which *Mancheſter* is particularly famous.

Upon the Sea-Shoar of this County are obſerved many unuſual Birds, as the Sea-Crow, blue on the Body and black on the Head and Wings, its Food is Muſcles; the Puffin; the Aſper, a Species of Sea-Eagle; the Sparling-Fiſher; the Cormorant; the Curlew-Hilp, and the Razor Bill.

The principal Rivers are the *Merſey*, which parts this County and *Cheſhire*, and the *Ribble*; which riſes in *Yorkſhire*, and enters this County at *Clithero*, running South-Weſt by *Preſton* into the *Iriſh* Sea.

The Chief Towns are *Lancaſter*, *Preſton*, *Clithero*, *Wigan*, *Newton*, *Liverpool*, the ſix Parliamentary Boroughs, the other Market-Towns are *Mancheſter*, *Rochdale*, *Bury*, *Bolton*, *Ormſkirk*, *Leigh*, *Warrington*, *Preſcot*, *Charley*, *Eccleſton*, *Blackburn*, *Haſlingden*, *Colne*, *Burnley*, *Kirkham*, *Poulton*, *Garſtang*, *Cartmel*, *Hawkſhead*, *Dalton*, and *Ulverſton*.

*Lancaſter*, the County Town, in the Hundred of *Loynſdale*, was a Station and Fortreſs in the Time of the *Romans*, called *Longovicum*, though not exactly on the ſame Spot where *Lancaſter* now ſtands; for the old Town being deſtroyed by the *Scots*, the new one was placed at a little Diſtance from it. Variety of Coins, ſacrificing Utenſils, &c. have been found near it; and below the Church, on the ſteepeſt Side of the Hill, hangs a Piece of an old *Roman* Wall. The Town is ſituated near the Mouth of the River *Lune*, but the Port

Port is ſo choaked up with Sand, that it is incapable of receiving Ships of any conſiderable Burthen, and conſequently Trade finds little Encouragement here.

It is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs; but has but one Market a Week, which is on *Saturdays*, and the Fair is on *Midſummer-Day*. It ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament, and has had the Honour of giving Title to many of the Royal Family.

*Henry* Prince of *Wales*, eldeſt Son of King *Henry* IV. held this Duchy in Conjunction with his other Honours, during his Father's Reign, and when he ſucceeded him in his Royal Dignity, he, by Act of Parliament, annexed a very great Eſtate to this Duchy, which had fallen to him in Right of his Mother, the Lady *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*. And in this State and Condition it remained from that Time, ſaving that *Edward* IV. in the firſt Year of his Reign, having attainted King *Henry* VI. in Parliament, for Treaſon, appropriated it to the Crown, *i. e.* to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; but this Entail was not of long Duration, for King *Henry* VII. ſoon broke the Settlement, and ſo at this Day it has its particular Officers, *viz.* a Chancellor, who is at preſent the Right Honourable *Richard* Lord *Edgecumbe*, an Attorney, Receiver, Clerk of the Court, ſix Aſſeſſors, a Meſſenger, two Auditors, twenty three Receivers, and three Superviſors.

*Preſton* is the moſt conſiderable Town in the Hundred of *Amourndernes*; it is is ſaid to have riſen out of the Ruins of *Ribbleceſter*, and might once, for its Beauty and Bigneſs, be termed almoſt a City: It is incorporated, and governed accordinly by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, four under Aldermen, and twelve Common-Council-Men. It has three Markets Weekly, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*; and as many Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *June* 24, *Auguſt* 15, and *November* 30. This Borough ſends two Repreſentatives in Parliament, and gives Title of Viſcount to the Family of the *Grahams*.

Altho' there is no Manufacture in this Town, yet being honoured with the Court of *Chancery*, and the Officers of Juſtices for *Lancaſter*, is full of Gentlemen,

Attorneys, Proctors, and Notaries, the Proceſs of Law being here of a different Nature from that in other Places, becauſe of a Duchy and County Palatine, it has particular Privileges of its own. The People here have more Gaiety than Wealth, which has given the Town the Name of *Proud Preſton*; but there is not ſo much Company as before the late bloody Action with the Northern Rebels, which greatly affected many Families hereabouts.

*Clithero*, in the Hundred of *Blackburn*, is a Borough-Town, ſtanding upon the *Ribble*, not far from the Riſe of it. Its Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and two Fairs are kept in it Annually, *viz.* on *July* 21, and *December* 8. It enjoys the Privileges of a Borough tho' not incorporated, and ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament.

*Wigan*, in *Weſt-Darby* Hundred, is a Borough-Town, famous for its Manufactures, *viz.* Coverlids, Rugs, Blankets, and other Sorts of Bedding, with which there are Markets here twice a Week, *viz.* *Mondays* and *Fridays*; and two Fairs in a Year, on *October* 18, and *Aſcenſion Day*. It is alſo noted for its Pit-Coal, Iron-Work, and other Manufactures.

It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Aldermen, and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. Near this Town ſtands

*Haigh*, or *Hay*, the Seat of the *Bradſhaighs*, which Family have long inhabited in this County, and been Men of Eſtates and Reputation; for we find that *William de Bradſhaigh*, was Knight of the Shire for this County, 6 *Edward* II. and 8*th* of the ſame, and the 2*d* and 4*th* of *Edward* III. Of them is deſcended the preſent Owner, Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, Bart. Member for *Wigan*, whoſe Lady was a Daughter of Sir *John Guiſe* of *Gloceſterſhire*, Bart. and Aunt to the preſent Ducheſs of *Norfolk*. In this Gentleman's Eſtate is found great Plenty of *Canel* and *Candle-Coal*, the like of which is no where elſe to be ſeen. By putting a lighted Candle to them, they are preſently in a Flame, and yet hold Fire as long as any Coals whatever, and burn more or leſs as they are placed in the Grate flat or edgewiſe. They are ſmooth and ſleek, when the Pieces part from one another, and will

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poliſh like Alabaſter. A Lady may take them up in a Cambrick Handkerchief, and they will not ſoil it, tho' they are as black as the deepeſt Jet: And of them many Veſſels and Toys are oftentimes made, and the late Lady *Bradſhaigh* made the Queen of *Pruſſia* a Preſent of a Set of Dreſſing Boxes made of her *Canel-Coal*.

Near *Wigan* is the *Burning-Well*, as it is called, of which Mr. *Camden*'s Continuator gives this Account.

"Within a Mile and an Half of *Wigan* is a Well, "which does not appear to be a Spring, but rather "Rain Water, at firſt Sight. There is nothing about "it that ſeems extraordinary; upon emptying it, there "preſently breaks out a ſulphurous Vapour, which "makes the Water bubble up as if it boiled: A Candle "being put to it, it preſently takes Fire, and burns "like Brandy; the Flame in a calm Seaſon will continue "a whole Day; by the Heat whereof they can boil Eggs, "Meat, *&c.* tho' the Water itſelf be cold. By this "bubbling the Water does not increaſe, but is only kept "in Motion by the ſudden *Halitus* of the Vapours break-"ing out. The ſame Water taken out of the Well, "will not burn; as neither the Mud upon which the "*Halitus* has beat."

*Newton*, in the ſame Hundred, is another Market-Town, whoſe Market is on *Saturadys* Weekly, and Fairs Annually upon *May* 7, *Auguſt* 1, *September* 13, and *December* 5. neither of which is famous or remarkable, yet this Town ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. The Charity-School here indeed, is worth Notice, which was founded in the Year 1707, by one *Hornby*, a Yeoman of the ſame Place. The poorer Sort of Children are taught to read, write, and caſt Accounts, and have Dinners every School-Day beſides. There are alſo 10 Boys and 10 Girls, who lodge in an Hoſpital contiguous to the School, where they are provided with all other Neceſſaries till 14 Years old. The Fund for this Charity was 2000 *l.*

*Liverpool*, in the ſame Hundred of *Weſt Darby*, is not a Town of any great Antiquity, but is of late grown very populous, and within the Compaſs of a very few Years has began to rival *Briſtol*, the ſecond Port of *England*, in her Trade to *Virginia*, and the *Engliſh* Co-

lonies in *America*. They trade alſo round the whole Iſland, ſend Ships to *Norway*, to *Hamburgh*, and to the *Baltick*, as alſo to *Holland* and *Flanders*; ſo that they are almoſt become, like the *Londoners*, univerſal Merchants.

The Trade of *Liverpool*, conſiſts not only in Merchandizing and Correſpondencies beyond Seas; but as they import almoſt all Kinds of foreign Goods, they have conſequently a large Inland Trade, and a great Correſpondence with *Ireland* and *Scotland*, for Conſumption of their Goods, exactly as it is with *Briſtol*.

The Inhabitants not many Years ago built a Town-Houſe, placed on Pillars and Arches of hewn Stone, with a publick Exchange for Merchants underneath it. For the Management of the Cuſtoms in this Port, there are a Collector, Comptroller, and Cuſtomer, beſides other Officers, Searchers, and Waiters.

It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, and the Aldermen, his Brethren; and as its Reputation is much increaſed by this, that many Gentlemen of the moſt conſiderable Families of the County, have been Mayors of it, ſo it makes as much for its Advantage in Trade, that all the Freemen of this Town, are alſo free of *Briſtol* in *England*, and *Waterford*, and *Wexford* in *Ireland*. The Market here is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fair on St. *James's-Day*, *July* 25, Annually. The Inhabitants have a Free-School, which was formerly a Chapel, at the Weſt-End of which there ſtood in paſt Times a Statue of St. *Nicholas*, long ſince defaced and gone, to which the Mariners made an Offering when they went to Sea. They enjoy the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

Here are ſeveral Alms-Houſes for Sailors Widows, and other poor People; a Work-Houſe for employing the Poor, which has vaſtly reduced the Poor's Rate; and a noble Charity School, where fifty Boys and twelve Girls are taught, fed, cloathed, and lodged, by Contributions.

Herel is a Ferry over the *Merſey*, at which, when People and on this Side, they are carried through the Water a little Way on the Shoulders of Men, who wade Knee-deep in the Mud, to take them out of the Boats.

Boats. The Entrance into the Dock, or Baſin, from the open Harbour, being ſo ſtrait, that Ships and Veſſels lying in the Dock were often hindered from getting out to Sea, and thoſe without the Dock, in the open Harbour, were frequently forced a Shore and loſt; an Act of Parliament paſſed, *Anno* 1738, for enlarging the ſaid Entrance, for erecting a Pier in the open Harbour on the North and South Sides of the ſaid Entrance, and for putting up a ſufficient Number of Lamps to light it. Having now ſpoken of all the Boroughs which ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, we come next to

*Manchester*, a Market-Town ſituated upon the River *Irwell*, near the Place where the *Irk* flows into it, not above three Miles from the *Merſey*, which is ſo much improved in this and the laſt Century above its Neighbours, that tho' it is not a Corporation, nor ſends Members to Parliament, yet, as an Inland Town, it has perhaps the beſt Trade of any in theſe Northern Parts, and ſurpaſſes all the Towns hereabouts in Buildings and Numbers of People, Manufactures, and its ſpacious Market-Place, and College. The higheſt Magiſtrate here is a Conſtable, or Headborough, and yet the Town is ſaid to contain above 50,000 People. It had formerly the Privilege of a Sanctuary, which, by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. was transferred to *Cheſter*.

The Fuſtian Manufacture, called *Manchester* Cottons, for which it has been famous for almoſt an hundred and fifty Years, has been very much improved of late by ſome Inventions of Dying and Printing; which, with the great Variety of other Manufactures, known by the Name of *Manchester* Goods, as Tickings, Tapes, Filleting, and Linnen Cloth, enrich not only the Town, but the whole Pariſh, and render the People induſtrious. Above an hundred Years ago there were reckoned near 20,000 Communicants in this Town and Pariſh, ſince which Time the Inhabitants are much more numerous in Proportion to the Increaſe of their Trade.

A new Pariſh is erected, and a new Church built in it, dedicated to St. *Anne*, and the Town has been much improved by the Building of a very handſome Street of ſtately Houſes, at the End of which the ſaid Church

was erected by the Contribution of the Inhabitants and others, purſuant to an Act of Parliament of the 7*th* of Queen *Anne*.

The Town of *Mancheſter* boaſts of four extraordinary Foundations more, *viz.* a College, an Hoſpital, a Free-School, and a Library, all well ſupported.

The College was the Charity of *Thomas Weſt*, Lord *De la War*, who being but the *Cadet* of the Family, was bred a Scholar, took Orders, and became Rector of the Pariſh, which he enjoyed many Years; but, by the Deceaſe of his elder Brother without Heirs, ſucceeding to his Honour and Eſtate, he founded the College in the Year 1421. The Pope, in Conſideration that the Family was likely to be extinct, is ſaid to have allowsd him to marry, on his performing ſo beneficial a Penance. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and the two Patron Saints of *England* and *France*, St. *George* and St. *Denys*.

This Foundation eſcaping the general Ruin under King *Henry* VIII, was diſſolved 1547, in the firſt Year of King *Edward* VI. after this, it was refounded by Queen *Mary*; and a-new by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1578, by the Name of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Mancheſter*; and laſt of all it was refounded by King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1636, conſiſting then of one Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four Singing Men, and four Choriſters, incorporating them, as they were by Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Name of the Wardens and Fellows of *Chriſts-Church* in *Mancheſter*, the Statutes of the ſame being drawn up by Archbiſhop *Laud*.

The Viſitor of this Collegiate Church is the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and his late Majeſty King *George* I. having made Dr. *Peploe* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who at the ſame Time was Warden of the Church, the Viſitatorial Power, and the Wardenſhip being incompatible, an Act paſſed *Anno* 1729, impowering his Majeſty to be the Viſitor, whenſoever the Warden of *Mancheſter* happened to be Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

The Hoſpital was founded by *Humphry Chetham*, Eſq; and incorporated by King *Charles* II. deſigned by the ſaid bountiful Benefactor for the Maintenance of 40 poor Boys out of the Town and Pariſh of *Mancheer*,

and

and ſome other neighbouring Pariſhes; but it is enlarged ſince to the Number of 60, by the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, who have improved the Revenues of it.

The ſaid Founder alſo erected a very fair and ſpacious Library, which is furniſhed with a competent Stock of choice and valuable Books, and daily increaſing with the Income of 116 l. *per Annum*, ſettled to buy Books for ever, and to afford a competent Salary for a Library Keeper. There is alſo a large School for the Hoſpital Boys, where they are daily inſtructed, and taught to read and write.

The publick School was founded *A. D.* 1519, by *Hugh Oldham*, D. D. Biſhop of *Exeter*; and the Revenues left by him are, of late, very much increaſed, and the School has been ſuitably improved from them.

Beſides theſe publick Benefactions and Endowments, there have been ſeveral other conſiderable Sums of Money, and Annual Revenues, left and bequeathed to the Poor of the ſaid Town, who are thereby, with the Kindneſs and Charity of the preſent Inhabitants, competently provided for, without ſtarving at Home, or being forced to ſeek Relief Abroad.

Here are three Charity Schools beſides, for 40 Boys each.

The Church here was finiſhed about the Year 1723. The Choir is Alcove Faſhion, and the Pilaſters painted like *Lapis Lazuli*. The old Church is very large, and has three Rows of neat Pillars.

They have in this Town Looms which work 24 Laces at a Time; an Invention borrowed from the *Dutch*. For the Space of three Miles upwards, they have no leſs than 60 Water Mills.

The Town ſtands chiefly on a Rock, and here is an antient, but firm Stone Bridge, over the *Irwell*, which is built exceeding high, becauſe, as the River comes from the mountainous Part of the Country, it riſes ſometimes four or five Yards in one Night, and falls next Day as ſuddenly. The Market here is on *Saturdays* Weekly,

and the Fairs Annually on *Sept.* 20, and *Whitſon Monday.*

This Town gave Title firſt of Earl, as it does now of Duke, to a Branch of the noble Family of *Montagu.* Upon the N. E. of *Mancheſter*, in the ſame Hundred of *Salford*, and near the River *Roche*, which empties itſelf into the *Irwell*, near *Pilkington*, ſtands

*Rochdale*, another Market-Town of good Trade. The Market is kept Weekly on *Tueſdays*, and the Fairs on *May* 3, and *October* 23. This Place is honoured by giving Title of Baron to the Right Honourable the Lord *Biron.*

*Bury* is another Market Town of good Trade, in the ſame Hundred. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs are Annually on *Good Friday*, *April* 23, and *Sept.* 8. It is the utmoſt Bound of the Fuſtian Manufacture, and drives a conſiderable Trade in coarſe Goods, called Half-Thicks, and Kerſies, which is the Employment of this Town, and neighbouring Villages, and for which here is a very great Market, tho' the Town lies ſo much out of the Way, and at the Foot of the Mountains, that otherwiſe it would not be much frequented.

*Bolton* is another Market-Town, in the ſame Hundred; the Market is on *Mondays*, and the Fairs on *June* 29, *July* 20, and *Auguſt* 16. It is a Staple for Fuſtians of divers Sorts, eſpecially thoſe called *Augſburg* and *Milan* Fuſtians, which are brought to its Market from all Parts of the Country, and ſold to the Countrymen for Cloaths, and to the Gentry for Linings, and other Uſes. Near this Place are Medicinal Springs: And here the old Earl of *Derby* was beheaded in the Year 1651, for proclaiming King *Charles* II.

*Ormeſkirk* is a Market-Town, in the next Hundred of *Weſt Darby*, where is carried on a good Inland Trade: the Market is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs are Annually on *Whit-Monday*, and *Auguſt* 29. This Town is of moſt Note for being the Burial-Place of the noble Family of the *Stanleys*, Earls of *Derby*, whoſe Seat is called

called *Latham*, near adjoining to which belongs a very large Eſtate, and a fine Park. *Latham* Houſe is noted for having been gallantly defended in the late Civil Wars by a Woman, *Charlote*, *Counteſs* of *Derby*, who held it out to the laſt Extremity againſt the Parliament Forces, which could never reduce her to capitulate, but kept the Place glorioufly, till ſhe was relieved by Prince *Rupert*. It was, however, ruined in a ſecond Siege, and is now ſold out of the Family, and is in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Bootle*, Eſq; who is building a magnificent Houſe here.

Here is a bituminous Earth, from which Oil of Amber is extracted, that preſerves raw Fleſh, and ſerves the Country People inſtead of Candles; and in the adjacent Country there is Mineral Spring, called *Maudlin-Well*, handſomely walled in, and covered, the Waters of which have performed notable Cures. It is impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Oker, and a Marine Salt, united with a bitter purging Salt.

*Leigh*, in this Hundred, tho' once a Market-Town, is now ſo much neglected, that it is hardly worth our Notice; we ſhall therefore paſs on to

*Warrington*, in the ſame Hundred, which is a large old-built Market-Town, upon the River *Merſey*, over which is erected a ſtately Stone Bridge, which is the only Bridge of Communication for the whole County, with that of *Cheſter*. It is on the great Road from *London*, leading to *Carliſle* and *Scotland*, and, in Caſe of War, has always been eſteemed a Paſs of the utmoſt Importance; therefore the Forces of his late Majeſty took ſpecial Care to ſecure it during the Time of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*.

The Town is neat, populous, and rich, with a conſiderable Market, the Privilege of which was obtained from King *Edward* I. by its Lords, the *Butlers*. The Market-Day is *Wedneſday*, and the Fairs are kept on *July* 25, and *Nov.* 29. The Town is full of good Country Tradeſmen, and has a particular Market every Week for Linnen, which is generally that we call Huckaback, the Manufacture of its Neighbourhood; and

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it is ſaid that at leaſt 500 *l.* worth and ſometimes much more, is ſold every Market-Day.

*Warrington* is famous for Malt, which is brought here to ſuch Perfection, that the Ale brewed from it is ſaid to be nothing inferior to *Derby* Ale, or any other the moſt noted in *England*. In the River here are caught Sturgeon, Sand Eels, Soals, Green-Backs, Oyſters, Lobſters, Shrimps, and Prawns, the beſt and largeſt Cockles in *England*, with other Shell-Fiſh, and Muſcles in ſuch Abundance, that the Husbandmen manure their Ground with them.

This Town gives Title of Earl to the Right Hon. *George Booth*, whoſe Anceſtor, *Henry Booth*, Lord *Delamere*, of *Dunham-Maſſee*, was the firſt that was created ſo, by King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Near this Town is the Village of *Winwick*, fam'd for its Rectory, worth about 800 *l.* a Year.

*Preſcot* is another Market-Town in the ſame Hundred, in which is nothing remarkable; the Market is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fair Annually on *Corpus Chriſti* Day.

*Charley* is a Market-Town, in the next Hundred of *Layland*; it is ſituated upon a Rivulet that runs into the River *Yarrow*. The Market is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *Auguſt* 10, Annually.

*Eccleſton* is another Market-Town in the ſame Hundred, the Time of the Market and Fair uncertain.

*Blackburn* is a Market-Town, in the next Hundred of *Blackburn*, to which it gives Name, and is ſo called from the Blackneſs of the Water of the *Derwent*, that glides by it. The Market is on *Mondays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *May* 1, and *Sept*, 8, Annually.

*Haſlingden* is another little Market-Town, not far from the laſt, and in the ſame Hundred, whoſe Market is on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, and Fair uncertain.

*Coln* is another Market Town, in the Hundred of *Blackburn*, the Market is on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *July* 21, Yearly. This Place is remarkable for its Antiquity, as appears from the ſeveral Sorts of *Romans* Coins found here.

*Burnley* is another ſmall Market Town, in the ſame Hundred.

Hundred. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on *Feb.* 1.

*Kirkham* is a ſmall Market-Town, in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, whoſe Market is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *Midſummer-Day*, *June* 24. It is the chief Town of that Part of the County called the *Field Lands*, and ſituate about ſix Miles from St. *George*'s Channel. It is remarkable only for a Free-School, founded by *Henry Colburn*, a Citizen of *London*, in or about the Year 1674, which conſiſteth of three Maſters, the chief of whom is obliged to preach Monthly a Lecture in the Mother Church, or ſome Chapel in the Pariſh, and hath a Yearly Salary of 45 *l.* the ſecond Maſter 30 *l.* and the Uſher 8 *l.*

*Poulton* is another Market-Town in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*. It ſtands very convenient for Trade, being not far from the Mouth of the *Wyre*, and having the River *Skippon*, which runs into it, paſſing by it. The Market is kept on *Mondays* Weekly, and the Fair uncertain.

*Garſtang* is the laſt Market-Town in this Hundred; its Market is Weekly on *Thurſdays*; and its Fair on *November* 10, Annually.

Paſſing next into the Hundred of *Loynſdale*, and leaving *Lancaſter*, already mentioned, on the Weſt of which, and of *Hornby-Caſtle* lies a conſiderable Tract of Ground, which is Part of this County, and runs North parallel with the Weſt-Side of *Weſtmoreland*, and the Weſt Side of *Cumberland*, and on the South it runs out in a Promontory into the Sea; it is called *Fourneſs*. You are to paſs over Sands into it, which are very dangerous, and unpaſſable without Guides, who are kept here, on purpoſe to attend Paſſengers at the Expence of the Government. Beſide, Villages, it contains four Market-Towns, *viz. Cartmel*, *Hawkſhead*, *Dalton*, and *Ulverton*.

*Cartmel* is ſeated in a pleaſant Valley, among the Hills called *Cartmel-Fells*, not far from the Sea, and the River *Kent*. The Pariſh is the largeſt in the County, having ſeveral Chapels or Appendices under it, and is about 36 Miles in Compaſs. The Town is very antient,

but

but ſends no Members to Parliaments. The Market is on *Mondays* Weekly, there is no Fair that we know of. The Market abounds with Corn, Sheep, and other Proviſions, particularly great Variety of Fiſh, eſpecially Flounders, which are ſo plenty, that you may but 20 handſome ones for a Penny; and fine Turbut at the Rate of a Penny a Pound.

Not far from hence, to the Southward, is a Village called *Rougham*, famous for its purging Waters, and commonly called *Cartmel-Spaw*: Adjacent to which are the remarkable Sands before-mentioned, the great Road to *Lancaſter*, about twelve meaſured Miles in Breadth, which at every Tide are cover'd with Water; theſe, in ſerene and calm Weather, afford pleaſant Travelling, but in tempeſtuous Seaſons no leſs diſmal than we may imagine the Deſarts of *Arabia*, when many an unfortunate Perſon has been loſt by the Sea, or Tide, coming in upon him. For the Benefit of Travellers a Guide is appointed and paid, as aforeſaid, by the Government, who is obliged to attend four Hours every Tide, during the Reflux of it, that ſhall happen between Sun and Sun, to conduct Travellers a-croſs: The River *Kent* emptying itſelf in three Branches, or Channels, thro' theſe Sands, does in ſome Sort intimidate a Stranger, but as the Guide (if he takes him) very well knows the Fords, the Paſſage may be very ſafely attempted under his Care, being provided with a Horn, a Pocket-Compaſs, and whatever elſe may be neceſſary for Safety in Caſe of thick Weather, or otherwiſe.

*Hawkſhead*, another of the Market-Towns in *Fourneſs*, whoſe Market is on *Mondays* Weekly, no Fair that we know of. Between this Place and the River *Dudden*, is the Promotory properly called *Fourneſs*, which hath the Iſle of *Walney* like a Counterſcarp, lying along by it, and a ſmall Arm of the Sea between. The Entrance into it is defended by a Fort, called *The Pile of* Fouldrey, ſituated on a Rock in the Middle of the Water, and built by the Abbot of *Fourneſs*, in the firſt Year of King *Edward* III. Upon the Promontory are to be ſeen the Ruins of *Fourneſs-Abbey*.

*Dalton* is the third Market-Town in *Fourneſs*. The Market

Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly; and the Fair on *Wedneſday* before *Lady-Day*, Annually.

*Ulverſton*, the 4*th* Market-Town. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, no Fair that we know of. Above this Town Weſtward, near the River *Dudden*, lies

*Broughton*, formerly the Manor and Seat of a Family of that Name, till in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. it was forfeited for Treaſon by Sir *Thomas Broughton*, Knt. who took Part with the counterfeit *Plantagenet*, who landed in *Fourneſs*, and accompanied him to the Battle of *Stokefield*, where he fought againſt King *Henry* to diſſeiſe him of his Throne; but the King being Conqueror, Sir *Thomas* was thought to have been among the Slain, and ſo our Hiſtorians, by Miſtake, reckon him; but he made his Eſcape from that Battle to *Witherſtock*, a Manor then belonging to him in *Weſtmoreland*, where he lived a good while *Incognito* among his Tenants, and at Length dying, was buried in that Pariſh, and his Grave is known, and to be ſeen there at this Day. Near this Village is

*Coniſide*, antiently called *Coningeſheved*. Here *William de Lancaſter*, Baron of *Kendal*, built an Hoſpital, or Priory. The Manor was antiently the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Sandys*'s, and it is ſaid that *Edwin Sandys*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was born here. By it is

*Swart-Moor*, ſo called from *Martin Swart*, a famous *German* Commander, ſent over into *England*, by the Ducheſs of *Burgundy*, with her *Flemiſh* Troops, to ſupport the Pretenſions of her counterfeit *Plantagenet*, *Perkin Warbeck*. He was ſlain in *Stokefield*, with the Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord *Lovel*, &c. Here it was alſo, that in 1652, *George Fox*, and his Fellow Quakers, firſt ſhewed themſelves in this County, where they have almoſt ever ſince remained. A little North from hence is

*Plumpton*, where were formerly Mines, and a Forge, from whence a pretty Way North is

*Coningſton*, a Manor placed between *Coningſton-Fells*, very high Mountains, where are many Mines of Copper, Lead, &c. and *Coningſton* Water, a Lake five Miles long, and near a Mile broad. Sir *William Fleming*, of *Ridall-Hall* in the County of *Weſtmoreland*, is the preſent Owner. Near *Dalton* upon the ſame Coaſt, near the *Dudden Sands* is

*Kirby-*

*Kirby-Ireleth*, made two Villages in our Maps erroneouſly. The Manor-Houſe of this Place is called *Kirby-Croſs-Houſe*, from a Croſs which antiently ſtood before the Gate. It is a ſtately Seat, giving Name to the *Kirby*'s, who have been Lords of it ever ſince the Conqueſt. A little to the Eaſtward of *Hawkſhead*, and bordering on the *Leven-Sands*, ſtands

*Aldingham*, the antient Seat of the Family of the *Harrington*'s, to whom it came from the *Flemings*: Within this Manor is *Glayſton*, or *Gleſton-Caſtle*, which hath been very large and firm, having four Towers of great Height, beſides many other Buildings with very thick Walls; for the *Scots* often making Inroads upon the Bordering Counties of *England*, it was allowed the Nobility and Gentry in all the adjoining Parts, not only to kernel, fortify, and embattle their Houſes, but to build Caſtles and Towers, to defend themſelves and their Tenants againſt them. This Caſtle of *Gleſton* is ſituated in a fertile Vale, among rich Meadows, and ſheltered from the Sea by fruitful Hills, which render it one of the pleaſanteſt Seats in this County.

On the N. W. of *Cartmel*, lies *Bigland*, ſo called, as being the Reſidence of an antient Family of that Name ever ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, ſeveral of which Family were Men of Note in thoſe early Days; *Edward Bigland*, Eſq; one of this Family, was Serjeant at Law, and during the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary* was Recorder of *Nottingham*, and one of its Repreſentatives in Parliament. This Place abounds with Wood, has a commanding Proſpect of the Country, and the Rivers *Ken* and *Leven*: And tho' the Situation be high, yet upon the Top there is a fine Pond, (abounding with Carp, Tench, Trouts, and Eels) of an Oval Form, ſurrounded with Wood, and ſo large and deep that a Man of War might float thereon. The preſent Proprietor is *John Bigland*, Eſq; whoſe Anceſtors founded and endowed the Free-Grammar School at *Brow-Edge*, and left many conſiderable Benefactions to pious Uſes in this County, as appears by the Inſcriptions on ſeveral Monuments in *Cartmel* Church. Southward of *Cartmel*, by *Kenſand* Side is ſituated

*Wrayſholm Tower*, near which was not long ſince diſ-

diſcovered a medicinal Spring, of a brackiſh Taſte; the Waters of which are now drank by many People every Summer, being eſteemed a very good Remedy for Worms, Stone, Gout, Itch, and ſeveral other Diſtempers.

The reſt of *Fourneſs* is all high Mountains and great Rocks (the People call them *Fourneſs-Fels*) among which the *Britons*, after the *Saxons* had deſpoiled them of their fair Territories, lived ſecurely a long Time, relying upon thoſe Fortifications of Nature to guard them; and tho' nothing proved in the Event impregnable to the *Saxon* Conquerors, yet we may infer that the *Britons* lived here in the 228*th* Year after the coming in of the *Saxons*.

Among the Mountains lies the greateſt Lake in *England*, called *Winander mere*, perhaps from the Windings of it; it is about ten Miles in Length, and two in Breadth; the Bottom paved, as it were, with a continual Rock, and in ſome Places wonderful deep; it is famous for producing the *Char-Fiſh*, ſeldom found, unleſs it be at *Ulleſwater*, bordering on *Weſtmoreland*, and in *North-Wales*. It is a curious Fiſh, and when potted, is ſent as a Dainty, far and near, by Way of Preſent. It muſt needs be a Rarity, ſince the Quantity they take, even here, is but ſmall. Mr. *Camden*'s Continuator calls it, *The Golden Alpine Trout*. Five Miles North of *Lancaſter* ſtands

*Warton*, or *Ware-Town*, ſo called from a Tarn, or Lake, named the *Ware*, upon which it ſtands, at the Foot of an high Hill, called *Warton-Cragg*, on the Top of which is a Beacon, to alarm the Country in Caſe of an Invaſion. The Town is the King's Demeſne, and was Part of the late Queen *Katherine* Dowager's Jointure. Here is a good Grammar-School, with two Chambers, and a Library, for the Benefit of the Maſters, *&c.* founded and endowed by Dr. *Matthew Hutton*, whilſt he was Biſhop of *Durham*, tho' in the ſame Year made Archbiſhop of *York*. In this Town he alſo endowed an Hoſpital for ſix poor Men, one to be always of *Priſt-Hutton*, where he was born, and the reſt of this Pariſh.

The

The Church is a very neat Building, but the Rectory is appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Worceſter*, in whom the Preſentation of the Vicarage is. Higher up to the North, and towards the Extremity of the County, next *Weſtmoreland*, is

*Hornby* Caſtle, upon the River *Lon*; it is a fine Building, and glories in its Founder, *Nicholas de Mont Begon*. It was afterwards the Seat of the Lords *Monteagle*, a Branch of the Family of the *Stanleys*, and ſince of the *Parkers*, one of whom marrying into that Family, had, in King *James* I's Time, the ſame Title conferr'd upon him; and it was this Nobleman who diſcovered the Powder-Plot. A little higher upon the ſame River ſtands

*Thurland-Tunſtalls*, ſo called from the *Tunſtalls*, who were Lords of it for ſome Generations. A little higher towards the Border of the Shire, the River *Lac* falls into the *Loo*; near which is

*Over-burrow*, at preſent a ſmall Country Village, but antiently a great City, taking up a large Space of Ground between the ſaid Rivers. The Place itſelf ſhews its own Antiquity by many old Monuments, Inſcriptions upon Stones, chequered Pavements, and *Roman* Coins, found there, as well as by its own modern Name, which ſignifies a Borough. Near the Town of *Poulton*, already ſpoken of, in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, is the River *Wyre*, the Riſe of which is at

*Wyredale*, a ſmall Village, in the Hundred of *Loynſdale*, which is a deſolate Place, near the Foreſt ſo call'd, and remarkable for nothing but the Fountain from whence this River flows. It runs from hence with a ſwift Stream, and touches upon

*Greenhaugh* Caſtle which was built by *Thomas Stanley*, the firſt Earl of *Derby* of that Family, for his Defence againſt certain of the Nobility, from whom he had great Apprehenſions of Danger, becauſe, being outlaw'd, King *Henry* VII. had given him their Eſtates; for they made ſeveral Attempts upon him, and frequently made Inroads into his Grounds: but at laſt he pacify'd all their Animoſities and Diſcontents, by his prudent

dent Behaviour towards them. Not far from *Coln*, one of the Market-Towns already ſpoken of, ariſes

The *Ribble*, in *Yorkſhire*, and being carried Southward, paſſes by two Mountains in the ſame Shire, *viz. Ingleborough-Hill*, which is near the Spring, and *Penigent*, ſo called, perhaps, from its white and ſnowy Head; for ſo *Pengwin* ſignifies in the *Britiſh* Tongue; and then entering *Lancaſhire* a little above *Coln*, paſſes by *Pendle Hill*, a Mountain of great Height. It produces upon the very Top an extraordinary Plant, called *Cloudſberry*, as it were an Offspring of the Clouds. Some of our Botaniſts call it *Vaccinia Nubis*, but others more truly and better, *Chanemones*; for it is a Dwarf Mulberry. It is not peculiar to *Pendle-Hill*, but grows on other high Mountains in *England* and *Scotland*, as alſo in *Norway*, and other Northern Countries.

On the North-Weſt of this Town is

*Rimington*, a Village famous for the antient Family of the *Pilkingtons*, who were of Repute in this Place before the Conqueſt; about which Time, the Chief of them being ſought for, was forced to diſguiſe himſelf, by putting on the Habit and Guiſe of a Threſher in a Barn; in Memory of which, he gave for his Arms a Flail, with this Motto; *Now thus, Now thus.* Of this Family was Dr. *James Pilkington*, who, to avoid the Perſecution in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, fled into *Germany* for Safety, where he employed his Time in ſacred Things, and wrote Comments upon the Book of *Eccleſiaſtes*, and both the Epiſtles of St. *Peter*. He returned Home 1 *Eliz.* and was made firſt Maſter of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, and then Biſhop of *Durham*, *March* 2, 1560. Near *Charley*, a Market-Town before-mentioned, in the Hundred of *Layland*, and upon the Æſtuary of the *Ribble*, or *Belliſama*, ſtands

*Penworthan*, or *Penwerdant*, where was a Caſtle in the Conqueror's Time; and a little South-Eaſt, near the Mouth of the *Darwent*,

*Walton*, or *Waleton*; and on the other Side of the *Yarrow*, is

*Standiſh*, famous for a good Family of that Name, one of whom was Biſhop of *Ely* in King *Henry* VII's

Reign, a Man memorable more for his Birth than Office; and another was Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* in King *Henry* VIII's Reign. Near *Bury*, a Market-Town before mention'd, lies

*Wolſtenholm*, which is remarkable for nothing but for giving the Name to an antient Family; of which was Sir *John Wolſtenholm*, Knight of the Shire for *Middleſex* in ſeveral Parliaments; and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Note in theſe Parts. This Cuſtom of taking Names from Towns, many of them not remarkable for any Thing elſe, is very common here, and in *Cheſhire*; as *Aſton* of *Aſton*, *Atherton* of *Atherton*, *Tilleſly* of *Tilleſley*, *Standiſh* of *Standiſh*, *Bold* of *Bold*, *Heſket* of *Heſket*, *Worthington* of *Worthington*, *Torbeck* of *Torbeck*, and many others, too numerous to be particularly mentioned; yet are worth our Obſervation for this Reaſon, *viz.* to ſhew the good Huſbandry and Frugality of many of theſe Families, who ſtill are the Inhabitants of the ſame Places, tho' it be many Hundred Years ſince their Anceſtors took their Names from them: Whereas, in the Southern Parts of *England*, tho' the ſame Cuſtom was followed, there is hardly one in a County that bears the ſame Name with the Town he lives in; Luxury and Debauchery, Vanity and Prodigality, having undone the moſt flouriſhing Families, and brought new Owners into their Eſtates and Houſes; moſt commonly Citizens, whoſe Heirs generally follow the ſame Vices, and ſo are of little Continuance. In the Road from *Warrington* to *Mancheſter*, we paſs over the great Bog, or Waſte, called

*Chat-Moſs*, which extends on the Left Side of the Road, for five or ſix Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and in ſomes Places ſeven or eight Miles, from North to South. There are many of theſe Moſſes in this County: Let the following ſerve for a Deſcription of all the reſt.

The Surface, at a Diſtance, looks black and dirty, and is indeed frightful to think of; for it will bear neither Horſe nor Man, unleſs in an exceeding dry Seaſon, and then ſo as not to be travelled over with Safety.

The Surface ſeems to be a Collection of the ſmall Roots

Roots of innumerable Vegetables, matted together, and interwoven ſo thick, as well the larger Roots as the ſmaller Fibres, that it makes a Subſtance hard enough to be cut into Turf, or Peat, which, in ſome Places, the People pile up in the Sun, and dry for their Fuel. The Roots are generally ſmall and ſoft, not unlike the Roots of Aſparagus, or Bear-bind, and have no Earth among them, except what they contract from the Air, and Duſt flying in it; but the Rain keeps them, as it were, always growing, tho' not much increaſing.

In ſome Places the Surface of this is very thick, in others leſs ſo; ſometimes the Thickneſs is eight or nine Feet, and the Water that is drained from it looks clear, but of a deep brown Colour, like ſtale Beer. The Land is entirely waſte, except, as above, for poor Cottagers Fuel, and the Quantity uſed for that is very ſmall.

Under the Moſs, or rather in the very Body of it, and not here only, but in ſeveral of the like Places, perhaps in all of them, are found thoſe antient Fir Trees, which are ſo unaccountable. People uſe Poles and Spits to diſcover where they lie, and then dig for them, and uſe them for Firing; for they will burn like a Torch, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to the bituminous Stratum in which they lie, or, as ſome ſay, to the Turpentine contained in them.

## PERSONS *of* Eminence *born or reſiding in the County of* Lancaſter.

*Hugh* of *Mancheſter*, born in that Town a *Franciſcan* Friar, eſteemed a great Scholar, and famous for his Severity: He having detected an Impoſtor, who pretending himſelf to be blind, gave it out, that he was cured at the Tomb of King *Henry* III. that he might get Money for raiſing the Reputation of the dead King, wrote a Book, *De Fanaticorum Deliriis*, dedicated to King *Edward* I. who kindly accepted it, and ſent him and another *Franciſcan* Friar to *Philip* King of *France*, to demand ſome Lands detained from him in *Aquitain*, by that Prince.

*Lawrence Chaderton*, or, *De Chatterton*, born at *Chatterton*, a ſmall Village near *Rochdale*. His Parents were Papiſts, and he was intended for a Lawyer, but he chooſing rather to ſtudy Divinity, removed to *Cambridge*, and turned Proteſtant. His Father hearing that he had changed his Study and Religion, ſent him a large Bag, or Poke, with a Groat in it, ſhewing him, that he had loſt his Eſtate, and might go a begging: But God provided him a plentiful Subſiſtance ſoon after, being choſen Fellow of *Chriſt*'s College, and Lecturer of St. *Clement*'s, and at length Maſter of *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*. He was ſent by the Non Conformiſts to plead their Cauſe at *Hampton-Court* Conference. He lived to be very old, and not thinking himſelf able, by Reaſon of his Age, to govern his College as it ought to be, he reſigned, and lived to ſee Dr. *Preſton*, Dr. *Sancroft*, and Dr. *Holeſworth*, who preached his Funeral Sermon in 1640, his Succeſſors. He was 92 Years old at his Death.

*John Rider*, born at *Carrington* in *Cheſhire*, but after made Miniſter of *Bermondſey* in *Surry*, was Rector of the great Living of *Winwick* in this County, Archdeacon of *Meath*, Dean of St. *Patrick*, and at length Biſhop of *Killaloe*, where he was much reverenced for his Religion and Learning, of which he gave theſe Proofs, *viz.* a *Latin* and *Engliſh* Dictionary, the firſt that was ever printed in that kind: Printed in 1606. *A Letter about the* Spaniards *landing in* Ireland, *and the preſent State there*, Printed in 1601. *A Claim of Antiquity in the Behalf of the Proteſtant Religion*. He died in 1632.

*Richard Sherlock*, born at *Oxton* in *Cheſhire*, and educated at *Trinity* College in *Dublin*, where he commenced Maſter of Arts in 1633, was a while Miniſter in *Ireland*, but at Length coming into *England*, became Chaplain to King *Charles* I's. Forces at *Nantwich*, and afterwards to the Governor of the Garriſon at *Oxford*, but being ejected by the Viſitors in 1648, he went into *Lancaſhire*, and became Chaplain to Sir *Robert Bindloſſe*, of *Berwick-Hall*, in the Pariſh of *Warton*, Bart. Here he came to be known by *Charles* Earl of *Derby*, was made his Chaplain, and by him, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. preferred to the Rectory of *Winwick*. He was a very

pious

pious Man as well as learned, and ſo zealous for the Church of *England*, that he was by Diſſenters accounted popiſhly affected. He wrote four Treatiſes againſt the Quakers, *The Practical Chriſtian*, in two Parts, conſiſting of Confeſſions, Meditations, Pſalms, and Prayers, &c. and ſome Sermons. He died *June* 20, 1689. *Ætat.* 76, and lies buried in the Chancel of *Winwick*, under a Stone prepared in his Life-Time.

Dr. *William Smith*, was born at *Farnworth*, near *Preſcot*. He was elected Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, by King *Henry* VII. made Preſident of the Marches of *Wales*, and at length removed to the See of *Lincoln*, 1495, when he was choſen Chancellor of *Oxford*. In all which Stations he behaved himſelf with Acceptation to his Prince, the Learned and the People; but his Charity may ſeem to outſhine his other Virtues, becauſe they were ſo great and numerous; for

1. At *Litchfield* he founded an Hoſpital for a Maſter, two Prieſts, and ten poor People; and 2. In the ſame Place he founded a Free-School, procuring from King *Henry* VII. that the Hoſpital of *Downhall* in *Cheſhire*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, ſhould be beſtowed on it. 3. He founded a School alſo at this Place, allowing ten Pounds a Year (in that Age no mean Salary) to the Maſter of it. 4. He founded *Braſen-Noſe* College in *Oxford*, being more bountiful for his Honour to *Oxford*, than he was to *Cambridge* for his Education; but he lived not to finiſh his Intentions.

Sir *William Molyneux*, of the antient Family of that Name, behaved himſelf ſo gallantly in the Battle of *Flodden-Field* againſt the *Scots*, that King *Henry* VIII. honoured him with a Letter of Thanks.

*Alexander Nowell*, born at a Place called *Read*, a ſmall Village not far from *Clitheroe*: He was Maſter of *Weſtminſter-School* in King *Edward* VI's Days, and happening to be a Fiſhing on the *Thames* (a Diverſion he much delighted in) he was himſelf caught by *Bonner*, and had been led to *Smithfield* Slaughter-Houſe, had not one Mr. *Francis Bowyer*, a Merchant, and afterwards Lord Mayor of *London*, ſaved him, and conveyed him beyond Sea. As ſoon as Queen *Elizabeth* arrived at the Throne, he returned Home, was made Dean of

St. *Paul*'s, and entruſted by the Parliament and Convocation to compoſe a Catechiſm for publick Uſe, to be a Rule for Faith, and Manners to all Poſterity. He was Confeſſor to Queen *Elizabeth*, and ever preached the firſt and laſt Sermons in *Lent*. He died *Feb.* 13, 1601, in the 90th Year of his Age, and left 200 *l. per Annum* to *Braſen-Noſe* College in *Oxford*, to maintain thirteen Scholars. He hath ſeveral Treatiſes in Print, *viz.* Three againſt one Mr. *Dorman* about Popiſh Doctrines, which he zealouſly confutes; a ſhort Catechiſm in *Latin* and *Greek*, and a larger in *Latin*; a Conference with *Edmund Campian* the Jeſuit, in the *Tower* of *London*, &c.

The Lord *Monteagle*, who diſcovered the Gun-Powder Plot, as before-mentioned.

The Counteſs of *Derby*, famous for her Intrepidity in defending *Latham-Houſe* for two Years, againſt the Parliament Forces, in the Grand Rebellion.

*Richard Ulverſton*, born at the Town of that Name. He was a very learned Man, and wrote a Book, intitled, *The Articles of Faith, or the Creed of the Church*, with ſo much Judgment, that *John Standbury*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, thirty Years after the Author's Death, cauſed it to be printed with his own Annotations upon it. He died *Anno* 1434.

Sir *Thomas Dalliſon*, killed at *Naſeby* Fight, who had, by Sequeſtrations, Plunderings and other Loſſes, ſuffered the Damage in his Eſtate of 12000 *l.*

Sir *Charles*, Sir *Robert*, and Sir *William Dalliſon*, of the ſame Family, and Colonels in the King's Army, ſpent 130,000 *l.* to ſerve his Majeſty.

Sir *Edward Moſley*, of *Hunyden*, who having a great Eſtate, was forced to reſcue it from Sequeſtration, by paying 4,874 *l.*

*Hugh Oldham*, the Founder of *Mancheſter* School before mentioned, was born at *Oldham*, a Village within ſix Miles of *Mancheſter*, North Eaſtward. He excelled in that which was moſt valuable, Goodneſs; tho' he wanting not Learning. He became Biſhop of *Exeter*, and tho' a Popiſh one, was no Lover of Monkiſh Superſtition, which rendered him ſo obnoxious to the Pope's Diſpleaſure, when he had a Quarrel with the Abbot of *Tavyſtock*, that the Pontiff excommunicated him, becauſe he would not ſubmit to his Deciſion. He was no ſmall

Benefactor

Benefactor to *Brazen Noſe* and *Corpus Chriſti* Colleges in *Oxford*, and died *Anno* 1520.

*Thomas Penketh*, an *Auguſtinian* Friar of *Warrington*, and Doctor of *Oxford*, was born at *Penketh*, a little Village near that Town. He was a deep *Scotiſt*, and a Man of ſo tenacious a Memory, that ſome foreign Writers report of him, that if all the Books of *Scotus* had been loſt, he could eaſily have reſtored every one of them. He was called to be Profeſſor of *Padua*, and returning into *England* again after ſome Years, became Provincial of his Order. He was unfortunate in promoting the baſtardizing *Edward* IV's Children, whereby he not only fell into Diſgrace himſelf, but ſo caſt his whole Order out of the Royal Favour, that it daily decayed from this Time to the Diſſolution. He died, and was buried in *London*, in 1487.

*Chriſtopher Rawlinſon*, Son of *Curwen Rawlinſon*, of *Clark-Hall* in *Cartmel*, memorable for being the laſt of the Male Line of the *Plantagenets* by the Mother's Side, who was *Elizabeth Monke*, ſecond Daughter and Coheir of *Nicholas Monke*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*, and Brother of *George Monke*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Son of Sir *Thomas Monke* of *Potheridge* in *Devonſhire*, who was the only Son of *Anthony Monke* of the ſame Place, Eſq; the Son of *Thomas Monke*, Eſq; by *Frances Plantagenet*, Daughter and Coheir of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, Son of *Edward* IV. This Gentleman, when he was at *Oxford*, publiſhed the *Saxon* Verſion of *Boethius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, in the *Saxon* Tongue.

*Humphrey Chetham*, the Founder of the noble Hoſpital of *Mancheſter* before-mentioned, was born at *Crompſal*, near *Chetham*, in *Salford* Hundred. He was the third Son of *Henry Chetham*, who was deſcended of Sir *Jeffrey Chetham*, of *Chetham*, and betaking himſelf to dealing in *Mancheſter* Commodities, ſo proſpered, that he became a Man of great Wealth, and as ſuch was High Sheriff of this County in 1635. He in his Life Time was a diligent Reader of the Scriptures, and the Works of ſound Divines, and being charitably inclined, gave ſeven thouſand Pounds to buy four hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for the erecting an Hoſpital and School at *Mancheſter*, as is before ſaid.

*Richard Wrothwell* was born at *Bolton* in the *Mores*;

he is ſaid to have had a temporal Eſtate of his own, but when he entered into the Miniſtry, diſpoſed of it to his Friends, becauſe it is ſaid, that ſuch as preach the Goſpel, are to live of the Goſpel. He is ſaid by Mr. *Gower*, a Miniſter of *Dorcheſter*, who wrote his Life, to have been, *the Eye of our* Engliſh *World*. He died at *Mansfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*, in 1627, *Ætat.* 64.

*John Bekenſan*, Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*, was born at *Bekenſan*, a little Village in the Hundred of *Layland* in this County. He left the College becauſe he was married, and being eſteemed an excellent *Grecian* in the College, went to *Paris*, and became the Reader of the *Greek* Lecture there. *John Leland*, the great Antiquary and Hiſtorian, had a mighty Value for him, as had moſt of the learned Men of the Nation. He was pretty forward in exterminating the Pope's Power, and wrote a Book, *De ſupremo & abſoluto Regis imperio*, which he dedicated to King *Henry* VIII. with whom, as alſo with his Son *Edward* VI. he was in ſome Eſteem; but changing his Mind in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, he became a Papiſt, and zealous againſt the Proteſtants, who being again reſtored by Queen *Elizabeth*, he was aſhamed to recant, and therefore retired to *Sherburn*, an obſcure Town in *Hampſhire*, where he died with Diſcontent, and was buried in the Church there.

*Lawrence Nowell*, Brother of *Alexander Nowell*, was born at *Great Meerly* in *Blackburn* Hundred. He was Maſter of the Free School at *Sutton Coulfield* in *Warwickſhire*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. abſconded in Queen *Mary*'s Days, and returning Home in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, obtained the Archdeaconry of *Derby*, a Prebend of *York*, the Deanry of *Litchfield*, and one or two Benefices. He was a great Searcher into Antiquity, and firſt recalled the Knowledge of the *Saxon* Tongue, in which he initiated Mr. *Lambard*, who became ſo eminent afterwards for that Learning. He compoſed a Book, called a *Saxon Engliſh* Dictionary, as alſo *Collectanea ex Chronicis Greg. Caerquent*, &c. *ab Anno* 681. *ad Annum* 1290; which falling into Mr. *Selden*'s Hands, are in the *Bodleian* Library, among his Books. He alſo aſſiſted Mr. *Lambard* in compiling his Book, *De Priſcis Anglorum Legibus*. He died in 1576, and is thought to be buried in *Litchfield*.

*William*

*William Barlow*, of *Barlow*, in *Salford* Hundred, was Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, Dean of *Cheſter*, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in 1605. He was tranſlated two Years after to *Lincoln*, where he ſat above eight Years, dying in 1613. He wrote and publiſhed ſeveral Books, and was a great Benefactor to St. *John*'s *College* in *Cambridge*, being the Founder of the *London* Fellows, and Scholars of the Houſe.

*Richard* and *John Bancroft*, the one Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Biſhop of *Oxford*, were both born at *Farnworth*. The firſt who was educated at *Cambridge* in *Jeſus-College*, and being made Chaplain to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, then Lord Chancellor, was by him recommended to Queen *Elizabeth*, and raiſed to the See of *London*, in 1597, and about ſeven Years after to *Canterbury*, which See he had, in a Manner, before governed; Dr. *Whitgift*, his Predeceſſor, in his decrepit old Age, having committed the Management of all his Eccleſiaſtical Affairs to him. He was a great Stateſman, and zealous Champion for the Church, and its Diſcipline. He deprived ſome for Non conformity, but offered to maintain ſuch as were conſcientious. He ſaved the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and ſome other Church Lands, from being ſwallowed up by Courtiers. He was traduced as a Papiſt, but by fomenting a Difference between the Seculars and Regulars, he endeavoured to weaken their Attempts againſt our Church, and all Proteſtants. He was one of the Divines at the *Hampton-Court* Conference, where he ſpoke moſt politickly. He foreſaw the Eclipſe of the Archiepiſcopal Dignity long before it happened, and therefore gave the Library at *Lambeth* to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in caſe the Archiepiſcopal See ſhould be extinct, which Foreſight, whether by a politick Forecaſt, or Propheſy, ſecured the Library, (which was a Collection of many valuable Books made by his Predeceſſors, *Whitgift*, *Grindal* and *Parker*) in *Cambridge*, during the Vacancy of that See, from being embezzled. He died in 1610.

The other, who was Biſhop of *Oxford*, was Brother's Son of the Archbiſhop, and by his Intereſt elected Maſter of *Univerſity College* in *Oxford*, the Archbiſhop

biſhop being then Chancellor of that Univerſity. He was created Biſhop of *Oxford* in 1632, and did not live to ſee the Biſhops deprived, becauſe he was ſo affrighted with the preliminary Proceedings againſt his Brethren the Biſhops, that he died with a very little Sickneſs, in 1640. The Biſhops of *Oxford* having no Houſe either in City or Country, this Biſhop built one at the impropriate Parſonage of *Cudeſden*, five Miles from *Oxford*, belonging to his See, and that it might be annexed to the See, would not renew the Leaſe. The Building coſt him 3,500l. and was finiſhed in 1635, but was almoſt as ſhort liv'd as its Founder; for Colonel *Legg*, while he was Governor of the Garriſon at *Oxford*, burnt it down, leſt it ſhould be made a Garriſon for the Parliament Forces, whereas he might as well have garriſon'd it for the King, unleſs he thought, that as there were no Biſhops there ſhould be none of their Houſes: Biſhop *Fell* has reſtored it, and it is now in its Splendor.

*Henry Maſon*, Chaplain to Dr. *King*, Biſhop of *London*, and Rector of St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft*, in that City, was born at *Wigan* in this County: He wrote divers Treatiſes and Sermons, and did as much Good by his exemplary Life and edifying Preaching, as by his Writings. He was forced out of his Rectory of St. *Andrew*'s by the intruding Preſbyterians, in 1641; and retired with his Goods and Books to *Wigan*, his narive Place, to live quietly and privately, but could not eſcape the Vexations of that Party. He died in 1647, having before given to the Poor of the Town 13l. *per Annum*, to bind poor Children Apprentices, his Library to the School, and many Bibles to poor Children.

*Samuel Mather*, of *Much-Woolton*, in the Hundred of *Weſt Derby*, was educated at *Harvarden-College*, in *Cambridge* in *New England*, but coming into *England*, when he had taken his Degrees in Arts, became one of the Chaplains of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, and commenced Maſter of Arts there, in 1650. He was a Man of Parts, and on that Account removed to *Dublin* in *Ireland*, where being made a Senior Fellow of *Trinity-College*, he preached in St. *Nicholas*'s Church, before the

the Deputy and Council. He was a Man of congregational Principles, but always civil to thoſe of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, and therefore when *Henry Cromwel*, Lord Deputy, ſent him and others a Commiſſion to remove certain Epiſcopal Miniſters, who preached in *Munſter*, he declined it, as he did alſo in *Dublin*, ſaying, *He was called thither to preach the Goſpel, and not to hinders others from doing it.* He was a religious Man, and valued by them that differed in Opinion from him, but was ejected at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. yet preached in private. He died *Oct.* 29, 1671.

*Ralph Brideoake*, a Perſon of mean Condition, but a good *Grecian* and Poet, was born at *Chittham Hill* near *Mancheſter*. He, by correcting a Book of Dr. *Thomas Jackſon*'s, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College, *Oxford*, got into his Favour, and by him was made School-Maſter of *Mancheſter*, where he improved his Intereſt ſo, as to become Chaplain to the Earl of *Derby*. Here his Behaviour rendered him ſo acceptable, that he was truſted and employed in the greateſt Concerns of that noble Family. He was a principal Agent in maintaining *Latham Houſe* againſt the Parliament-Forces. When *James*, Earl of *Derby*, was taken after the Battle of *Worceſter*, he was employed to ſollicit his Pardon, which, tho' he could not obtain, yet Mr. *Lenthal*, the Speaker, to whom he applied himſelf, found him a Man of ſuch Parts, that he took him for his Chaplain, and ſoon after made him Preacher of the *Rolls*, and Rector of *Whitney* in *Oxfordſhire*, where he laid about him ſo, that he out did moſt of the Preſbyterian Clergy, but all this did not hinder his higher Exaltation, for when King *Charles* II. was reſtored, he wound himſelf ſo into the Epiſcopal Intereſt, that he was made his Chaplain, Doctor of Divinity, and Canon of *Windſor*, Rector of *Standiſh*, Dean of *Saliſbury*, and at laſt Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. He died in his Viſitation, 1665.

Sir *William Dugdale*, the Officer of Arms called *Rougecroix*, was the Son of *John Dugdale*, the Son of *James Dugdale*, Gent. of *Clithero* in *Lancaſhire*. His natural Inclination tended chiefly to the Study of Antiquities and Hiſtory, and having read Mr. *Burton*'s Hiſtory,

ſtory of *Leiceſterſhire*, he was thereby incited to compoſe the Antiquities of *Warwickſhire*, in which County he was born. He was much helped and encouraged in this Work by Mr. *Burton*, Sir *Simon Anker*, and Sir *Simon Clerke*, who procured him the Aſſiſtance of Sir *Henry Spelman*, and the *Cottan* Library, by which Means he was enabled, not only to compoſe the Hiſtory of *Warwickſhire*, but his *Baronage*, *Monaſticon*, and ſeveral other Books.

*Robert Chamberlain*, Son of *Richard Chamberlain*, of *Standiſh*, was a Perſon of a poetical Genius, and much encouraged by *Peter Ball*, Eſq; Sollicitor General to Queen *Mary*, the Wife of King *Charles* I. He compoſed ſeveral poetical Pieces, approved by the ingenious Men of that Time, *viz. Nocturnal Lucubrations*, or *Meditations Divine and Moral*; printed at *London*, 1638; Epigrams and Epitaphs, dedicated to his honoured Patron and Maſter, *Peter Ball*. *The ſwaggering Damſel*, a Comedy; printed in *London* 1640.

Sir *Edmund Trafford*, and Sir *Thomas de Aſhton*, Knts. were highly deſcended, and of great Eſtates in this County; and being eminent in their Times for natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry, obtained a Patent of King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 21, ſo to work upon certain Metals, as to tranſlate them from their own Kind into perfect Gold and Silver, as to all Manner of Proofs and Trials, which may be endured by any Gold or Silver growing in any Mine; which Attempt divers Perſons maligning, as done by an unlawful Art, endeavoured to hinder and diſturb; wherefore that King, willing to know the Concluſion of the ſaid Working and Sciences did grant them and their Servants Leave to work and try the ſaid Art, without any Hindrance whatſoever, any Law or Ordinance to the contrary whatſoever. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, *April* 7.

*Zouch Townley*, extracted from a noted Family of that Name in this County, was, while he remained in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, an eminent Orator and Philoſopher, and on that Account was ſeveral Times appointed Deputy Orator there. He wrote and publiſhed, *An Oration in Memory of the moſt eminent Perſon*, William Camden,

den, *the Founder of the Hiſtory Lectures at* Oxford. Printed at *Oxford* in 1624, and prefixed to a Book of *Latin* Verſes, intitled, *Camdeni Inſignia.*

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are,

*Stony-Hurſt*, the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Norfolk*'s.
*Aſhton Hall*, his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*'s.
*Knowſley*, the Earl of *Derby*'s.
*Weſter-Hall*, the Earl of *Hyndford*'s.
*Netherby*, the Lord Viſcount *Preſton*'s.
*Croxteth-Hall*, the Lord *Molineux*'s.
*Shaw Place*, the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*'s.
*Gawthop Hall*, near *Coln*, the Seat of *Richard Shuttleworth*, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire in the preſent Parliament, for this County.
*Holker*, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Lowther*, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Lancaſter*.
*Furneſs-Abbey*, belongs alſo to Sir *Thomas Lowther*.
*Penwortham*, the Seat of *Nicholas Faxakerly*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Preſton*.
*Haigh*, the Seat of Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, Bart. one of the Members for the Borough of *Wigan*.
*Giſburne-Park*, near *Coln*, the Seat of *Thomas Liſter*, Eſq; one of the Members for *Clithero*.
*New-Hall*, near *Warrington*, the Seat of *Legh Maſter*, Eſq; one of the Members for the Borough of *Newton*.
*Duxbury*, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Standiſh*, Bart.
*Eaton*, Sir *Thomas Egerton*'s.
*Middleton*, Sir *Ralph Aſhton*'s.
*Walton-Hall*, Sir *Henry Houghton*'s.
*Oakerington*, Sir *Darcy Leaver*'s.
*Latham-Hall*, near *Ormſkirk*, the Seat of *Thomas Bootle*, Eſq; Chancellor to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Midhurſt* in *Suſſex*.
*Winwick*, the Seat of *James Stanley*, Eſq;
*Hornby-Caſtle*, the Seat of *Charles Wcem*, Eſq;

*Croſton*,

*Croſton*, the Seat of *John Trafford*, Eſq;
*Cork-Hall*, the Seat of *Chriſtopher Rawlinſon*, Eſq;
*Grathwait*, belongs to *Myles Sandys*, Eſq;
*Bold*, Mr. *Bold*'s.
*Bigland*, Mr. *Bigland*'s.
*Aſhlack*, Mr. *Kirby*'s.
*Bardſley-Hall*, the Seat of *Chriſtopher Wilſon*, Eſq;
*Kirby-Croſs Houſe*, Mr. *Kirby*'s, very antient.
*Caſtleton*, Mr. *Chetham*'s.
*Croſs-Hall*, Mr. *Stanley*'s.
*Trafford Hall*, Mr. *Trafford*'s.
*Thorphinſly*, Mr. *Hutton*'s.
*Broughton Hall*, Mr. *Knipe*'s.
*Broughton Tower*, *Richard Gilpin Sawrey*, Eſq;
*Shangways*, *Francis Reynolds*, Eſq; his Seat.
*Little Harwood*, Mr. *Clayton*'s.
*Burblethwait*, Mr. *Robinſon*'s.
*Blakeholm*, Mr. *Harriſon*'s.
*Crankton*, Mr. *Wright*'s.
*Coniſide*, the Seat of *Dodding Bradyl*, Eſq;
*Rufford*, of *Thomas Heſkith*, Eſq;
*Shaw-Hall*, of *William Farrington*, Eſq;
*Penneworth*, of *Henry Fleetwood*, Eſq;
*Hulme*, the Seat of the *Blands*, Lords of the Town of *Mancheſter*.


PART OF
DERBY
SHIRE
P. OF
STAFF
ORDS
PART OF
WARWICK SH.
NOTTING
PART
Trent R.
Willen Ferry
Swarkston
Dunnington C.
Kegworth
Isby
Hathern
Breedon on the Hill
Dyesworth
Hartshorn
Tong
Langley
Worthington
Osgathorp
Ullerton
Smethick
Pitt
Grace Dieu
Ashby de la Zouch
Packington
Normanton
Nerviton
Snarston
Higgerton
Tringcros
Tamworth
Shepey
Atherton
Lindley
Barwell
Higham
Hinkley
Burbach
Oxford R.
Smockington
Woolvey
Sketch
Sapcote
Sharnford
Stanistanford
Croost
Elmsthorp
Narborow
Thuerlston
Kirby M.
Bolworth
Desford
Nanaby
Braunston
Lutterworth
Misterton
Cottesbich
Shawell
Cathorn
Rugby
Swift R.
Avon R.
Ullsthorp
Gilmarton
Ashby P.
Knap
Kimcote
Peatling M.
Sheasby
Frolsworth
Leare
Dunton B.
Broughton
Sour
Willoughby
Costry
Foston
Countisthorp
Blaby
Oadby
Wigston
Witston
Evington
Thurnby
Belgrave
Humberstone
Barkby
Thurmaston
Bushall
Anstey
Cropston
Rothley
Mountsorel
Barrow upon Soar
Segrave
Walton
Dalby Wood
Overbrough
Plumtree
Kingsthorpe
Belton
Garenton
Sheepshead
Loughboro
Beaumanor Park
Charnwood Forr.
Quarendon
Whitwick
Charley
Bardon
Raunston
Huckleston
Markfield
Thornton
Bagworth
Nailston
Cungarston
Groby
Glenfield
Kirby
Mullock
Ulverscross
Abby
Swythland
Bradgate
Leicester Abby
Leicester Forr.
Brighton
Elston
Thurcaston
Cossington
Sileby
Best Lime
Thussington
Queen
Stanley
Trumarston
Humberstone
Belgrave
Lutterworth
Swift R.
English Miles
5
10


PART OF
PART OF
LINCOLN
SHIRE
PART OF
RUTLAND SH
P. OF NORTHAMPTON SH
The Arms of Leicester
Grantham
Easton
Thistleton
Okeham
Uppingham
Rockingham
to London
to Northampton
to Higham Ferrers
Swift R.
Battern
orth
Muston
Redmile
Barston
Plungar
Belvoir
Stathern
Harby
Bever Castle
Launton
Harston
Croxton Kerrial
Clanston
Grysston
Scalford
Waltham
Saltby
Sproxton
Stonesby
Goldsmith Gr.
Thorp
Arnold
Sweston
Melton
Mowbray
Garthorpe
Wyverby
Brenting
by
Saxby
Buckminster
Edmondthorpe
Burton
Lazers
Stapleford
Wreke
R.
Kirby Bellers
Rotherby
Brokesby
Rearsby
Gaddesby
Dalby
Ashby F.
Estorp
Sachfield
Burrow
Barsby
Cranfton
Beeby
Thorp
Twiford
Lovesby
Keham
Queenby
Colderton
Tilton
Engarsby
Billesdon
Skeffington
Goadby
Norton
Galtby
Stretton
Great Glenn
Tilleston
Burton
Overy
Noseley
Hallaton
Blaston
Carleton
Curleu
Newton
Flecknoy
Kibworth
Westerby
Slauston
Holt
Glowston
Drayton
Easton
Saddington
Faxton
Gruomley
Mousley
Bowden
Medborn
Welham
Harborough
Theding
Husband
Boresworth
S. Kilworth
Thurnby
Slauston
Humberston
Trumarston
Barkby
Queniborough
Rearsby
Brokesby
Rotherby
Thussington
Dalby
Wartnaby
Grimsted
Shoulsby
Hoby
Wood
Boughton
Dalby
Wolds
Ab.
Skeffington
Tugby
Cat
thorp
Owston
Horinghold
Wistow
Holt
Langton
Lang.
Lan.
Knaptoft
Kimcote
Sheasby
Thussington
Queniborough
Barkby
Humberstone
Belgrave
Thurnby
Slauston
Stretton
Great Glenn
Tilleston
Burton
Overy
Newton
Flecknoy
Westerby
Saddington
Sheasby
Knaptoft
Kimcote
Husband
Boresworth
S. Kilworth

# *LEICESTERSHIRE.*

THE Inhabitants of this County, in the Time of the *Romans*, were Part of the *Coritani*, who were ſettled in the Middle of the South Part of the Iſland. During the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy it belonged to the *Mercians*; and afterwards became a County of itſelf, as it has continued ever ſince.

This County, which is about 96 Miles in Circumference, is bounded by *Lincolnſhire* and *Rutlandſhire* on the Eaſt; by *Derbyſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire* on the North; by *Warwickſhire* on the Weſt, being parted from it by the Military Way of the old *Romans*, called *Watling Street*, near half Way; and by *Northamptonſhire* on the South.

It is in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and contains about 560,000 Acres, and 18,702 Houſes: The whole is divided into ſix Hundreds, *viz. Gartery*, *Goodlaxton*, *Sparkinhoo*, *Eaſt-Goſcote*, *Weſt-Goſcote*, and *Framland*; wherein are 192 Pariſhes, containing one Borough, ſending Repreſentatives to Parliament, and 11 other Market Towns, and ſends four Members to Parliament, *viz.* two for the County, and two for the Borough of *Leiceſter*.

This County lying almoſt in the Middle of *England*, and conſequently at a proper Diſtance from the Sea, the Air is very ſweet and wholeſome; neither is it encumbered with any ſtanding Waters, but waſhed by ſeveral Streams, both which contribute to make it very healthy. The Soil, except in the North-Eaſt Part, is very good, and yields plenty of Corn and Graſs, but particularly the beſt Beans in Abundance, which gave Riſe to the Coarſe Proverb in this County: *Shake a*

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Leiceſterſhire *Man by the Collar, and you may hear the Beans rattle in his Belly.* The South-Weſt is very indifferently provided with Fuel, but the North-Eaſt abounds with Pit-Coal, which, with Abundance of Sheep (whoſe Wool is much eſteemed) feeding on the Mountains, makes good Amends for its other Deficiencies.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Fiſh, Fowl, Wool, Beans, and Horſes. The County is chiefly taken up with Farming, but the Stocking Manufacture is much encouraged, and turns to a good Account.

The chief Rivers are the *Avon*, *Soar*, *Anker*, and *Welland*. The *Avon* ſoon leaves this County, and runs South Weſt towards *Warwick*. The *Soar* (which is the principal River of the County) firſt runs North Eaſt by *Leiceſter*, till it has received the *Wreke*, and then turning to the North Weſt, falls into the *Trent*, where *Leiceſterſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, and *Nottinghamſhire* meet. The *Anker* runs North Weſt to *Atherſton*, on the Edge of *Warwickſhire*. And the *Welland* runs North-Eaſt by *Harborough* to *Stamford*. The *Wreke* riſes in that Part of the County called the *Would*, and runs Weſtward till it falls into the *Soar*, as ſaid above.

The chief Towns are *Leiceſter*, *Harborough*, *Hallaton*, *Billeſden*, *Lutterworth*, *Hinckley*, *Boſworth*, *Mount-Soar-Hill*, *Loughborough*, *Aſhby de la Zouch*, *Melton-Mowbray*, and *Waltham on the Would*.

*Leiceſter*, the County Town, is in the Hundred of *Eaſt-Goſcote*, its Name is derived from its Situation upon the River *Leire*, (now called the *Soar*) ſo that its Name ſignifies a City or Caſtle upon the *Leire*. It was a conſiderable Town in the Time of the *Romans*. In the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was the See of a Biſhop, which being removed to *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, after the Succeſſion of eight Prelates it fell to Decay, till the Year 914, when it was repaired and fortified with new Walls, by the Lady *Edelfleda*; and then, ſays *Matthew Paris*, it became a moſt wealthy Town, and is ſaid to have had 32 Pariſh-Churches.

At the coming in of the *Normans*, it was well peopled,

peopled and frequented, and had many Burgeſſes, of whom twelve were by antient Tenure to go with the King as often as he went to War; but in Caſe he made an Expedition by Sea, whon they were to ſend four Horſes as far as *London*, for the Carriage of Arms, or other Neceſſaries. This Town, at that Time, paid the King thirty Pounds by Tale, and twenty in Ore, or by Weight, and twenty-four Sextaries, *i. e.* a Pint and half; or twenty four Ounces in Weight of Honey. In the Reign of *Henry* I. *Robert de Bellamont*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, founded a College here for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, the Church, and St. *Mary the Leſs*, and the Caſtle, for the Health of the Souls of *William* the Conqueror, and Queen *Maud* his Wife, *William Rufus*, King *Henry* I. and *Maud* his Wife, and their Children, *Roger de Bellamont*, his Father, and *Edelina* his Mother, his own, and *Elizabeth* his Wife's Soul, all his Children, his Brothers and Siſters, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceaſed, ſettling on them for their Maintenance, ſix Carves of Land near *Northbridge*, with eight Dwelling-Houſes, three Virgates, and as many Oxgangs, and 6 l. *per Ann.* all the Churches of *Leiceſter*, except St. *Margaret*'s, and the Church of *Lilebourn* with 3 l. a Year Rent out of that Lordſhip.

But in the Time of King *Henry* II. *Anno Chriſti*, 1173, *Robert de Bellamont*, commonly called *Robert de Boſſu*, i. e. *Crook'd-back'd*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, having attempted to raiſe a Rebellion againſt his Prince, who was then abſent in *Ireland*, it was oppreſſed with great Miſeries; for *Richard Lucy*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, to whom the Government of the Nation was then committed, beſieged it, took it, and demoliſhed the Walls.

Thus *Leiceſter* remained in Ruins and almoſt unpeopled for ſome Time, till getting into the Favour of *Henry Plantagenet*, Earl, and his Son *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, it began to recover; for the Duke built a fair Collegiate Hoſpital, and dedicated the ſame, with a pious Intention, for the Maintenance of poor People, in the Church whereof they lie buried.

On the other Side of the Town, among pleaſant

Meadows, watered by the *Soar*, ſtands a Monaſtery, called from its Situation, *De Pratis*, or *De Prees*, built by *Robert de Boſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter*. Of this Houſe was the learned Abbot, *Gilbert Foliot*, who was afterwards made Biſhop of *Hereford*, *Anno* 1149, and then Biſhop of *London*, *Anno* 1161.

*Philip Repington* alſo, who was for a Time a Follower of *Wickliff*, and a great Defender of his Perſon and Doctrine, was Abbot of this Monaſtery; but he afterwards recanted his Opinion, and was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Cardinal of St. *Nereus* and *Achiles*, by Pope *Gregory* XII.

In the late Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, this Town bore its Share of Misfortunes and Calamities; for it being held by the Parliament Forces againſt the King, his Majeſty having relieved *Cheſter*, proceeded againſt this Town, and took it by Storm, *May* 31, 1645.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hearing of this Siege, haſtened to relieve it, but coming too late, ſummoned the Governor, who was then the Lord *Loughborough*, to ſurrender; but he refuſing, Sir *Thomas* ordered Batteries to be raiſed; but the Governor finding the Garriſon unable to reſiſt, beat a Parley, and ſurrendered upon Conditions; yet being to leave the Cannon and Ammunition behind them: Thus was this Town harraſſed by a double Siege; but it has pretty well recovered itſelf ſince: The preſent State of it is,

It is a Borough and Corporation Town, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 24 Aldermen, 48 Common Council Men, two Chamberlains, *&c.* ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament, and is plentifully furniſhed with Proviſions, having three Markets Weekly, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, the laſt of which is the chief; and five Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *May* 1, *June* 24, *Sept* 29. *Dec.* 8. and *Palm Sunday* Eve.

Tho' the Walls have been long ſince beat down and demoliſhed, yet there are ſeveral Gates ſtanding, in one of which the Magazine is kept; and there are ſeveral Buildings, very ornamental. In the high Street as they call it, is an exquiſite Piece of Workmanſhip in the Form of our Saviour's Croſs. Hard by St. *Mary*'s Church

Church ſtands the Caſtle, which, tho' it has been diſmantled, and made unfit for any Warlike Matters, yet it is of Uſe to the County for the Keeping of the Aſſizes twice a Year.

There are at preſent but five Pariſh-Churches in this Town, tho' there are ſix Pariſhes; and in it is a Charity-School for 30 Boys and 10 Girls, all taught and cloathed at the Expence of a private Gentlewoman, the Regiſter and the Commiſſary.

The Inhabitants have greatly improved the Manufacture of Stockings, vaſt Quantities of which are wove by Frames, in this and many other neighbouring Towns and Villages, and in ſome Years it has return'd 60,000 l.

It has had the Honour of being an Earldom, almoſt as long as any City or Town in *England*; and upon the Extinction of the noble Family of the *Sidneys*, in the late *Joceline Sidney*, who was the youngeſt of three Brothers, who had all bore the Title ſucceſſively of Earl of *Leiceſter*, the ſame was conferr'd on *Thomas Coke*, Lord *Lovel*, by his preſent Majeſty, in the Year 1744. We are next to ſpeak of

*Harborough*, which is the chief Market Town in the Hundred of *Gartery*, ſtanding upon the River *Welland*, not far from the Head, or firſt riſing of it. The Market is kept Weekly on *Tueſdays*, and the Fair on *October* 9. and is very famous for Horſes and Colts of the beſt Breed and Value, as alſo for other Cattle. It is remarkable of this Town, that it hath no Fields or Lands belonging to it; inſomuch, that they have a Proverb here, *That a Gooſe will eat up all the Graſs growing in* Harborough; ſo that their Fair is kept in the adjoining Pariſh. The Town is in the Pariſh of *Bowdon*, and hath an handſome Chapel belonging to it, in which are the Arms of the *Scroops*, *Engaines*, *Oxcliffes*, and *Bogvilles*. This Town has the Honour of giving Title of *Philip* Lord *Sherrard*.

*Hallaton*, or *Haloughton*, is another Market Town in the ſame Hundred; the Market is kept Weekly on *Thurſdays*, and the Fairs Annually on *Aſcenſion-Day*,

*Corpus Chriſti-Day*, and *Oct.* 28. Here is a Charity-School for 26 poor Children.

*Billeſdon* is another Market-Town, in the ſame Hundred of *Gartery*. The Market is kept Weekly on *Fridays*, and the Fair uncertain.

*Lutterworth*, is a ſmall Market-Town, and the only one, in the next Hundred of *Goodlaxton*. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *January* 6, *March* 22, *Aſcenſion-Day*, and three *Thurſdays* after *Twelfth-Day*. This Place hath nothing to render it ſo illuſtrious as

*John Wickliff*, long ſince the Rector, whom we muſt deſcribe, but whether as Divine and Scholar, Confeſſor, or Martyr, we are in doubt: It is true, he died in Peace at his Rectory in this Place, where he was buried; and ſo we muſt conſider him as a pious Divine, and a valiant Confeſſor; but ſince he could not be ſuffered to lie quiet in his Grave, but, by the Order of the Council of *Conſtance*, his Bones were taken up and burnt, he deſerves the Name of a Martyr.

The Pariſh Church here, which is very handſome, with a lofty Spire, was beautified ſome Years ago with new Pavements and Pews; but the Pulpit was continued in Memory of that learned and pious Preacher. The next Market Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Hinckley*, but a ſmall Town in the Hnndred of *Sparkinghoo*; the Market is on *Mondays* Weekly, and Fairs on *Auguſt* 15, being the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*, and the *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*. It ſtands pleaſantly on an Hill, and the Aſſizes in former Times were uſually held here.

The Church at *Hinckley* is handſome and large, with a good Stone Spire Steeple, having a tuneable Ring of Bells and Chimes. In it are the Arms of the Earldom of *Leiceſter*, and ſome others. In the ſame Hundred of *Sparkinghoo* is

*Boſworth*, an antient Market-Town, having its Market Weekly on *Wedneſdays*, and Fair on St. *John Baptiſt*'s Day, *June* 24, which Privileges *Richard Harcourt* obtained of King *Edward* I. when he was Lord of the Town. It is ſituated upon an Hill, in an wholeſome

ſome and pleaſant Air, and in a fruitful and fertile Soil, both for Corn and Graſs.

Sir *Wolſten Dixey*, Son of Sir *Thomas*, Lord Mayor of *London*, founded a Free-School here.

About three Miles diſtant from this Town, upon a Plain called *Redmore*, was the Right of the Crown of *England* determined by a ſignal Battle; for there *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, with a ſmall Body of Men, gave Battle to *Richard* III, who had in a barbarous Manner poſſeſſed himſelf of the Throne of *England*, happily overcame and ſlew the Tyrant; and in the Midſt of Blood and Slaughter, was, with joyful Acclamations, ſaluted King of *England*, ſo freeing the Nation from the Power of a Tyrant, and putting an End to the Civil Diſſentions between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*. This Battle was called *Boſworth Field*, not that the Place was within the Compaſs of the Pariſh, but that it was the neareſt Place of Note to it. In the Moor where the Fight was, there are frequently diſcovered Pieces of Armour, Weapons, and other warlike Accoutrements, by digging and ploughing, eſpecially Arrow Heads, which are of a long, large, and big Proportion, far greater than are now in Uſe. There is likewiſe a little Mount caſt up, where, as the common Report thereabouts goes, *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, before the Engagement, ſtood and made a Speech to encourage his Army.

The next Market Town to be mention'd is,

*Mount Soar-Hill*, or, as it is commonly called, *Mountſorrel*, in the Hundred of *Weſt Goſcote*. It has its Name from the River *Soar*, which runs on the Weſt Borders of it, and an Hill that riſes in the Middle of the Town, and ſo is compounded out of the *Norman* and *Engliſh* Languages. It is famous now for nothing but its Market, kept here Weekly on *Mondays*, and a Yearly Fair on St. *Peter's* Day *June* 29, granted to *Nicholas Segrave*, the Elder, by King *Edward* I. but was heretofore moſt famous for its Caſtle, ſeated on a ſteep and craggy Hill, hanging over the River, which belonged firſt to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and afterwards to *Saher de Quincy*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, in the Barons Wars; but at this Day there are no other Remains of it but an Heap of Rubbiſh.

*Bradgate*, near this Town, is the Seat of *Henry Grey*,

Earl of *Stamford*, and Baron *Grey* of *Groby*. This Place was antiently the Manor of the Earls of *Leiceſter*, and by Partition came to the noble Family of *Ferrers*; from whom, by Deſcent, it came to the *Greys*; of whom was *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who married *Frances Brandon*, eldeſt Daughter of the Princeſs *Mary*, the youngeſt Siſter of King *Henry* VIII.

The next Place we are to ſpeak of is

*Loughborough*, which, ſoon after the Conqueſt, was the Inheritance of the noble Family of the *Diſpencers*, who obtained for it the Privileges of a Weekly Market on *Thurſdays*, and certain Fairs to be kept Yearly, *viz.* on *Auguſt* 1, and *Nov.* 2. But upon the Death and Attainder of *Hugh Diſpencer*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, 19 *Edward* II. it was forfeited to the Crown, and afterwards granted by King *Edward* III. to *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*, in General Tail, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, till *William* Viſcount *Beaumont* being in the Battle of *Towtonfield*, on the Side of King *Henry* IV. was attainted of High Treaſon by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. and this Manor granted to *William* Lord *Haſtings*; but Viſcount *Beaumont* was reſtored to it again by King *Henry* VII. which yet tarried not long in his Family; for upon the Attainder of Viſcount *Lovel*, his Succeſſor, it returned again to the Crown. King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 19, granted it again to the Marquis of *Dorſet*; but upon the Attainder of his Son, *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, 2 *Mariæ*, it was forfeited to the Queen, who granted it to *Edward* Lord *Haſtings* of *Loughborough*; from whom it deſcended to the Earls of *Huntingdon*.

In theſe latter Times, this Place has given Title to *Henry Haſtings*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Henry* Earl of *Huntingdon*, who was a Perſon of great Valour and Military Conduct. He was, 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Loughborough*. He departed this Life unmarried, at *London*, *Jan.* 18, 1666, in the 55*th* Year of his Age, and was buried in the Collegiate Chapel Royal of St. *George*, in *Windſor* Caſtle.

The next Place we are to mention is

*Aſhby-de-la-Zouch*, in the ſame Hundred of *Weſt Goſcote*, a very pleaſant Town, antiently belonging to *Alan-*

*de-la-*

*de-la-Zouch*, whoſe Name it ſtill bears. to diſtinguiſh it from the other three *Aſhby*'s in this County. It has a large handſome Church, a plentiful Market, and a neat Stone Croſs in its principal Street. The Market is kept on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs Annually on *Whit-Tueſday*, *Auguſt* 24, and *Oct.* 28, the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*. Theſe Fairs are famous for being well ſtock'd with young Horſes of the large Breed.

It had a Caſtle, but that was demoliſhed in 1648, tho' there are ſtill remaining the Ruins of two Stone Towers, where King *Charles* I. had a Garriſon, which was call'd *The Maiden Garriſon*, becauſe it was never attack'd by the Parliament Army.

There is a Free School here, with an handſome Stipend, in the Gift of the Earl of *Huntingdon*, beſides other Funds of Charity. The Family of the *Haſtings*, Earls of *Huntingdon*, have ſome fine Monuments in its Church. The Ale of this Town is not inferior to that of *Burton*; and the Inhabitants, eſpecially the better Sort, are more generous and ſociable than thoſe of moſt other Country Towns. They treat one another ſplendidly in the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, have a good Green, the only one in theſe Parts, to bowl on in the *Summer*; and on *Mondays* the Neighbouring Nobility and Gentry reſort thither to dine. By the Ruins, and what is left ſtanding of the Walls of the Earl of *Huntingdon*'s Caſtle here, it muſt have been one of the principal in *England*. King *James* I. quartered, with his whole Court, upon the then Earl for many Days together, and the Dinner was ſerved up every Day by thirty poor Knights, with Gold Chains, and Velvet Gowns.

Dr. *Joſeph Hall*, the pious and learned Biſhop of *Norwich*, was born in this Town. His Father was Governor, or Bailiff, of the Town, under the Earl of *Huntingdon*. He died *Sept.* 8. 1656. in the 82*d* Year of his Age, and was buried in the Church-Yard of *Higham*, near *Norwich*, becauſe he ſaid in his Will he did not think the Church a fit Repoſitory for the dead Bones of the greateſt Saints.

The next Place we are to mention is

*Melton-Mowbray*, a Market-Town in the Hundred of *Framland*. It takes its Name from the antient and

noble Family of the *Mowbrays*, who were formerly Lords of it; but it is the Demeſne of the Earls of *Berkley*, or lately was. The Market is kept here Weekly on *Tueſdays*, and is the moſt conſiderable for Cattle of any in this Part of *England*, and the Fairs are Yearly on *Whit Tueſday*, the *Tueſday* after *Twelfth-Day*, and on St. *Lawrence*'s-*Day*, *Auguſt* 10. The Church here is remarkably large and handſome, and built in the Form of a Croſs, which Dr. *Gibſon* doubts not was formerly Collegiate. The Town is almoſt ſurrounded with a little River called the *Lye*, over which it has two fine Bridges.

The next Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Waltham-on-the-Would*, in the ſame Hundred of *Framland*, anciently the Manor of *John de Malory*, deſcended of the Family of that Name at *Kirby-Malory*, to whom King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 9, gave the Liberty of Free-Warren. It is now a mean Market-Town, whoſe Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on the Nativity of St. *Mary*, *September* 8. This Town lying beyond the *Wreken-in-the-Would*, as they call them, *i. e.* an hilly, barren, tho' healthy Country, without Wood, is but poor and deſpicable. Having ſpoken of all the Market-Towns, we ſhall take a View of the other Parts of the County, firſt then in the Hundred of *Gartery*, near *Harborough*, is

*Great Bowdon*, in which Pariſh that Town is; and next to that is a ſmall Vilage, called

*Lubenham*, remarkable only for being the Birth-Place of *William de Lubenham*, an eminent Philoſopher, Divine, and Writer. *William Baude*, Lord of this Town, obtained of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 1, a Liberty of a Market, and a Fair to be kept Annually here; but they have been long diſuſed. More to the North are

*Eaſt* and *Weſt Langton*, the latter made famous by the Nativity of two great Men, who took their Names from it, *viz. Walter* and *Thomas de Langton*. Theſe are the moſt conſiderable Villages about *Harborough*. Having next paſſed by *Hallaton*, already ſpoken of, we come to

*Blazon*, a Village, of Note only for the Nativity of *Richard Vines*, bred in *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, where

where he commenced Maſter of Arts, remarkable for his ſober and grave Behaviour, never guilty of the uſual Follies and looſe Carriage of Youth. From hence he was choſen School Maſter of *Hinckly*, one of the Market-Towns in this County, where having remained ſome Time in a careful Diſcharge of his Duty, he took on him Holy Orders, and removing to *London*, was fixed at laſt Miniſter of St. *Lawrence Jewry:* He was a good Preacher, an able Divine, and therefore was choſen one of the Aſſembly of Divines that met at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1644, to eſtabliſh the *Preſbterian* Government, for which he proved their Champion; and therefore was called their *Luther*, and employed in the Treaties of *Uxbridge* and the Iſle of *Wight*, where he behaved himſelf with that due Reſpect to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. that that Prince ſeldom ſpoke to him without moving his Hat; for which the other Divines gave him no Cauſe; the greater Shame. He died *Feb.* 7, 1655, and was buried in his own Pariſh-Church. North-Weſt of this Place is

*Carleton-Curlew*, ſo called from the antient Lords of it, the *Curlews*, or *Curlyes*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of this County. *Carleton* ſignifies a Town of *Carles*, or Husbandmen. The Abbot of St. *Ebrulfe* was Patron of this Church, and the Rector, by antient Cuſtom, paid to him four Marks a Year.

*Stanton Wivil*, in this Hundred, is a Village, remarkable for the Birth of *Robert Wivil*, who was deſcended of a worthy and wealthy Family which inhabited here. The Pope, at the Inſtance of *Philippa*, Queen to King *Edward* III. preferr'd him to the See of *Saliſbury*, *Anno* 1329. He died *Sept.* 4. 1375, and was buried in the Choir of his Church.

*Noſely*, a Village lying N. W. of *Hallaton*, is famous for nothing but being the Birth-Place of *Roger de Martival*, Son and Heir of Sir *Aukitel de Martival*, Knt. who was Lord of this Manor, and had his Seat here. He was firſt Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, then Dean of *Lincoln*, and at laſt conſecrated Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Anno* 1315. Biſhop *Godwin* mentions nothing memornble of him, and therefore it would be unjuſt not to let his good Deeds be known in this Place, to which he was ſo great a Benefactor.

He

He was the laſt Male of his Family, (ſo great Miſchief did the Celibacy of the Clergy often do, and and founded a College in this Place in King *Edward* I's Reign, for a Warden and certain Brethren, dedicated to St. *Mary*, which, in the 24*th* of *Henry* VI. was valued to ſpend Yearly, beſides all Charges, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Mr. *Speed* makes his a Father Co-founder, and calls him Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*. He left his Eſtate to his Siſter *Joyce de Marteval*, who was married to Sir *Ralph Haſtings*, lineal Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Huntingdon*. Not far from *Billeſdam*, one of the Market-Towns before ſpoken of, lies

*Pickwell*, a ſmall Pariſh of which Mr. *John Cave*, Father of the incomparable and learned Dr. *William Cave*, was Rector, and which was his Native Place. He was treated inhumanly a long Time, by quartering Soldiers upon him, who ravaged his Houſe, and abuſed his Children and Servants; vexed him with Diſputes againſt the Liturgy and Church-Government, accuſed him of ſtealing their Horſes, and having tried him at a Council of War, had ſentenced him to Death, had not *Ireton* come and ſaved him; plucked him out of his Pulpit, ſhot at him as he was Preaching; ſummoned him from Committee to Committee, and at laſt being brought before a Committee at *London*, was condemned upon certain Articles, and ejected with his Wife and ſix Children. They ſtay'd a while hereabouts, and he would have taught School, but could not be ſuffered, whereupon he removed to *London*, and there died, in 1657. In the ſame Hundred of *Goodlaxton*, with *Lutterworth*, already mentioned, is

*Willoughby*, Surnamed *Waterleſs*, perhaps from the high Situation of it: The Manor was the Inheritance of the antient Family of *Angerville*, of whom Sir *Richard Angerville*, Knt. Lord of this Manor, had *Richard*, who taking Orders, called himſelf *Richard de Bury*, from the Place of his Nativity, as his Uncle *John de Angerville* had turned his Name to *Willoughby*, the Place of his Nativity.

*Miſterton*, is a little Village in the ſame Hundred, whoſe Manor belongs to the famous Family of the *Poultneys*, who took their Name of *Poultney* from a Place

Place within this Lordſhip, that is now decayed: Of this Family was deſcended, and born in this Town, at *Poultney-Houſe*, Sir *John Poultney*, Knt. who being bred in the City of *London*, became four Times Lord Mayor thereof. He built a College to the Honour of *Jeſus*, and *Corpus Chriſti*, for a Maſter and ſeven Chaplains in St. *Lawrence*'s Church in *Candle-Week-Street*, *London*, 20 *Edward* III. which Church was from him afterwards denominated St. *Lawrence Poultney*. He alſo built the Church of *Allhallows the Leſs* in *Thames-Street*, and the Monaſtery of *White Friars* in *Coventry*, and an handſome Chapel on the North Side of St. *Paul*'s in *London*, where he lieth buried, dying in 1349, 24 *Edward* III. He was a great Benefactor likewiſe to the Hoſpital of St. *Giles* by *Holbourn*, and gave many great Legacies for the Relief of Priſoners, and poor People. His Family lived here not many Years ſince in good Credit and Repute.

*Shawell* or *Shathwell*, in this Hundred, was antiently the Manor and Seat of the *Tittons*, but now a Village of no Fame, but for being the Birth-Place of Mr. *Edward Leigh*, Son of Mr. *Henry Leigh*, who inhabited here. He was educated in Grammar by one Mr. *Lee*, of *Walſhall* in *Staffordſhire*, and at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, under the Tuition of Mr. *William Pemble*, where having proceeded in Arts, he removed to the *Middle Temple*, and ſtudied the Law; but the Plague forcing him out of *London*, in 1625, he went into *France* farther to improve himſelf, and after his Return, ſpent ſome Years at the *Temple* in the Study, not only only of the Law, but Divinity and Hiſtory, in which laſt he proved a Man of Eminence. In 1639, he was a Burgeſs for the Town of *Stafford*, upon the withdrawing of ſeveral Members of the *Long Parliament* to the King at *Oxford*. Afterwards he was appointed, with Mr. *Selden*, Mr. *Francis Rous*, Mr. *Bulſtrode Whitlocke*, *&c.* to ſit in the Aſſembly of Divines, where he behaved himſelf as well and learnedly as moſt of the Divines themſelves. He was alſo a Colonel of a Regiment for the Parliament, *Cuſtos Rotulorum* for the County of *Stafford*; and being numbered with thoſe *Presbyterian* Members, who were turned out of *the Houſe of Commons*, by

by the Army, *December* 6, 1648, becauſe he voted his Majeſty's Conceſſions ſatisfactory, he betook himſelf wholly to his Study, till King *Charles* II. was reſtored, when General *Monke* brought all the ſecluded Members into Parliament.

*Foſton*, a Village in the ſame Hundred of *Goodlaxton*, lying between the *Soar*, aud a ſmall nameleſs Rivulet near *Kilby*, antiently the Demeſne and Inheritance of Sir *William Burton*, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the *King*'s-*Bench*, *Temp. Edward* III. His Poſterity enjoyed it ſome Time; but 12 *Henry* IV. *Edward Latimer* was Lord of this Manor; ſince when it was the Eſtate of Sir *William Faunt*, Knt.

*Higham*, in the next Hundred of *Sparkinghoo*, is memorable, among other Things, for a curious Piece of Antiquity diſcovered there, in 1607, after this Manner: An Inhabitant of this Town, taking up a great Square Stone which lay in *Watling-Street* Way, upon the croſſing of another Way that leads to *Coventry*, met with 250 Pieces of Silver, of the Coin of King *Henry* III. each of them weighing about three Pence, On the one Side, was the King's Head, with a Hand holding a Sceptre in it, circumſcribed *HENRICUS REX*, and on the other Side a Croſs Molins between Roundels, with this Inſcription around it, *FULK ON LUED*. There was alſo a Gold Ring with a Ruby in it, another with an Agate, and a third of Silver, whereon was a flat ruddy Stone, engraven with *Arabick* Characters, which have been thus tranſlated, by one Mr. *Bedwell*:

*By* Mahomet *magnify him,*
*Turn from him each Hand that may hurt him.*

He found alſo great Catch Hooks, and Keepers of Silver, with certain Links of an old faſhioned great Gold Chain. All theſe lay by the Side of the Stone deep in the Ground. Under the ſame Stone alſo there lay two or three Pieces of Silver Coins of the Emperor *Trajan*. This Paſſage, ſays Mr. *Burton*, who is the Relater of this Account, would perſuade us, that the Stone itſelf was a Baſis of an Altar, dedicated to *Trajan*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Romans*, of laying ſome

of

of the preſent Emperor's Coins under the Foundations of their Buildings, Monuments, *&c.* The ſame Cuſtom alſo they had in their Burials, as appears by the Coins found in ſeveral Urns and Barrows throughout *England*, which may be a probable Account of the Stone and Coins hitherto diſcourſed of.

As to the Money, Rings, and other Things found by the Side of the Stone, Mr. *Burton* is of Opinion, that they were the Treaſure of ſome *Jew*, for that People flouriſhed in *England* after the Conqueſt very much, being encouraged by *William Rufus*, and grew very rich; but being tortured by King *John*, to make them diſcover their Treaſure, and baniſhed by King *Edward* I. with an Order not to carry any of their Wealth along with them, except for their neceſſary Charges of Tranſportation, it is very probable they buried and hid their Treaſure under Ground, either to leſſen the King's Spoil, or perhaps in Hopes that the ſucceeding Kings might be ſo far reconciled to them, that they might be permitted to return and enjoy their hidden Treaſure; which, ſays he, the Ring, with the *Arabick* Characters ſeem to confirm, becauſe, it is likely that a *Jew* who had been at *Paleſtine*, did bring ſuch a Ring from thence, and depoſited it with his Treaſure, to be a Mark of his Property, whenever he ſhould return, which otherwiſe would have, as Treaſure trove, belonged to the King or Lord of the Soil. Thus when *Ludgate* was taken down, in 1586, to be rebuilt, they found in the Wall a Stone engraven with *Hebrew* Letters to this Effect: *This is the Dwelling of* Rabbi Moſes, *the Son of the Honourable the* Rabbi Iſaac.

The Patron of the Church of *Higham* was antiently the Abbot of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, to whom the Parſon paid three Marks by antient Cuſtom, but now the Earl of *Stamford* is Patron.

*Lindley* is a Manor in the ſame Hundred, of which Mr. *Burton* ſays, it is remarkable, that there was never ſeen in it Adder, Snake, or Lizard, tho' in all the bordering Places they have been commonly found. The *Burtons* were partly Owners of this Manor, of which

which Family was deſcended *William Burton*, Eſq; who wrote the Hiſtory of this Shire, and was born at this Place.

*Robert Burton*, known to Scholars, by the Name of *Democrites junior*, was the younger Brother of the aboveſaid *William Burton*; but turning his Study to Divinity, ſtaid to take all his Degrees in 1619, or thereabouts, had the Rectory of *Segrave*, in this County, given him by *George* Lord *Berkly*.

*John Herdwick*, Eſq; was alſo born in this Town; he was a Man of a very low Stature, but of great Valour, Courage and Strength; and by his good Conduct it was, that *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards King *Henry* VII. in the Battle of *Boſworth* in this County, got the Advantage of the Ground, Wind and Sun, againſt King *Richard* III. which were almoſt equivalent to the Army alone, tho' he alſo aſſiſted him at the ſame Time with many Men and Horſes. He died in 1511, leaving ſix Daughters Coheirs, and was buried at *Noneaton* in *Warwickſhire*.

Paſſing into the next Hundred of *Eaſt-Goſcote*, we come to *Leiceſter*, the County-Town, already ſpoken of; but it may not be improper in this Place to mention a very remarkable Story of an extraordinary Accident that happen'd in this Town, which has been lately given the Publick, as related in a M S. in which this Story is ſaid to be taken from the Mouth of Sir *Roger Twiſden*, to whoſe Care and Skill we owe that noble Collection of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, known by the Title of *Decem Scriptores*.

" When King *Richard* III. marched into *Leiceſter-*
" *ſhire* againſt *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards
" *Henry* VII. he lay at the Blue Boar Inn in the Town
" of *Leiceſter*, where was left a large Wooden Bedſtead,
" gilded in ſome Places; which, after his Defeat and
" Death in the Battle of *Boſworth*, fought on *Auguſt*
" 23, 1485, was left, either thro' Haſte, or as a Thing
" of little Value, the Bedding being all taken out of
" it, by the People of the Houſe. Thenceforward
" this old Beadſtead, which was boarded at Bottom, as
" the Manner was in thoſe Days, became a Piece
of

" of ſtanding Furniture, and paſs'd from Tenant to " Tenant with the Inn. In the Reign of Queen *Eli-* " *zabeth* this Houſe was kept by one Mr. *Clark*, who " put a Bed on this old Bedſtead, which his Wife " going one Day haſtily to make, and jumbling the " Bedſtead, a Piece of Gold dropp'd out. This excit- " ing the Woman's Curioſity, ſhe narrowly examin'd " this antique Piece of Furniture, and finding it had " a double Bottom, took off the uppermoſt with a " Chiſſel; upon which ſhe diſcovered the Space be- " tween them filled with Gold, great Part of it coined " by King *Richard*, and the reſt of it in earlier Times.

" Mr. *Clarke* had Prudence enough to conceal this " Piece of good Fortune, tho' by Degrees the Effects " of it made it known; for he became rich from a " low Condition, and in the Space of a few Years " Mayor of the Town, and then this Story of the Bed- " ſtead came to be rumour'd by his Servants. At his " Death he left his Eſtate to his Wife, who ſtill con- " tinued to keep the Inn, tho' ſhe was known to be " very rich, which put ſome wicked People upon en- " gaging her Maid-Servant to aſſiſt in robbing her. " Theſe Folks to the Number of Seven, lodg'd in the " Houſe, plunder'd it, carried off ſeven Horſe-loads of " valuable Things, and yet left a conſiderable Quantity " of Gold ſcatter'd about the Floors. As for Mrs. " *Clark* her ſelf, who was very fat, ſhe endeavoured to " cry out for Help, upon which her Maid thruſt her " Finger down her Throat and choak'd her, for which " Fact ſhe was burnt, and the ſeven Men, who were " her Accomplices, were hang'd at *Leiceſter* ſome Time " in the Year 1613."

Sir *Roger Twiſden* had this Relation from two Perſons of undoubted Credit, one of them living in the Town of *Leiceſter* at the Time when this melancholy Accident happen'd, and having ſeen the Bedſtead at the Blue Boar Inn, as well as the Execution of Mrs. *Clark*'s Murderers. Tho' there is nothing in this Story at all incredible, yet it is certainly ſurprizing, that this Treaſure ſhould remain ſo long concealed, and it teaches us too, that one and the ſame Event may be both a Piece

of

of good and ill Fortune. In the Eaſtern Part of this Hundred lies

*Belgrave*, a pleaſant and fertile Village, ſtanding upon the River *Soar*, where either for Pleaſure or Profit, many Perſons of Note had Seats and Eſtates, *viz. Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, *William de Belgrave*, to whom *Robert Blanchmains*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, gave this Manor, to hold as of his Honour of *Leiceſter*. The Abbot of *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, the Abbot of *Gerendon*, and Prioreſs of *Grace-dieu* in this County *Richard de Belgrave*, mentioned by *Leland*, among the famous Writers of this Nation, was born in this Town, and educated at *Cambridge*, where he became an excellent Divine and good School-Man. More Northward is,

*Barkby*, the Manor and Seat of the *Villiers*, of the old *Norman* Race, and deſcended of an Heir of *Bellers*, a reſpected, rich, and noble Family. Here it was that *George Villiers*, that famous Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reigns of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. was born.

This Place is alſo noted for the Nativity of Doctor *Thomas Marſhal*, Rector of *Lincoln College*, *Oxford*. When *Oxford* was garriſoned for King *Charles* I. he bore Arms for his Majeſty at his own Charges, in the Regiment of *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*, and was therefore admitted Batchelor of Arts without Fees, in 1645, when the Parliament Viſitors came to *Oxford*, he fled beyond Seas, and became Preacher to the *Engliſh* Merchants at *Rotterdam* and *Dort*. After King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, he grew famous by publiſhing his Obſervations upon the two antient Verſions of the *Evangeliſts*, *viz.* the *Gothick* and the *Saxon*, *Anno* 1665, whereupon he was choſen Fellow, and Rector of *Lincoln-College*, Chaplain to his Majeſty, Rector of *Shaddon*, and Dean of *Glouceſter*. He died *April* 19, 1685, and left his Books, ſome to the Univerſity Library, and moſt of the reſt to his College, to which alſo he left 600l. for Scholarſhips for three Perſons.

*Ratcliff* on the *Wreke*, was antiently the Manor of the Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*; and the Birth-Place of *Thomas Ratcliffe*, an *Auguſtinian* Monk. He was an ingenious

ingenious and learned Man, and wrote ſeveral Books. He flouriſhed about 1360.

In this Place alſo was born *Richard Kilby*, a noted Preacher in *Oxford*, and at length Rector of *Lincoln-College* there, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and *Hebrew* Profeſſor of that Univerſity. He died *Nov.* 17. 1620.

*Segrave*, is remarkable for the Birth of *Gilbert Segrave*, who derived his Name as well as Original from this Place, which gave the Title of Baron to *Nicholas de Segrave*, who was one of the firſt Barons ſummoned by Writ, 49 *Henry* III. and was the Demeſne of his Family many Ages: He was bred at *Oxford*, and was made Provoſt of St, *Sepulchre's* in *York*. He was afterwards raiſed to the See of *London*, and ſat about four Years, dying *Anno Domini* 1317.

*Beeby* or *Biby*, the native Place of Sir *Robert Catelin*, deſcended of the antient Family of the *Catelins* of *Raunds* in *Northamptonſhire:* He was bred up in the Study of our Common Law, and became ſo eminent in his Profeſſion, that he was made, by Queen *Elizabeth*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*. He left only one Daughter and Heir, who was married to Sir *John Spenſer*, the Anceſtor of the Earls of *Sunderland*. He died *Anno* 1574, 16 *Eliz.* In the next Hundred of *Weſt-Goſcote*, to the Weſt of *Mount-Soar-Hill*, and *Loughborough*, two Market-Towns already ſpoken of is

*Charley* or *Charnwood*, famous for the large Foreſt adjoining, twenty Miles in Compaſs, called, from this Village, *Charnwood*, or *Charley* Foreſt, within the Bounds of which is *Beaumont-Park*, which the Lords *Beaumont* incloſed with a Stone Wall.

*Grace Dieu* is in the ſame Hundred, to the N. W. of *Charnwood*, where *Roiſia de Verdon* founded a ſmall Nunnery, which being granted to Sir *Humphry Foſter*, by King *Henry* VIII. was alienated to *John Beaumont*, Eſq; and now belongs to a younger Family of the *Beaumonts*, or lately did. On the Weſt of *Grace-Dieu*, is

*Colorton*, or *Col Overton*, from the Coals which for many Years have been dug in great Abundance there: It was antiently called *Overton-Quatermerſh*, from the Lords of that Name. From them it came to the

*Maurewards*, whoſe Heir General, *Philip*, transferr'd it to the *Beaumonts*, 5 *Henry* VI. It is diſtinguiſhed from the neigbouring Village *Overton-Sanſay*, from the Coals found here; which being a bituminous Earth, hardened by Nature, is dug up in great Plenty, not more for the Profit of the Lord of the Manor, than for the Benefit of the neighbouring Country all round, for Firing.

Theſe Mines, Mr. *Burton* tells us, in the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII's Reign, burn'd for many Years togerher, and could not be quench'd, till the ſulphurous and brimſtony Matter, upon which it wrought, was quite conſumed.

The like happened to the Coal Mines at *Weddsbury* in *Staffordſhire*, in King *James* I's Reign, *Anno* 1622. And ſome few Years ago Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*'s Coal-Pits in *Lancaſhire* were on Fire, and burn'd for a conſiderable Time, and for a great Way; inſomuch that it was reported in *London*, that they would be utterly ruined; but proper Care being taken, the Fire was extinguiſh'd, and the Damage repair'd, as we had it from Sir *Roger* himſelf, for about 100 *l.* But this was done wilfully, by ſome malicious Neighbours, who hired a Boy to ſet Fire to the Coal with a Candle.

*Witwicke*, or *Wightwick*, in the ſame Hundred, is a Manor of great Extent, having many Villages Members of it. This Town was one of thoſe happy Places where *Robert Groſthead*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Zeal againſt Impropriations had a good Effect, tho' in other Places he met with too great Oppoſition to do the Good he intended; for whereas the great Tithes of this Place were appropriate to his See, and a Pittance only left for a Vicar, he reſtored the great Tithes to the Vicar, and conſolidated them to the Living for ever.

*Caſtle-Dunnington*, ſituated almoſt in the utmoſt Northern Border of the County, ſo called from an antient Caſtle, built here by the *Bellemonts*, firſt Earls of *Leiceſter*, from whom it afterwards came to *John Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who procured the Privilege of a Market and Fair, from King *Edward*. I. but they have been long diſcontinued. In the next Hundred of *Framland* is

*Burton-*

*Burton-Lazers*, ſo called from a large Hoſpital in that Place for Lazers, or leprous People, to diſtinguiſh it from *Burton-Overy*, and *Burton* upon *Old*, both of them in this County. The Hoſpital for Lepers in this Place was not only very rich, but had a Kind of ſupreme Dominion over all the reſt of the Hoſpitals of that Kind in *England*; for to the Maſter of this Houſe all the Governors of the leſs Houſes were ſubject, as he was to the Maſter of the Lazers at *Jeruſalem*. It is ſaid by ſome to have been built in the Beginning of the *Norman* Reigns, by a general Collection throughout *England*, but chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of the *Mowbrays*; but *Leland* tells us, that it was founded in the Reign of King *Henry* I. by the Lord *Mowbray*, for a Maſter and eight Brethren, who were to profeſs the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, and on that Account, in their Common Seal gave the Picture of St. *Auguſtine*, with the Arms of the *Mowbrays*, and a red Croſs. This Town is in the Pariſh of *Melton*, and hath only a Chapel in it for Divine Service, in which are the Arms of the *Mowbrays*, and the Hoſpital of *Burton*.

Mr. *Thomas Jacomb*, the Son of Mr. *John Jacomb*, was born in this Town: He was of *Magdalen* Hall in *Oxford*, but upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, removed to *Cambridge*, and taking the Covenant, became Fellow of *Trinity* College, in the Place of a Loyaliſt ejected; and taking his Degree of Maſter of Arts, became a Perſon of great Repute for a good Life, Learning, and Gravity. He died *March* 27, 1687, and was buried in the Church of St. *Anne*, *Alderſgate*, *London*.

PERSONS *of* Eminence *born or reſiding in the County of* Leiceſter, *not before mentioned.*

Sir *Robert Belknap*, made Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and ſo continued to the 11*th* Year of King *Richard* II. when he was diſplaced.

Sir *Robert Woodford*, Father to *Thomas Woodford*, who was High Sheriff of this County, 16 *Richard* II. made all his Grand-Children (for his Son died before him) equally Heirs of his great Eſtate, thinking thereby to per-

petuate his Family in ſeveral Bottoms, contrary to an ancient Cuſtom of eſtabliſhing the Family in the Eldeſt Son, and giving him the Bulk of his Eſtate; but this Policy did not thrive, for that great Family (which had long continued in great Eſteem and Account) utterly decayed ſoon after this Diviſion; ſo that there has been for ſome Time no Part of the Lands in the Tenure of any of that Name, tho' ſome of the Male Heirs are now living in a low Condition.

*Thomas Burdet*, Eſq; Grandſon and Heir to Sir *Thomas Burdet*, Knt. who was High Sheriff of this County, 3 *Henry* V. is memorable for this ſtrange Accident: When King *Edward* IV. in his Abſence, had killed a fat white Buck at his Park at *Warwickſhire*, which he greatly eſteemed, upon hearing of it, he wiſh'd the Buck's Head and Horns in the Belly of him who adviſed the King to kill it. Theſe Words being repreſented, by Miſconſtruction, as if the Gentleman had wiſhed the Buck's Head and Horns in the King's Belly, he was accuſed of High-Treaſon, attainted, and beheaded, 18 *Edward* IV. 1477. This was the Pretence, ſays Mr. *Burton*, but the true Reaſon was the hard Opinion the King conceived of him, becauſe he had been a faithful Friend and true Counſellor to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, his Brother, to whom the King bore a bitter Enmity.

*Robert de Leiceſter*, was born at *Leiceſter*, and took his Name from thence. He was bred a *Franciſcan* Friar at *Oxford*; was the Chief of them who brought Preaching into Faſhion in his Age; and was much eſteemed for his able Performances therein, by moſt of the Nobility. In his advanced Age he retired to *Litchfield*, where he died, and was buried in the Monaſtery of the *Franciſcans*, in 1348.

*John Angel*, Lecturer at *Leiceſter*, a frequent and painful Preacher, and being in great Eſteem with the *Preſbyterians*, was choſen an Aſſiſtant to the Commiſſioners of *Lincolnſhire* (after his Remove to *Grantham*) for the Ejection of ſuch, as they called ſcandalous and ignorant Miniſters and School-Maſters. He was himſelf forced to leave his Place by the Independent Faction, becauſe he refuſed to take the Engagement. He put out *The Right Govern-*

*Government of Thoughts*, and four Sermons. He died at *Grantham* in 1655, and was ſeveral Times heard to ſay, before he fell ſick, that it was his great Deſire to live to ſee the End of the Year 1660, becauſe he thought there would be a great Revolution in *England*, in that Year, as indeed it happened, by the wonderful Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

That holy and godly Man *Hugh Latimer*, was born at *Thurcaſton* in this County; his Father was a Yeoman, as he declares in a Sermon before King *Henry* VIII. and had no Lands of his own, yet brought him, his Son, to Learning, in which he made ſo great a Progreſs, that he was made Biſhop of *Worceſter*; but refuſing to ſubſcribe to the ſix Articles, he was deprived in King *Henry*'s Reign; would not return to his See in King *Edward* VI's; and was martyred in Queen *Mary*'s Reign.

Sir *John Beaumont*, Son of *Francis Beaumont*, one of the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, was born at *Grace-Dieu*. He died in 1628, his Son Sir *John Beaumont*, who ſucceeded his Father in his Seat and Eſtate, was a great Royaliſt, and being zealous for his Majeſty King *Charles* II's Cauſe againſt the Parliament, was ſlain in his Service, leaving no Iſſue. Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont*, Maſter of *Peter Houſe*, and *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in *Cambridge* many Years, and that with ſignal Applauſe, was of this Family.

Dr. *John Duport*, was a Native of *Shepſhead*, in the Hundred of *Weſt-Goſcot*. He was Maſter of *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, and three Times Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity. He was one of the Tranſlators of the Bible, and beſtowed the perpetual Advowſon of the Rectory of *Harſton* upon his College.

*Jeffrey de Harby*, was born at *Harby*, a ſmall Village, in the Hundred of *Framland*. He was bred at *Oxford*, where he became Provincial of the *Auguſtin* Monks, and Confeſſor to King *Edward* III. he was alſo of that King's Privy-Council, being as prudent to adviſe in Matters politick as pious in ſpiritual Concernments. Such as would have made Uſe of the Prince's Favour to advance themſelves, may perhaps admire why he did not aim at a Biſhoprick, but let them know he was as ambitious

bitious and covetous to be poor, as others are to be rich, and therefore wrote a Book in the Praiſe and Perfection of Poverty againſt *Armachanus:* He died in *London*, and was buried in the *Auguſtin* Friars Church, *Anno Domini*, 1361. In this Town was born alſo

*Robert Harby*, who was bred a *Carmelite* Friar in their Convent of *Lincoln:* He ſeems to have been a Doctor of Divinity, aud was ſurely a great Adorer of the Virgin *Mary*, becauſe he wrote many Sermons upon her Feſtivities. He wrote alſo a Treatiſe of his own Order. He flouriſhed in 1450.

Sir *Francis Haſtings*, was of this County. He was a ſevere Puritan, choſen ſeveral Times a Parliament Man in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and a frequent Speaker in the Houſe of Commons. He was a zealous Man for the reformed Religion, and had two Brothers as zealous for Popery, but yet they all lived lovingly together. It ſeems he had a more favourable Opinion of Papiſts in his later Days, becauſe he and Sir *Richard Knightley* of *Northamptonſhire*, preſented a Petition to the Parliament for giving them a Toleration. He was a learned Man, and wrote ſeveral Things againſt the Papiſts, as *The Watch-Word to all true* Engliſhmen; *and its Defence againſt* Doleman, *or* Parſon's *Watch-Word*, &c. He was a Juſtice of the Peace in *Somerſetſhire*, and died *Sept.* 18, 1610.

*Thomas Lodge*, Doctor of Phyſick, and a ſevere Satyriſt: He ſettled in *London*, and had good Practice, eſpecially among the Papiſts, of which Number he was ſuſpected to be one: He wrote ſeveral Books, but few of them in his own Art, tho' he was much celebrated for it. He died of the Plague in 1625, and his Memory was much celebrated by the Poets of thoſe Times, who accounted him one of the Number, tho' practiſing Phyſick.

Sir *Thomas Burton*, Sir *George Villiers*, Sir *Henry Skepnith* of *Cowes*, who entertained King *Charles* I. nobly at his Houſe, Sir *Richard Halford*, Sir *John Hale*, Sir *Eraſmus de la Fountain*, Sir *William Jones*, Sir *Robert Roberts*, Sir *John Shepington*, *George Aſhley*, Eſq; and *Thomas Hartop*, Eſq; were all Gentlemen of this County, worthy

worthy of Remembrance for their ſteady and hearty Loyalty, both in doing and ſuffering; for when the ſaid King ſent his Commiſſion of Array into this County, they did not deceive the King's Confidence in them, by directing the Commiſſion to them, for they were very zealous in promoting his Majeſty's Service; and when the Paper Loan was ſent them, requiring them to contribute to his Majeſty's Wants, they again joined together, and gave him, 25,642 *l.* Nor were they ſeparated in their Sufferings; for when the King's Cauſe declined, and his Friends came under the Hands of the Parliament Sequeſtrators, they paid the Compoſitions for their Eſtates, which together came to 20,000 *l.* and after were impriſoned alike.

Sir *Simon Digby*, was of a noble and antient Family in this County, who, having fought ſtoutly, with his ſix valiant Brothers, for the Earl of *Richmond* againſt King *Richard* III. in *Boſworth-Field*, was, when the Earl came to the Crown, advanced to Places of great Truſt and Profit, and continued in great Favour to his Death, which happened 12 *Henry* VIII. The Lords *Digby* of *Geaſil* and *Sherburn* were his Grand Children by his eldeſt Son *Reginald*.

One *Thomas More*, a ſimple ignorant Servant, of about 24 Years of Age, being to ſee his Friends, happened to ſay, that his Maker was in Heaven, and not in the *Pix*; he was hereupon apprehended, and examined by the Biſhop, who aſked him, whether he did not believe that Chriſt's Fleſh, Blood and Bone was in the *Pix?* He anſwered, *No*, Whereupon Sentence was read, and he condemned at St. *Margaret*'s Church in *Leiceſter*, and he ſuffered in the ſame Town, on *June* 26, 1556.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are,

At *Garrenton*, ten Miles from *Leiceſter*, his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*'s.

*Dunnington*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Huntingdon*'s.

At *Aſhby de-la-Zouch*, four Miles from the other, another Seat belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Huntington*.

*Stanton-Brudenel*, four Miles from *Boſworth*, the Right Right Honourable the Earl of *Cardigan*'s.

*Groby*, five Miles from *Leiceſter*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Stamford*'s.

*Stanton-Harold*, near *Aſhby de-la-Zouch*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Ferrers*'s.

*Stapleford*, about thirteen Miles from *Leiceſter*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Harborough*.

*Sandford-Hall*, near *Lutterworth*, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Cave*, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire in the preſent Parliament.

*Edmondthorp*, the Seat of *Edward Smith*, Eſq; the other Repreſentative for the County.

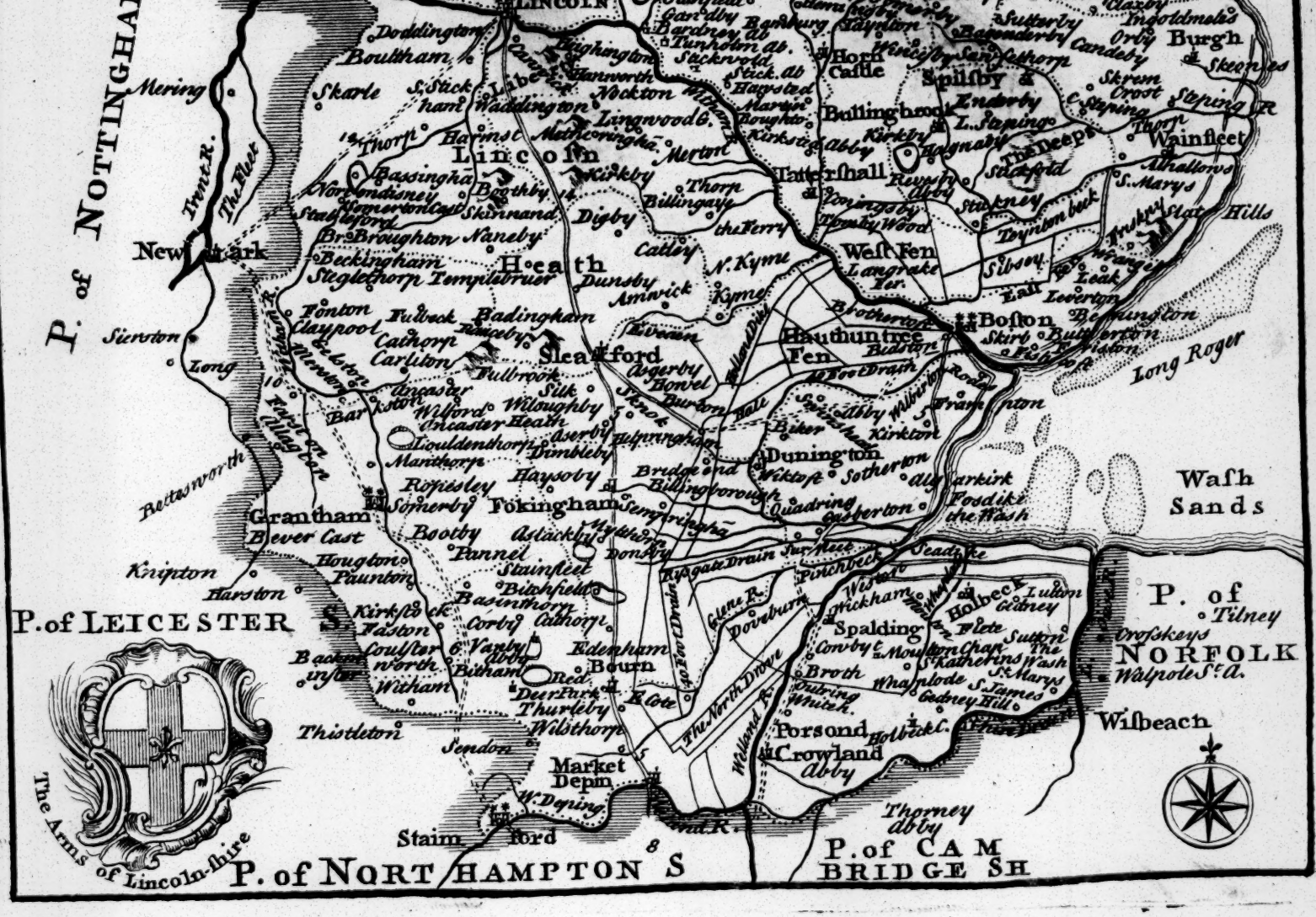
*Scraptoft*, near *Leiceſter*, the Seat of *James Smith*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for that Borough.

*Swethland*, near *Leiceſter*, the Seat of *Joſeph Danvers*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*.

*Temple Rodely*, a little North of *Leiceſter*, the Seat of *Thomas Babington*, Eſq; it had its Name from being formerly the Reſidence of an eminent Preceptory of Knight's-Templars. The Family of *Babington*'s have long reſided in this County, and been Perſons of large Eſtate and Repute, of which Houſe was *Zachariah Babington*, Doctor of the Civil Law, and Chancellor of *Litchfield*; from whom is deſcended the preſent Owner *Thomas Babington*, Eſq;

# LINCOLN SHIRE




P. of NOTTINGHAM
LINCOLN
Doddington
Boultham
Mering
Skarle
Trent R.
The Fleet
Lincoln
Thorp
Bassingham
Boothby
Skinnand
Digby
Stapleford
Broughton
Naneby
Newark
Beckingham
Heath
Stegleschorp
Templebruer
Dunsby
Amwick
Kyme
N. Kyme
Cattey
Billingay
the Ferry
Thorp
Kirkby
Merton
Lingwood B.
Nocton
Hannworth
Wickenby
Stickford
Hagnaby
Martin
Boughton
Kirkstead Abby
Tattershall
Revesby Abby
Tumby Wood
Langrake Fer.
West Fen
Sibsey
Stickney
Toynton beck
Boston
Skirb
Butterton
Fishton
Haubuntree Fen
Brotherton
Bidston
Leverton
Leak
Benington
Long Roger
Wainfleet
All Hallows
S. Marys
Trusbey
Stat
Hills
Spilsby
Hogsthorp
Bolingbroke
Enderby
L. Steping
Steping R.
Skrem
Croost
Orby
Burgh
Skeg ness
Candeby
Sutterby
Bainesterby
Horncastle
Gayton
Bardney
Tunholm ab.
Stickford ab.
Hagnaby
Marsh Boughton
Kirkstead Abby
Langworth B.
Metheringham
Waddington
Harmston
Thorp
Bassingham
Boothby
Skinnand
Digby
Stapleford
Broughton
Naneby
Beckingham
Heath
Stegleschorp
Templebruer
Dunsby
Amwick

# *LINCOLNSHIRE.*

THE Inhabitants of this County, in the Time of the *Romans*, were Part of the People called the *Coritani*; during the *Saxon* Heptarchy it belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*. The County takes its Name from the City of *Lincoln*, called by the antient *Britons Lindcoit*, by *Ptolomy* and *Antoninus Lindum*; by Venerable *Bede* it is wrote *Lindecolinum*. The Name is generally deprived from the hilly Situation of the Town. By the *Saxons* this County was called *Lincolſyce*; but the *Normans*, by tranſpoſing the Letters, made *Nicholſhire* of it, when they firſt arrived here.

This County, which is 180 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the North by *Yorkſhire*, from which it is ſeparated by the Æſtuary of the *Humber*; on the Eaſt by the *German* Ocean; on the Weſt by Part of *Yorkſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Leiceſterſhire*; and on the South by *Northamptonſhire*.

It is in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and contains about 1,740,000 Acres, and 40,600 Houſes: The Whole is divided into thirty Wapentakes, or Hundreds, wherein are 688 Pariſhes, containing one City, four Parliamentary Boroughs, and 27 other Market-Towns, and ſends 12 Members to Parliament, *viz.* two for the County, two for the City of *Lincoln*, and eight for the four Borough's. The County is uſually divided into three Parts, *viz. Holland* on the S. E. Side, *Keſtevan* on the S. W. and *Lindſey* on the North; which laſt is much the largeſt, taking in all that lies North of *Lincoln* City and of the Foſs Dyke, which King *Henry* I. cut between *Witham* and *Trent*.

The Air muſt be conſidered according to the three Diviſions

Diviſions of the County: *Holland*, as it is partly under Water, and the reſt of it very moiſt, muſt have a bad Air. *Keſtevan* enjoys a leſs unhealthy Air, as it is leſs affected by the Fogs from the Fenns. *Lindſey* is generally reckoned healthy, eſpecially on the Weſtern Side. The Soil is very rich, the inland County producing Corn in great Plenty, and the Fenny Parts abounding with excellent Paſtures, which their large Cattle ſufficiently ſhews. The chief Commodities are fat Cattle, Wool, Horſes, Fiſh, and Fowl, in great Abundance. In many of the Fens, which have been induſtriouſly drained, there grows great Quantities of Hemp, which would do very well in many Parts of *England*, where ſuch Kind of Land is neglected.

The chief River in this County is the *Trent*, which waſhes the Weſtern Edge of the County, and falls into the *Humber*, the Northern Boundary; the *Witham*, which which riſing in the S. W. Point of the County, runs Northward, till it receives the *Foſſdyke* at *Lincoln*, where it makes an Angle, and then turns to the S. E. falling into the *German* Ocean below *Boſton*; and the *Welland*, which parts this County from *Northamptonſhire*, running thro' *Holland* Diviſion into the ſame Ocean, about eight Miles more to the Southward. There are other Rivers of leſs Note, all abounding with great Plenty of Fiſh; and among other Wild Fowl in this County, here are two Sorts which are exceeding good, *viz.* Knutes and Dotterels. The former were firſt brought out of *Denmark*, as it is ſaid, for the Uſe of King *Canute*. The latter, a mimicking Bird, is taken by Candle-light, when he mocks the Motion of the Fowler, till he comes near enough to throw a Net over it.

The Hunting Hounds and Hares in this County are noted for their great Swiftneſs. They have exceeding good Apples, particularly the *Holland* and *Kirton* Pippins.

The poor People in this County waſh their Cloaths with Hog's Dung, and burn dry Cow-Dung, for Want of better Fuel; from whence comes the Proverb, *In* Lincolnſhire *the Hog ſhites Soap, and the Cow ſhites Fire.*

The principal Towns are, beſides the City of *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, *Grantham*, *Boſton*, and *Grimsby*, which are the

the four Parliamentary Boroughs; the other Market Towns are, *Crowland*, *Spalding*, *Holbech*, *Dunnington*, *Market-Deping*, *Bourn*, *Fokington*, *Sleford*, *Gainsborough*, *Market-Raſen*, *Kirton*, *Barton*, *Burton*, *Glandford*, *Caſtor*, *Helby*, *Saltfleet*, *Binbrook*, *Louth*, *Stainton*, *Alford*, *Burgh*, *Horncaſtle*, *Spliſby*, *Bullingbrook*, *Wainfleet*, and *Tatterſhall*.

*Lincoln*, formerly the moſt flouriſhing City of the whole Iſland of *Britain*, is pleaſantly ſituated on the River *Witham*. Before the Arrival of the *Romans* it was called *Lindcoit*, but then placed on the Top of the Hill, extending farther Northward than *New-port-Gate*, as the Rampart and Ditch plainly ſhew. The *Romans* extended the Buildings more to the Southward, the Wall with which they encompoſed it running along the ſteep Edge of the Hill. Neither were the *Saxons* leſs fond of building here, for they added ſo conſiderably to it, that in their Time it was continued a good Way down the Hill. In the *Daniſh* Wars it was often beſieged, and at the Conqueſt a ſtrong Caſtle was built on the Ridge of the Hill, not only to add to the Strength of the Place, but particularly to be a Curb to the Citizens. About this Time the laſt Intake to the Southward was added to it.

In the Quarrel between the Empreſs *Maud* and King *Stephen*, it was frequently the Seat of War, and it was before this City that King *Stephen*, when his whole Army was routed, almoſt alone maintained the Fight againſt the Enemy, till his Battle-Axe and Sword were both broke, and himſelf taken Priſoner.

This City in old Times abounded with Monaſteries, and other Religious Houſes; the Ruins of which are ſtill ſeen in many Barns, Stables, Outhouſes, and even in ſome Hogſtyes. The *Roman* North-Gate, called *Newport Gate*, continues yet entire, and is the nobleſt Remnant of the Kind in *Britain*. It is a vaſt Semicircle of Stones, not cemented, but, as it were, wedged together: And by this Gate there is another curious Piece of *Roman* Workmanſhip, called the *Mint-Wall*, with alternate Lays of Brick and Stone, which is ſtill 16 Feet high, and above 40 Feet long. In other Parts

of

of the City are divers Fragments of the old *Roman* Wall; and here were many Funeral Monuments of the *Normans*, ſome of which are dug up to this Day. Over-againſt the Caſtle, to the Weſt, is an Intrenchment, made by King *Stephen*; and here are carved in Stone the Arms of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, who liv'd here like a King, and had a Mint.

The River, on the Weſt Side of the Town, below the Hill, forms itſelf into a great Pool, called *Swan-Pool*, from the Multitude of Swans in it. The Communication between the Upper and Lower Towns is very troubleſome, the Street being ſo ſteep and ſtrait, that Coaches and Horſes are obliged to fetch a Compaſs round; yet the ſteepeſt Part of the Aſcent is ſaid to be the beſt for Trade and Buſineſs. The little River *Witham*, that runs through the Town, flows ſometimes into the main Street, but it is ſo arch'd over, that it is not to be ſeen as one goes through it at other Times. It makes a large Canal on the Weſt Side, and has another called the *Foſſe Dyke*, by which it has a Communication with the *Trent*. There are very good Buildings of the modern Taſte in the Upper City, where many Gentlemen have Houſes, beſides the Prebendaries, and others of the Clergy; but in the lower Part they are generally old. In the Centre of the old ruined Caſtle there is an handſome modern Caſtle, wherein the Aſſizes are held.

The City of *Lincoln* is a County of itſelf, and has a Viſcontial Juriſdiction twenty Miles round, which is a Privilege that no other City in *England* can boaſt of. The Government of it is in the Mayor, two Sheriffs, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, *&c.* Its Market is kept twice a Week, *viz.* on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*; and there are four Fairs Annually, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *April*, *June* 24. firſt *Friday* in *September*, and on *November* 17. There are four Charity-Schools, in which 120 poor Children, *viz.* Thirty in each, are taught by the Widows of Clergymen. This City ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament; and has given Title of Earl to the Family of *Clinton* ever ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

*Stamford*,

*Stamford*, the next Parliamentary Borough we are to mention, is ſituated on the River *Welland* (over which it has a fine Stone-Bridge of five Arches) juſt where the three Counties of *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland* meet. It was once a flouriſhing City, and for ſome Time an Univerſity. That it was a Place of great Note, as early as the Times of the *Romans*, is evident from the Camps, Military Ways, *&c.* in and near it. The *Danes* burnt it in the Beginning of their Depredations.

The Town at preſent conſiſts of ſix Pariſhes; the Buildings are very neat, and the Inhabitants numerous and wealthy. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, and Aldermen, and is exempted from the Sheriff and Lord Lieutenant of the County's Juriſdiction. The Mayor is immediately under the King, commands the Militia, returns Writs, *&c.* and within the Liberties of the Town, is the ſecond Man in the Kingdom. Theſe Privileges are certainly of very antient Date, for their Charter, which was granted by *Edward* IV, intimates that it is a Confirmation of what they enjoyed before. The Markets here is on *Mondays* and *Fridays* Weekly, and the Fairs Annually on *Feb.* 6. *July* 25, *October* 28, the firſt *Monday* in *Lent* for Horſes, and on *March* 25.

Here is a Charity-School, in which eighty poor Children are taught and employ'd, of whom a fourth Part are wholly maintain'd and cloathed, and the reſt ſupply'd with Wheels, Reels, Fire and Candles, they are ſaid to earn 400 *l.* a Year by their Work.

This Town gives Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Henry Grey*. The next Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Grantham*, very ancient, and, by the Remains of a Caſtle formerly dug up in it, ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman* Town: Before the Reformation it had many Religious Houſes in it, the Ruins of ſome of which are yet to be ſeen. It ſtands on the River *Witham*, and is a neat well-built and populous Town, govern'd by an Alderman and twelve Juſtices of the Peace, a Recorder, a Coroner, an Eſcheator, twelve Second-twelve Men,

who

who are of the Common-council, and twelve Conſtables to attend the Court. The Aldermen and Common Burgeſſes, have Power to act as Juſtices of the Peace for the Corporation and its Liberties. The Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs Annually on the firſt *Monday* in *Lent*, *Holy-Thurſday*, St. *Peter*'s Day, *Sept.* 6. and *October* 15.

Here is a fine large Church, with a Spire of Stone, 280 Feet high, which is one of the loftieſt in *England*, and by the Deception of the Sight, ſeems to ſtand awry.

There is a good Free-School here, built and endowed by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, a Native of this Town, where Sir *Iſaac Newton* receiv'd the firſt Rudiments of his Education, beſides two Charity-Schools.

*Grantham* gives Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Henry D' Auverquerque*, ſo created by King *William* III. The next Place we are to mention is

*Boſton*, which ſtands on both Sides the River *Witham*, with a Timber Bridge over it, within three Miles of the Sea, where it has a convenient Haven. The proper Name of the Town is *Botolph*'s-*Town*, from St. *Botolph*, a pious *Saxon*, who had a Monaſtery here, and, as *Bede* ſuppoſes, was its Founder. It is now, and has long been, a flouriſhing Town: About the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward* I. a Gang of Rogues came in the Fair Time, in the Diſguiſe of Monks and Prieſts, ſet Fire to many Parts of it, carried away the Merchants Goods, and burnt more; for which one *Robert Chamberlain*, their Ringleader, was hanged, but tho' he confeſſed the Fact, he would not diſcover his Accomplices. It recover'd again in a few Years, and became a Staple for Wool, by which it was much enrich'd, and the Merchants of the Hanſe-Towns came and fix'd their Guild here.

It had formerly, beſides St. *Botolph*'s Monaſtrey, four Friaries, a Priory, and three Colleges, whoſe Lands King *Henry* VIII. gave to the Town; and he is ſaid to have firſt incorporated it; but Queen *Elizabeth* gave the Corporation a Court of Admiralty over all the Sea Coaſts hereabouts. It is at this Time a pleaſant thriving Town, with ſome conſiderable Merchants in it for Foreign

reign Trade. It is govern'd by a Mayor, who is Clerk of the Market, and Admiral, a Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, twelve Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, eighteen Common-council Men, a Judge, and Marſhal of the Admiralty, a Coroner, two Serjeants at Mace, *&c.* Its Market is on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* Weekly; and the Fairs on *April* 23, *July* 25, and *Nov.* 30. The Mart holds nine Days for Cattle, and all Merchandize; for the laſt of theſe Fairs retains the antient Name of Mart, which is uſed alſo at *Gainſborough* in this County, at *Lynn-Regis* in *Norfolk*, and at *Beverley* and *Heydon* in *Yorkſhire*. Here are two Charity-Schools, one for twenty-five Boys, and the other for fifty Girls, all cloathed.

The Church at *Boſton* is reckoned the largeſt Pariſh-Church without Croſs-Iſles in the Univerſe; it is 300 Feet long within the Walls, and 100 Feet wide; handſomely ceiled with *Iriſh* Oak, ſupported by tall and ſlender Pillars. It has 365 Steps, 52 Windows, and 12 Pillars, anſwerable to the Days, Weeks and Months of the Year. Its Tower, or Steeple, is famous for its Height and Workmanſhip, being 282 Feet high, it was began to be built *Anno* 1309. On the Top of this Tower, is a beautiful *Octogon* Lanthorn, which is ſeen a long Way on every Side, but eſpecially towards the Sea, as far as the Entrance of the dangerous Channels, call'd *Lynn-Deeps*, and *Boſton-Deeps*; ſo that it is the Guide of Mariners, as well as the Wonder of Travellers, who ſee it forty Miles round. In this Town was born the famous Martyrologiſt, *John Fox*, Author of the Acts and Monuments of the Church. The Town is ſupply'd with Water by Pipes, from a Pond incloſed in the Great Common, called the *Weſt-Fen*, where a Water-Houſe and Mill were erected in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by Act of Parliament. The next Town we are to mention is

*Great Grimſby*, which is in the ſame Diviſion with the City of *Lincoln*, called *Lindſey*. It is a Parliamentary Borough, and ſaid to be the ſecond, if not the firſt Corporation in *England*. Its chief Trade is in Coals and Salt, brought by the *Humber*, which is within half a Mile of it. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor,

Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, of whom the Mayor is one, twelve Common Council-Men, two Bailiffs, two Coroners, a Town-Clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace. It has ſeveral Privileges, as keeping Courts, of which the Mayor holds one on *Tueſdays*, and the Bailiffs another on *Fridays*. Its Markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* Weekly; and Fairs on *May* 6, and *Auguſt* 24, Annually. Here are ſeveral Streets of well-built Houſes; and it had antiently two Monaſteries, a Nunnery, and a Caſtle. The Church is very large, and looks like a Cathedral.

This Town was a Place of great Trade, before its Harbour was choaked up; the Road before it is ſtill a good Station of Ships that wait for a Wind to get out to Sea; and in this Reſpect, is of the ſame Convenience to the *Humber*, that the *Downs* are to the *Thames*. Having now mentioned all the Towns which ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, we are next to ſpeak of

*Crowland*, the firſt Market-Town towards the South Part of the Diviſion of *Holland*. The Church of this Town is the Remains of its once famous Abbey, founded by *Athelbald*, King of *Mercia*, among Fens, acceſſible only on the North and Eaſt by narrow Cauſeys; ſo that the Houſes are erected on Wooden Piles, and the People go to the Fields in little Boats to milk their Cows. The Town has three Streets, ſeparated from one another, by Water Courſes, planted with Willows, which have a Communication by a Bridge over-againſt the Weſt-End of the Abbey, built in a triangular Form to anſwer thoſe Streets. It is a curious Fabrick, hardly to be equalled in *Britain*, if in *Europe*; it is formed on three Segments, of a Circle meeting in one Point, and each Baſe, they ſay, ſtands in a different County, *viz. Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Rutlandſhire*: And it is ſituated upon the very Centre of the Conflux of the River *Nyne*, with the *Welland*. On one Side of the Bridge ſits an Image of the Founder of the Abbey, with a Globe in his Hand; and over the Weſt Gate of the Church are the Images of divers Kings, Abbots, *&c.* among the reſt *Guchlac*, who lived as an Hermit in the Neighbourhood, and came hither to fright away the Evil Spirits, with which the Monks pretended to be

be haunted. He was bury'd in a little Stone Cottage, ſtill remaining near the Abbey, called *Anchor-Church Houſe*.

The Market here is on *Wedneſdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *Auguſt* 24 Yearly.

The Town is well inhabited, and the People chiefly ſubſiſt by the Profit of their Fiſh and Wild Ducks, which in the Month of *Auguſt* are ſo numerous, being brought hither by Decoy-Ducks bred for that Purpoſe, that they drive 3000 into a Net at a Time by Dogs, which are likewiſe trained up to the Buſineſs. There are a great many Pools in and near the Town, for the Liberty of Fiſhing, in which they pay the Crown 300 *l.* a Year, as they did formerly to the Abbot. Theſe Pools they call their Corn Fields, becauſe they have none within five Miles of the Place. The boggy Soil here makes it unpaſſable for Carts, which gave Riſe to the Proverb, *That all the Carts which come to* Crowland *are ſhod with Silver*. The next Market-Town in the ſame Diviſion of *Holland*, is

*Spalding*, which is almoſt incloſed by the River *Welland*, over which it has a Bridge, with a navigable Port, which, tho' but ſmall, has ſeveral Barges, *&c.* belonging to it, that are chiefly employed in carrying Coals and Corn. Veſſels of fifty or ſixty Tons may come up to it. The Town is neater than can be well expected in a Place encompaſſed with Lakes, Canals, and Rivers; for the Drains of *Boſton* and *Langtoft* centre as it were in this Place. It has a handſome large Market, which is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs are Annually upon *November* 17, and *December* 6. The next Place is

*Dunnington*, which has a Port for Barges, and is remarkable for large Quantities of Hemp, and Hemp Seed brought here, but for nothing elſe, tho' it is reckoned a good Market-Town; the Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, but has no Fair that we know of.

*Wainfleet*, is another Market-Town in the Diviſion of *Holland*, it is neat and compact; the Market is kept on *Saturdays* Weekly, but has no Fair. It is noted for a fine Free School, and for giving Birth and Sur-

name to its Founder, who was Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

*Market-Deping*, is the firſt Town to the Southward in the Diviſion of *Keſtevan*, it is in the Fenny Country, according to the Importance of its Name; for *Deping*, as *Jugulphus* ſays, ſignifies a deep Meadow. The Market is but poor and inconſiderable, but ſuch as it is, it is kept Weekly upon *Thurſdays*, and the Fair is ſuitable on *Michaelmas Day*, *September* 29.

*Bourn* is another Market Town in this Diviſion; the Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly; and the Fairs on St. *Matthias's-Day*, *February* 24, and St. *Mark's-Day*, *April* 25.

*Fokingham*, or *Folkingham*, is a Market-Town in the ſame Diviſion and Hundred, or Wapentake, of *Aveland*. The Market is on *Thurſdays*, and the Fairs on *May* 1, *November* 11, and *Aſh-Wedneſday*.

It is ſituated upon a riſing Hill (as Mr. *Lacy* informs us) in a very pleaſant Air, and has Abundance of good and wholeſome Springs about it. It is a Town of very ſmall Trade, and the Market is but little. In the ſame Diviſion of *Keſtevan*, and Hundred of *Flaxwell*, lies

*Sleford*, or *Sleaford*, another Market Town. The Market is upon *Mondays* Weekly, and the Fair on *Whit Monday*. This Town is ſituated in a pleaſant Valley, and the Market is near a long Square, three Streets branching from it, the one North, another South, and the other Weſt. There is a ſmall, but very pleaſant River, runs thro' the South-Street, whoſe original Spring riſeth about one Mile Weſt of the Town. It turneth ſix Mills, and they ſcarce want Water at any Time.

*Gainſborough* is a Market-Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and in the Hundred, or Wapentake, of *Corringham*. The Market is Weekly on *Tueſdays*, and the Fairs on *Eaſter-Monday*, and *October* 9.

This Town gives Title of Earl to the Family of the *Noels*.

*Market-Raſen* is another Market Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and Wapentake of *Walſhcroft*; it ſtands near the Spring Head of the River *Ankam*, a little muddy

muddy River, for that Reaſon abounding with Eels, which runs into the *Humber* at *Fereby*. Here is a pretty throng'd Market Weekly on *Tueſdays*; the Fair not known. The next Market-Town we ſhall ſpeak of is

*Kirton*, which ought to have been mentioned before, being in the Diviſion of *Holland*; it was of ſome Eminence in antient Time, becauſe the Hundred takes its Name from it. The Market is kept Weekly on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on the 30*th* of *April*, and 10*th* of *Auguſt* Annually.

This Town took its Name from the Church, which is indeed a very fine and magnificent Building, as much as to ſay the *Kirk* or *Church Town*.

*Burton* is a Market-Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, it is called alſo *Burton Stather*, whoſe Market is on *Mondays* Weekly, and the Fair on *March* 25. This Town is very conveniently ſeated for Trade upon the Eaſtern Bank of the *Trent*, in *Manly* Hundred, but there is nothing remarkable to be ſaid of it. At the utmoſt Northern Point of this County, and of the Hundred of *Yarborough* ſtands

*Barton*, a ſmall Market-Town, the Market on *Mondays* Weekly, the Fair uncertain. This Place is remarkable for nothing but a very common Ferry for paſſing over the *Humber* to *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*.

*Glandford*, or *Glandford Bridge*, is a Market-Town in the ſame Diviſion and Hundred. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly; the Fair uncertain.

*Caſtor*, as it is called at this Day, but the *Saxons* named it *Thuang Caſter*, i. e. *Thong Caſtle*, taking the Name from an Hide cut in Pieces, or Thongs, as *Byrſa*, the moſt noted *Carthaginian* Caſtle did; for it is affirmed in our Annals, that *Hengiſt* the *Saxon* having conquered the *Picts* and *Scots*, and got very large Poſſeſſions in other Places, begged of *Vortigern*, as much Ground in this, as he could encompaſs with an Ox-Hide cut into very ſmall Thongs, where he built this Caſtle. Here is a Market on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fair is on *October* 1, Annually. The next Town we have named in the Number of Market-Towns in this County, is *Helby*, which not being generally allowed

to be ſo, we ſhall place in its Room, (which was there omitted)

*Wragby*, in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and Wapentake of *Wraggoe*. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, but the Fair unknown. This Town ſtands upon the River *Witham*: And in this Pariſh the Wife of one *Charles Gays*, *Anno* 1676, brought forth a Male Child with two Heads, which lived ſome Hours; ſhe lived many Years after, and kept an Inn in the Town. In the ſame Town Sir *Edmund Turner* founded a ſubſtantial Alms-Houſe, conſiſting of twelve Apartments, each of them having two Rooms, for the convenient Reception of twelve poor and diſtreſſed Perſons, ſix to be Miniſters Widows, and ſix to be any other poor old Men or Women.

*Saltfleet*, is a Market-Town in the ſame Diviſion and Hundred of *Loutheaſk*, wherein is nothing remarkable; the Market is on *Saturdays*, the Fair uncertain. The next Place to be mentioned is

*Binbrook*, in the ſame Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and Hundred of *Walſhcroft*. The Market, which is but mean, is on *Wedneſday* Weekly; no Fair that we find, nor any thing elſe worth Notice: So we paſs on to

*Louth*, which is a conſiderable Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Loutheaſk*, having two Markets Weekly on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*; and the Fairs Yearly, on the Feaſt of St. *Philip* and *James*, *May* 1. on three *Sundays* after *Eaſter*, and on St. *James*'s Day, *July* 25. It takes its Name from the little River *Lud*, which runs by it, and paſſing by *Cockrington*, parts a little farther into two Streams, and ſo empties itſelf into the Sea, near *North Somercote*, and *Granethorp*.

*Stainton* is a Market-Town in the ſame Diviſion, and Hundred of *Gartree*. The Market is on *Mondays* Weekly; and the Fair on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, *October* 13.

*Alford* is a Market-Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and in the Wapentake of *Calceworth*. The Market is on *Tueſdays* Weekly; and the Fairs Yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feaſt of the *Holy Trinity*, both obtained of King *Edward* I. by *William* Lord *Welles*, who had the Manor.

*Burgh*

*Burgh* is a Market Town in this Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and in the Wapentake of *Candleſhoe*. The Market is on *Thurſdays* Weekly; but no Fair.

*Horncaſtle* is a Market-Town in this Diviſion, giving Name to the Hundred in which it ſtands. The Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *Auguſt* 10, and St. *Lawrence*'s-*Day* Yearly.

*Spilſby* is another Market-Town in *Lindſey*, and in the Wapentake of *Bolingbroke*. The Market is on *Mondays* Weekly, and the Fair on *Trinity-Monday*.

*Bolingbroke*, in the ſame Diviſion and Hundred, to which it gives its Name, is a Market-Town. The Market is kept on *Tueſdays* Weekly, and the Fair uncertain.

This Place is render'd famous by giving Title of Earl to *Oliver St. John*, Lord *St. John* of *Beltſho*, who was created Earl of *Bolingbroke* by King *James* I and was ſucceeded by his Son, who being ſlain in Battle, was ſucceeded by his Nephew, but he dying without Iſſue, the Honour lay dormant, till

*Henry St. John*, Eſq; the Son of the late *Henry St. John*, Viſcount *St. John*, and Baron of *Batterſea*, was created Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, by her Majeſty Queen *Anne*; but being impeached of High Treaſon by the Houſe of Commons in the firſt Year of his late Majeſty King *George* I. and flying into *France*, an Act of Attainder paſſed againſt him, by which he loſt his Honours; but ſo much of it has been ſince repealed, as to allow him to inherit ſome Lands in *England*, and to return to his native Country.

*Tatterſale* is another Market-Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and in the Wapentake of *Gartree*. The Market is on *Fridays* Weekly; and the Fair uncertain. This Town, which is pretty commodiouſly ſeated, in a Marſhy Country, is built for the moſt Part of Brick, as is alſo the Caſtle.

Having ſpoken of all the Market Towns, we ſhall now take a View of the reſt of the County. The Diviſion of *Holland* very much reſembles the Province in the *Dutch* Republick, in Situation, Soil and other Circumſtances, being a flat level Country, often drown'd when the very Ditches are navigable, and the People

paſs from one Town to another in Boats, as they do there; and it is ſuppoſed to have taken its Name from thence. It is bounded on the South-Side, with Part of *Cambridgeſhire*, and on the Eaſt with *Ptolemy*'s *Æſtuarium Metaris*, now called the *Waſhes*, which are paſſable at Ebb, but overflow'd by every Tide.

The Levels of this County are about 50 Miles long, *viz.* from *Grimsby* to *Crowland*; and 10 Miles in Breadth, from the *Woulds*, or *High-Lands*; and may be divided,

1. Into Marſhes, extending from *Grimsby* to about *Wainfleet*, which abound in Store of large Sheep, which yield a very luſty Wool, of a large Staple, as it is called, three or four Fleeces uſually making a Tod of about 28 *lb.* Several Loads are yearly carried out of it into *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and the North and Weſt Countries, in great Packs, called Pockets, of about 2500 Weight, and there manufactured.

2. Fens, the Eaſt begins about *Wainfleet*, and ends at *Sibſye*, yielding a great Plenty and Variety of Fowl and Fiſh, particularly Duck, Mallard, and Teal, the Manner of taking which in the Decoys is very curious, and well worth our Notice. At one End of a large Pond, (which grows narrow by Degrees) where the Banks are ſhaded by Trees, a Net is ſpread over the Boughs, which, tho' wide and lofty at the Entrance, interceptibly contracts itſelf for two or three Hundred Yards till it ends in a narrow Purſe. Along the Pond Sides are Hedges of Reeds, to ſkreen the Men who watch the Decoy. In theſe Ponds thus prepared, are bred the Decoy-Ducks, ſo very tame that they will feed at Hand, and which from Time to Time, take Flight, and are abſent for five or ſix Weeks, when they return with great Numbers of Fowl from Foreign Countries, moſtly from *Germany*, as it is thought, to their reſpective Ponds, where they are all fed with Corn, thrown into the Water over the Reed Hedges, in the wideſt Part; but in a few Days they are gradually conducted by the Food into the Net, the Decoy-Ducks always encouraging and enticing the Strangers to fall into the Snare. When they are ſufficiently under the Net,

Net, a Dog ſwims after them into it, barking continually, which makes the Strangers take Wing; but being beat down by the Net, they advance forwards into the Purſe, where they are taken by Hand. Some of theſe Decoys are rented at four or five Hundred Pounds *per Annum.*

In theſe Fens alſo are vaſt Flocks of Geeſe, which are pulled for their Feathers about ſix Times in a Year, and thrice for their Quills.

3. Paſture Grounds, which lie between the Sea and the Fens, are very fertile, feeding a great Number of fat Oxen and Sheep, which are Weekly ſent in Droves to *London.*

The River *Witham* is remarkable for good Pike; it is alſo very rapid. They make 40, 50, or 100 Ton of Oil of a little Fiſh taken in this River, called in *Latin Pungitius, Stickleback, Prickling,* or *Baneſtead,* from the ſmall Prickles on its Back; they are not above an Inch and an half long, and about half as broad. about a Buſhel is taken at a Draught, and about eight Chalder will make an Hogſhead.

Agues here, called *Holland Bailiffs,* are very rife, and few Strangers eſcape them. There are in ſeveral Places of this Diviſion a great many Hills thrown up, called *Burrows,* ſuppoſed to be Sepulchral Monuments.

*Holland,* as well as *Warwick,* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the noble Family of *Rich.* Northward of this Diviſion is that of

*Lindſey,* in the North-Weſt Corner of which is

The Iſle of *Axholme,* now called the Iſle of *Haxey,* in the Hundred of *Manly.* It is 15 Miles in Length from North to South, and about five Miles in the broadeſt Part from Weſt to Eaſt. It lies Weſt of the *Trent,* which River, with the *Idle* and the *Dunn,* makes the Iſland. The *Idle* ſprings up in *Nottinghamſhire,* and the *Dunn* in *Yorkſhire,* and both fall into the River *Trent* at *Dunmouth,* near the *Humber.*

*Haxey,* or *Axey,* is the moſt antient Town, and formerly belonged to *Roger de Mowbray,* as all the Iſland did. He had a Caſtle at *Haxey,* now demoliſhed.

*Haxey,* is a large Pariſh, containing ſeveral Hamlets, *viz. Haxey, Overthorp, Grays-Lound, Eaſt-Lound, Burn-*

*ham*, &c. and has a beautiful Church. Here is likewiſe an Hoſpital and a Free-School.

*Burnham*, is pleaſantly ſituated, about a Mile North of *Haxey*, a Village where, towards the Eaſt, riſes the hotteſt Spring in this Iſland, which runs to the Weſt thro' the Town, and from which, no Doubt, the Town had its Name. To the S. E. of *Burnham* lies

*High Burnham*, the higheſt Hill in the whole Iſland, from whence is a fair Proſpect to the Weſt and South Weſt of the *Yorkſhire* Hills, above *Doncaſter*, and the *Peak* in *Derbyſhire*, with *Nottinghamſhire* and *Gainsborough*, in this County. In the Pariſh of

*Owſton* is an handſome Church, in which are ſeveral Monuments of the *Sheffields*, Barons *Butterwick* in this Pariſh; and here was a Caſtle alſo belonging to the *Mowbrays*. In this Town is the Seat of *John Pindar*, Eſq; deſcended by his Mother from the *Stanhopes* of this Iſland. Hard by *Kinnerd Ferry*, over the *Trent*, is

*Kelfield*, and about a Mile North of that

*Butterwick*, which gave Title of Baron to *John* and *Edmund*, late Dukes of *Buckinghamſhire*, where was formerly, as *Leland* ſays, a large Tower of Brick, built by the *Sheffields* upon *Trent Ripe*, but now nothing of it is to be ſeen; it is at preſent the Eſtate of *Charles Sheffield*, Eſq; natural Son of *John* Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*.

North of *Butterwick* upon the *Trent* is

*Didithorpe*, in the Pariſh of *Althorpe*, near which is two famous Sluices of Stone into the River *Trent*, at the Head of two fine Drains or Canals, cut by the Drains of the Level of *Hatfield Chace*. North of this is

*Althorpe*, where is a beautiful Church. It is a Rectory in the King's Gift, of 150 *l. per Annum*. Here is a noted Ferry over the *Trent*. At about a Mile North of *Althorpe* is

*Keadby*, a Manor formerly belonging to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, then to the *Cavendiſh's*, at preſent it belongs to *Francis Young*, Gent. This is ſo near the *Trent*, that there is ſcarce Way for Carriages between the *Trent* and the Houſes. About a Mile North of *Keadby* is

*Amcots*,

*Amcots*, upon the *Trent*, a Manor, the Eſtate of *Charles Amcots*, a Minor, of *Harrington*, near *Alford*, in this County. About a Mile North of *Amcots* is

*Waterton*, upon the *Trent*, (oppoſite to *Burton-Stather*, on the other Side *Trent*) where are ſeveral old Ruins to be ſeen. It belongs to the Coheirs of the late Lord *Bellaſiſe*, of *Worleaby*, in this County. North of *Waterton*, about a Mile, is

*Dunmouth*, which falls into the *Trent* near the *Humber*, and is one of the antient Boundaries of this Iſland. About a Mile from *Dunmouth*, upon the Bank of this River, ſtands

*Garthorpe*, in the Pariſh of *Luddington*, and in *Crowle* Manor, *Richard* and *Batly Worſope*, Eſq; chief Owners, where they have each a Seat. About a Mile to the South, upon the Bank of the River *Dunn*, ſtands

*Luddington*, the Pariſh-Church ſtanding among Incloſures in the Mid-Way between *Luddington* and *Garthorpe*, Mr. *Harris* is the preſent Vicar. *Thomas Liſter*, Eſq; of *Eſtoft*, the Patron, the Vicarage worth about 80 *l. per Ann.* *George Stovin*, Eſq; of *Crowle*, chief Owner. South-Weſt of *Luddington*, is

*Eſtoft*, in the Pariſh of *Crowle*, upon the Bank of the River *Dunn*, the antient Seat of the *Liſters*, deſcended from Sir *John Liſter* of the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, as are alſo the *Liſters* of *Beverly*, *Bawtry*, *&c.* in *Yorkſhire*, South-Weſt of *Eſtoft*, and near the River *Dunn*, is

*Crowle*, which was an antient Market-Town, the Market on *Mondays*. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Selby* in *Yorkſhire*. The Duke of *Kingſton* is now Lord of the Manor, and has a neat Manor-Houſe at the Weſt-End of the Church. *George Stovin*, Eſq; has here built an handſome Seat, with pleaſant Gardens, and planted many thouſand Oaks, Elm, Aſh, Firs, and other Foreſt Trees at this Town, *Luddington*, *Amcotts*, *Keadby*, *Ealand*, &c. he was the eldeſt Son of *James Stovin*, Eſq; High Sheriff for this County in 1726. In this Town lives *Samuel St. Paul*, Gent. deſcended from Sir *George St. Paul*, Knt. of *Mellwood*, in this Iſland, of the Houſe of *Luxembourg*. The preſent Mr. *St. Paul* has but a ſmall Eſtate of 30 *l. per Annum*; ſuch a great Change

Change is in the Fortune of the Family. South of *Crowle*, is

*Tetley*, the antient Seat of the *Stovins*, where nine of the Name of *George* ſucceeded each other. It now belongs to *Jonathan Stovin*, 4th Son of *James Stovin*, Eſq; High Sheriff of this County. It is to be noted that *Richard Stovin*, Eſq; of *Witheren*, near *Alford*, is the eldeſt Branch, being the only Son of the laſt *George* of *Tetley*, who removed to *Witheren*, and then ſold this Eſtate to his next Brother, *James*, above-mentioned. Eaſt of *Tetley*, ſtands

*Ealand*, a ſmall Village in *Crowle* Pariſh, pleaſantly ſituated. South of which is

*Hyrſt*, formerly a Priory and a Cell to *Noſtell* in *Yorkſhire*. The Priory was moated round, and a pleaſant Situation it was, with Wood about it, now all cut down: But many young Elms are now ſpringing up, planted by the preſent Owner, Mr. *Jonathan Stovin*, of *Tetley*. South Eaſt of *Hyrſt* lies

*Temple-Bellwood*, in the Pariſh of *Belton*, now the Seat of *Richard Poplewell*, Eſq; High-Sheriff for this County, in the Year 1739-40. He is deſcended by his Mother from the *Rythers* of *Rythers Hall*, at the Weſt-Gate in this Pariſh, who was of the Family of *Ryther's* of *Ryther* near *York*, an antient Family. Eaſt of *Temple-Bellwood*, is

*Bellwood Hall*, late the Eſtate of the *Vavaſors*, now of *Robert Pindar*, Brother of *John Pindar*, Eſq; South-Eaſt of *Bellwood Hall*, is

*Belfaſt*, a clean Village, where is a fine Spring, and in the laſt Age was the Seat of *Michael Monckton*, Eſq; one of *Cromwell's* Juſtices of the Peace. Weſt of *Belfaſt*, is

*Belton*, the Pariſh Town, where is an handſome Church, a Rectory with Impropriate Tithes, of near 300 Pounds a Year, belongs to the City of *Lincoln*, and they put in a Curate, allowing him only 30 Pounds a Year, or thereabouts, tho' it is a large Pariſh, with many Hamlets ſeated about it. Weſt of *Belton* is

*Sandloft*, upon the Bank of the *Idle*, not far from whence, on the North, it falls into the *Dunn*; and is one of the Boundaries of this Iſland. Here was a

Church

Church in the laſt Age, but it is now demoliſhed. This Town is in the Pariſh of *Belton*. South-Eaſt of *Sandloft*, is

*Epworth*, or *Hepworth*, a large Town, where is a Market held on *Thurſdays*. The Manor is the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*'s. It is a Rectory of about 250 *l. per Ann.* Mr. *Hyrſt* the preſent Rector. The King is Patron. South-Eaſt of *Epworth* is

*High-Mellwood*, in this Age the Seat of the *Stanhope*'s, which, by a Daughter of the laſt *Darcy Stanhope*, Eſq; went to *Richard Acklom*, Eſq; of *Wiſeton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, the preſent Owner, who has built a neat little Seat upon it, where the old Hall ſtood: Here has alſo been a fine Park; by the Eaſt Side of which, was the famous Monaſtery of *Carthuſians*, where one of the Dukes of *Norfolk* was interred in a Tomb of Alabaſter: Some Parts of this old Monaſtery are ſtill to be ſeen, Mr. *Cavendiſh* turned this into a ſtately Manor-Houſe, which was lately the Seat of Mrs. *Frances Knight*, an Actreſs long on the Stage in *London*, and who quitted that Profeſſion about twenty Years, to retire to her Eſtate here.

As to the higheſt Parts of the Iſland of *Axholm*, it affords great Plenty of Plaiſter for Flooring, which is ſold at 3 *s.* or 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Ton upon the Spot. It is the richeſt Ground in the whole Country, moſt a fine black Loom, affording great Quantities of Flax, which they frequently let for 3 *l.* an Acre for one Crop of Flax only. All upon the *Trent* and *Dunn* is rich Ground, and towards the Weſt is large Waſtes of Common for all the Cattle in the ſeven Pariſhes in the Iſland, with great Quantities of Turf-Moor, for Firing, out of which Grounds they dig large Oak-Trees and Firs, Fir Apples, and Hazel Nuts, all at full Perfection, which make ſome think they have lain there ever ſince the general Deluge, which, as the learned Dr. *Shueford*, who is of that Opinion, ſays, was in *Autumn*, and as theſe Fruits are at Maturity, they muſt have fallen at that Time of the Year.

Upon theſe great Waſtes, or Moors, one whereof betwixt *Crowle* and *Thorn* in *Yorkſhire*, which is 20 Miles in Circumference, is Heath Game, and *Cranberries* in Abun-

Abundance; they are of a Scarlet Colour, when ripe, and of a fine acid Taſte, much valued by the Gentry hereabouts for Tarts, made Wine, &c. Here alſo grows a vaſt Quantity of *Gale*, an odoriferous Shrub, ſweet in Burning; ſome call it the *Dutch* Myrtle: Lately at *Thorn*, in this Moor, was taken up a Human Body entire, with the Hair freſh upon the Head, Teeth and Nails freſh, and the Skin like a Piece of tann'd Leather.

*South-Carlton*, not far from *Lincoln*, in this Diviſion, is famous for the Seat of the Family of the *Monſons*, of whom was *William Monſon*, a Knight's Son, firſt a Commoner in *Baliol College*, *Oxford*; but applying himſelf to Sea faring Matters, attained to great Perfection; for he was a Captain in ſeveral Expeditions againſt the *Spaniards*, and at length became a Vice-Admiral, and then Admiral.

*Berlings* is a ſmall Village, in this Diviſion, where antiently was a Priory, of which the famous Doctor *Makerel*, who headed the *Lincolnſhire* Rebels, under the Name of Captain *Cobler*, was Prior. The Cauſe of this Inſurrection was the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes; or as ſome ſay, becauſe they would not pay a certain Tax. He was drawn and hanged at *Tyburn*, *March* 29, 1537, for denying the King's Supremacy.

*Knath*, near *Gainsborough*, is a ſmall Village, but not long ſince, if not at preſent, the Seat of the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, and formerly of the Barons of *Darcy*, who had great Honours and Poſſeſſions by the Daughter and Heir of *Meinil*.

*Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; the famous Founder of the *Charter-Houſe*, makes this Town noted, it being his Birth Place. He died *Anno* 1611, at

*Kirkſted*, a ſmall Village, ſtanding on a Marſhy Ground. Not far from hence is

*Screvelby*, antiently a Manor of the *Marmions*, and from them transferr'd by a Female Heir, to Sir *John Ludlow*, Knt. by whoſe Deſcendants it came to the *Dimocks*. This Manor holds of the King by Grand Serjeantry, *viz.* That when any King of *England* is to be crowned, the Lord of this Manor, for the Time being, or ſome other in his Name, if he ſhould be unable,

ſhould

ſhould come well arm'd for War, upon a good War-Horſe, in the Preſence of our Lord the King, on the Day of his Coronation, and ſhall cauſe to be proclaimed, That if any one ſhall ſay that our Lord the King has not a Right to his Crown and Kingdom, he will be ready and prepared, to defend with his Body the Right of the King and Kingdom, and the Dignity of his Crown, againſt him, and all others whatſoever. At a little Diſtance from this Place ſtands

*Marham*, a ſmall Village, which it ſeems enjoyed ſome Benefit by a Common adjoining; but their Privilege being called in Queſtion by ſome Perſons, who claimed a Property in the Common, they fell into ſuch Diviſions among themſelves, that they loſt it for Want of Union; whereupon it became a common Proverb, *They hold together like the Men of* Marham, *when they loſt their Common.* Upon a ſmall Brook which runs into the River *Bane*, ſtands

*Scamblesby*, a ſmall Pariſh, where the Cure of Souls was ſo little regarded, that there was little or no Subſiſtance for a Vicar, which being underſtood by the pious and learned Mr. *Herbert Thorndike*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, who had an Eſtate there, he, by his laſt Will, bearing Date *July* 3, 1672, gave all his Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh, in Truſt, that after the Payment of a 1000 *l.* the Truſtes ſhould found a perpetual Vicarge in the Church of *Scambleſby*, by Act of Parliament, or otherwiſe, as by Law it may beſt be done; and ſettle the Fee-Simple of the Lands upon the Vicar and his Succeſſors for ever, and the Patronage upon the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*; but if a Vicarage cannot be ſo founded, then that they permit ſuch a Perſon as ſhall from Time to Time be nominated by the ſaid Dean and Chapter, to ſerve the Cure at *Scambleſby*, to receive the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of the ſaid Lands. Near *Wragby* ſtands

*Bardney*, upon the Banks of the ſaid River *Witham*. Here antiently ſtood a famous Monaſtery, but nothing now remains of it but ſome Pieces of Walls in Duſt and Ruins. King *Oſwald* was buried in it, and had a Banner of Gold and Purple ſet over his Tomb, as *Bede* writes. Near *Louth*, in this Diviſion, ſtands

*Cock-*

*Cockrington*, where Sir *Carr Scroop* was born, deſcended from Sir *Adrian Scroop*, Knt. of this Town. He died in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, in *Weſtminſter*, about *November*, 1680.

*Saltsfleetby* is a ſmall Village, ſtanding within a little Diſtance from the Sea, not far from *Saltfleet* Haven, memorable chiefly for its late Miniſter, Mr. *John Watſon*, who was Incumbent of this Pariſh 74 Years; during which Time, as he himſelf reported it, he had buried the Inhabitants three Times over, ſave three or four Perſons. He had, by one Wife, fourteen Sons, and three Daughters; the youngeſt, at his Death, being near 50 Years of Age. In all this Time he was a conſtant and induſtrious Preacher, except during his Impriſonment for 40 Weeks in *Lincoln* Jail, when *Cromwell*, who had confined him there, put a Militia Drummer into his Living. In the Reign of King *William* he was ſuſpended *ab Officio*, becauſe he would not take the Oath of Allegiance to him; but conſidering his Age, the Profits of his Benefice were continued to him. He died in *Auguſt* 1693, Aged 102

*Somercotes*, *North* and *South*, which Places are famous for the Original of ſeveral very eminent Men.

*Partney*, is a ſmall Village not far from *Wainfleet*, noted for nothing more than being the native Place of Dr. *Henry Stubbe*, whoſe Father was Miniſter of this Place.

*Hareby*, a ſmall Village in the Hundred of *Bolingbroke*, is of Note for the Death of the moſt excellent Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. whoſe Bowels are entomb'd in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, in a Monument of Braſs, but her Body was carried to *Weſtminſter*, and interr'd at the Feet of King *Henry* III. under an handſome Marble Tomb. King *Edward* alſo erected ſome coſtly Monuments of his Love to her in all the Places where the Herſe reſted in her Paſſage from *Hareby* to *Weſtminſter*, *viz.* Croſſes at *Dunſtable*, *Waltham*, *Charing*, &c.

*Winceby* is a ſmall Village in the ſame Hundred, near which was fought a Battle between the Forces of the King and Parliament, *Oct.* 5, 1643. The Army of the firſt was commanded by Col. *Henderſon*, and the Lord *Widdrington*,

*Widdrington*, and that of the latter by Col, *Cromwell*. The Fight ſcarce laſted an Hour, but the Victory fell to the Parliament's Party.

In the Wapentake of *Aſſacote*, are the following remarkable Places.

*Spittle-in-the Street*, which Mr. *Camden* conjectures rightly to have been a Part of the *Roman* Road, or Cauſeway, leading directly to *London* by *Lincoln* to the *Humber*. At a ſmall Diſtance from this Street North-Eaſtward, is

*Biſhops-Norton*, the Seat of that loyal Gentleman *Edward Whichcot*, Eſq; who, for maintaining the King and Church's Cauſe againſt the Parliamentarian Sectaries, had his Eſtate ſequeſter'd, and was forced to pay 1700 *l.* to obtain a free Enjoyment of it. On the contrary Side of the ſame Street, *viz.* on the South-Weſt, lies

*Glentford*, the native Place of that pious and charitable Gentlewoman, Mrs. *Frances Wray*, Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Wray*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*. She was firſt married to Sir *George St. Paul* of this County, and then to *Robert Rich*, firſt Earl of *Warwick* of that Surname. She died in the Beginning of King *Charles* II's Reign.

In the Wapentake of *Well*, are theſe Places obſervable.

*Torkſey*, now a little mean Town, but heretofore of very great Note, for there were in it before the coming of the *Normans* (as we learn from *Domeſday Book*) two hundred Burgeſſes, who enjoyed many Privileges, on Condition, That they ſhould carry the King's Ambaſſadors, as often as they came that Way, down the River *Trent* in their own Barges, and conduct them as far as *York*. The antient Charter of this Town is ſtill preſerved, and the Town thereby enjoys the Privilege of a Toll from Strangers, who bring Cattle or Goods that Way, as alſo a Fair on *Monday* in *Whitſon* Week, much reſorted to by young Folks, and other Country-People in thoſe Parts.

*Marton*, a little Country-Town, at the End of which one Mr. *Foxcroft* obſerved that a *Roman* Way goes into this County. It comes from *Doncaſter*, to *Littleborough*, and

and from thence it goes to *Lincoln*. It is a great Road for Pack Horſes, which travel from the Weſt of *Yorkſhire* to *Lincoln*, *Lynn*, and *Norwich*. The Ferry upon the River *Trent* is one Part in *Nottinghamſhire*, and the other in *Lincolnſhire*. A Quarter of a Mile from *Marton*, there are yet remaining two or three conſiderable Pieces of *Roman* Pavement, or Cauſey, which may be eaſily obſerved by Travellers of an ordinary Curioſity. Near the *Foſsdyke*, which bounds this Wapentake, on the South-Weſt, ſtands

*Stow*. Mr. *Camden*, tells us, That the City of *Sidnaceſter*, once the Seat of the Biſhops of this County, called the Biſhops of *Lindiffer*, formerly ſtood in this Part of the County.

The Church here is a very large Building, in the Form of a Croſs, and very antient, being founded, by *Eadnoth*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, before the See was removed to *Lincoln*. It was rebuilt by *Remigius*, firſt Biſhop of *Lincoln*, but we may probably believe, that the ſame Form was kept. The Steeple of the Church, tho' now large, yet has been much larger than it is; and *Alfrick Pattock*, Archbiſhop of *York*, *Anno* 1023, when he gave two great Bells to *Beverly* Steeple, which he had built, and two more of the ſame Size to *Southwell*, beſtowed two upon this *Stow*.

In *Stow Park*, a little Mile from the Church, there was an Abbey, re-edify'd by the ſame Biſhop, but the Monks were ſoon removed from it by *Robert Bloet*, the ſecond Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to the Abbey of *Einſham* near *Oxford*. It was afterwards made a Biſhop's Seat, but there is little of the antient Ruins now to be ſeen. In the Pariſh of *Stow* is

*Stretton*, a ſmall Village, ſo called, as ſome ſuppoſe, from the old *Roman* Cauſey, running this Way, as much as to ſay *Street Town*, and in a Field belonging to that Place are found a great many *Ophites*, or Stones rolled up like Serpents.

The other Part of this County called *Keſtevan*, is by *Ethelward* termed *Ceoſtefneswood*, becauſe there was antiently a great Foreſt at the End of this Diviſion, where now are the largeſt Fens, called *Deepings Fens*, &c. a plain Argument of this is, that the Trunks of Trees

are

are dug up in ſeveral Ditches thereabouts, notwithſtanding there is not a Tree ſtanding within a Mile of the Place, except ſome Willows lately planted. This Foreſt was diſafforeſted by King *Henry* III's Letter Patent, *April* 24, 1230, *Reg.* 14. confirmed by King *Edward* III. 20 *Reg.* 1346, in which laſt, the Foreſt is ſaid to have extended on one Side, from *Swafton* to *Eaſt-Deeping*, as *Careſdike* reaches; and on the other Side to *Holland*, which is its Boundary on the Eaſt; as *Rutlandſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, and *Cambridgeſhire*, make that on the South; on the Weſt it is bounded by *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Leiceſterſhire*, and on the North by *Lindſey*, from which it is ſeparated by the Rivers *Witham* and *Foſsdyke*; and contains ten Hundreds, or Wapentakes.

This Diviſion of the County is one of the Places which gives Title of Duke to *Peregrine Bertie*, Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Keſtevan*, Marquis of *Lindſey*, and Baron *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* by Inheritance, Lord Lieutenant of the County and City of *Lincoln*.

Within three Miles of *Sleaford*, one of the Market-Towns in this Diviſion already ſpoken of, is

*Roxham*, about which are Abundance of Fens, where are dug up Oak-Trees, ſome very large, and 30 Feet long, the Sap rotted away, but the Heart and the Foot remaining as they were.

*Cranwell* and *Dunsby* are ſmall Villages hereabouts, the latter noted for being Part of the eminent Charity of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; the Founder of the *Charter-Houſe*, on which this Manor and Advowſon is ſettled. The Divines who have been educated at this School, are always intitled, and for the moſt Part preſented to the Livings belonging to the Lands, with which it is endowed.

*Bloxham* adjoins to this Village, and is famous for being the Native Place of *John de Bloxham*, who was bred a *Carmelite* Friar at *Cheſter*. He was a Perſon of that Eminence for Learning and Activity, that he was the ſupreme Prefect, or Provincial, of his Order of *Carmelites*, thro' the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which was the Reaſon that he fixed

his Reſidence at *Cheſter*, which is in one, and not far from the other. But he did not hold this Dignity long, for being employed in ſeveral Embaſſies into *Scotland* and *Ireland*, by the Kings *Edward* II. and III. he quitted his Spiritual Office to attend the publick Service. He flouriſhed in 1334. On the North-Weſt of *Bourn*, one of the Market Towns before ſpoken of, is

*Grimſthorp*, where *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, on a ſudden, raiſed a noble Palace to entertain King *Henry* VIII. in his Progreſs into thoſe Parts; the Hall was hung with a Suit of Hangings, which the Duke had by his Wife *Mary*, the *French* Queen, which is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Ancaſter*.

*Herlaxton*, is a ſmall Village a little below *Grantham*, where, in the laſt Age was ploughed up a brazen Veſſel, in which was found an old faſhioned Helmet of Gold, ſet with Jewels, which was preſented to *Catharine* of *Spain*, the repudiated Queen of *Henry* VIII. *Leland* alſo adds, that the ſame Veſſel had in it at the ſame Time, ſome Silver Beads, and a Parcel of Writings, which being rotted were not legible.

*Uresby*, or *Roſeby*, another Village hard by, an old Man of *Ancaſter* told him, That another Huſbandman, as he was ploughing, took up a Stone, and found another Stone under it, wherein was a ſquare Hole, having *Roman* Coins in it. Bordering on this Place is

*Beauvoir*, or, as it is commonly called, *Bever-Caſtle*, ſtanding on the very Edge of this County next *Leiceſterſhire*, inſomuch, that the Priory adjoining is diſputable, whether it be in *Leiceſterſhire*, or this County; and the Vale beneath is but Part in this County; and two other Parts in *Leiceſterſhire*, and *Nottinghamſhire*; but the Caſtle is certainly in this County: It was built, ſays Mr. *Camden*, by *Robert de Todenei*, a noble *Norman*, to whom *William* the Conqueror gave 32 Manors in this County, and this among them.

This Caſtle belonging to *Thomas* Lord *Roos* in *Henry* VI's Time; who ſiding with that Prince againſt the *Yorkiſts*, the Lord *Haſtings* almoſt demoliſhed it, and upon his Attainder begged it of King *Edward* IV. with very large Poſſeſſions. But *Edmund* Lord *Roos*, Son of the aboveſaid *Thomas*, regained his Anceſtor's Poſſeſſions, when

when the *Lancaſtrians* prevailed, and King *Henry* VII. obtained the Throne.

This *Edmund* Lord *Roos*, or *Roſſe*, enjoyed this Eſtate to the End almoſt of King *Henry* VII's Reign, and leaving no Iſſue, his Siſters became his Heirs, of which *Eleanor*, the Eldeſt, marrying to Sir *Robert Manners*, brought this Eſtate into that Family. *George* was her Son, who was Father of *Thomas* Lord *Roos*, created Earl of *Rutland*, *June* 28, 17 *Henry* VIII. This Earl rebuilt the Caſtle (as Mr. *Camden* ſays, he had heard) after it had lain in Ruins many Years; and it has continued the Seat of that Family, who are now Dukes of *Rutland*, ever ſince. The Vale beneath this Caſtle, commonly called *The Vale of Beauvoir*, is pretty large, and exceedingly pleaſant, on Account of the Corn Fields and Paſtures therein. South of *Grantham*, upon the River *Witham*, ſtands

*Paunton*, a Village which boaſteth much of Antiquity, not only upon the Account of the chequered Pavements of the *Romans*, very often dug up here, and the Bridge that formerly went over the River, but both the Name *Paunton*, and its Diſtance from *Margidunum* on the one Side, and *Croco Calana* on the other, do evince that this Place is that *Ad Pontem*, which *Antoninus* places ſeven Miles from *Margidunum*.

## PERSONS *of* Eminence *born or reſiding in the County of* Lincoln, *not before mentioned.*

*John Thory*, Doctor of Phyſick, who ſtyles himſelf *Balliolanus Anglus*, ſuppoſed to be deſcended of the *Thorys* of *Boſton*, or *Ingoldmells*, in this Shire. He was a Perſon well ſkill'd in ſeveral Tongues, and a noted Poet in his Time.

*Charles Turnbull*, an *Oxonian*, famous for his admirable Knowledge in Mathematicks.

*Thomas Wilſon*, Doctor of Laws, Secretary of State, and Privy Counſellor to Queen *Elizabeth*. He was famous in that great Station for three Things; 1. Quick Diſpatch and Induſtry. 2. For conſtant Intelligence and Correſpondence. And 3. For a large and ſtrong Memory. He had been, while he was at *Cambridge*, Tutor to *Henry*,

and *Charles Brandon*, Dukes of *Suffolk*, and afterwards Servant to them.

*Fines Moriſon*, Brother to Sir *Richard Moriſon*, Preſident of *Munſter* in *Irelnnd*, was Fellow of *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*.

Sir *Thomas Mounſon*, Knight and Baronet, Maſter of the Armory, and Maſter Falconer to his Majeſty King *James* I.

*Robert Grebby*, one of the Chaplains of *New-College*, *Oxford*, was a true Scholar, and ſpent all his Time in Reading and Writing, eſpecially in Divinity and Philoſophy, in which laſt he was a great Sceptick. This Gentleman, having been always dubious of the Immortality of the Soul, did, ſome Years before his Death, make a Contract with two of his Acquaintance (one of whom was named *Good*, and commonly called Tutor *Good*) that were of the ſame Mind, That he who died firſt of the three, ſhould make known to either of the other two, his then State and Being. Mr. *Grebby* (commonly called Father *Grebby*) died firſt, and ſoon after, his Reſemblance appear'd, as it was ſaid, in the Night-Time in the Chamber of Mr. *Good*, and opening his Curtains, ſaid to him, with a Trembling and faint Voice: *Sors tua Mortalis, non eſt Mortale, quod opto*, and then vaniſhed. Mr. *Good* deſired to have ſeen him again, but never could. At the ſame Time, the other Perſon, who was reſiding upon his Benefice in *Oxfordſhire*, had a Dream, that the ſaid Reſemblance did appear to Mr. *Good*, and that the Doubt among them was reſolved, which both of them at Times affirmed; the laſt in a bantering Way, and Mr. *Good*, with ſome Shyneſs, unleſs to his Philoſophical Acquaintance, moſt of which believed him. He died in 1654.

Dr. *John Pell*, Maſter of Arts, of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, a great Scholar and Linguiſt, who leaving the College, was ſoon after made Profeſſor of the Mathematicks at *Amſterdam*, where his learned Colleague *Jo. Gen. Voſſius* heard him with Admiration, and by him he is ſtyled, a Perſon of various Erudition, and a moſt acute Mathematician. In 1646, the Prince of *Orange* called him to be Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathematicks in his *Schola Illuſtris* at *Breda*, founded that Year, whither *William* Lord *Brereton* was ſent to be his Scholar. In

1652,

1652, he returned into *England*, and two Years after *Oliver*, Lord Protector, ſent him Envoy to the *Switz* Cantons; and becauſe it was known, that in that publick Employment, which he held four Years, he acted nothing to the Injury of the Church of *England*, Dr. *Sanderſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, at the Reſtoration, ordained him; and Dr. *Sheldon*, then Biſhop of *London*, gave him the Livings of *Fobbing*, and *Laundon cum Baſſeldone* in *Eſſex*: and when removed to *Canterbury*, made him his Chaplain, and in that Poſt, being a ſhiftleſs Man, he died poor, and was buried at the Charge of Dr. *Buſby*, and Dr. *Sharp*, in 1665.

*Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, who, as Queen *Elizabeth* his Godmother ſeemed to foretel, when at his Chriſtening ſhe called him her young General, ſo as ſoon as he came to any Knowledge of Things, was delighted with Swords and Guns, and not with the uſual Toys of other Children. Thus his Martial Genius was fully diſplayed in his After-Age, under Queen *Elizabeth*, at the Siege of *Calais*, the Adventure of the *Brill*, Siege of *Amiens*, and taking the great *Spaniſh* Carrick worth a Million of Crowns. In King *James* I's peaceable Reign, he generally reſided in this Shire, compoſing all Controverſies among his Neighbours with Sweetneſs and Juſtice. In King *Charles* I's Reign, he was chief Commander of the Fleet, made Earl of *Lindſey*, and Knight of the Garter; and finding that when the Differences between King and Parliament began, all Tenders of Peace offered by his Majeſty were diſregarded, he and his Son the Lord *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*, joined with the reſt of the Nobility in a Proteſtation to ſtand by his Majeſty in the Maintenance of the eſtabliſhed Laws and Religion, with their Lives and Fortunes, and accordingly raiſed the Counties of *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*, as other Noblemen did other Parts of *England*. The Earl of *Lindſey* was pitch'd upon as General of his Army, and the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, *Octob.* 23, 1642, began the Civil War, where this brave Earl, leading his Army, to inſpire them with his own Courage, was killed, tho' he ſeemed to leave his little Army ſo much of his Bravery, that they became victorious.

*Montague* Earl of *Lindſey*, his Son and Succeſſor, be-

ing embarked in the ſame Loyal Cauſe, was taken Priſoner at the ſame Fight, and kept at *London* near a Year, when being releaſed, he returned to the King at *Oxford*, where he was the more Welcome, becauſe he had by his Confinement brought over to his Majeſty ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen, who immediately followed him thither. At *Oxford*, he laboured to farther an Accommodation between his Majeſty and the Parliament, and while that could be effected, as dexterouſly managed the King's Cauſe at *Newberry* and *Naſeby*; when the King's Cauſe was ſo deplorable, that he was forced to truſt to his Enemies, his Lordſhip, with the Duke of *Richmond*, yielded himſelf up to the Army; and tho', after a conſiderable Impriſonment, he was releaſed, yet he was ſequeſter'd, decimated, *&c.* to the Loſs of above 7000 *l.* When the King fell into his Enemies Hands, he uſed all poſſible Applications to ſave his Life, not only offering a Ranſom, or himſelf, an Hoſtage, and if nothing but Blood would ſatisfy them, to ſuffer Death in his Stead; but when all he could do, did not prevail, he, with ſome other honourable Perſons, procured Orders for, and gave Attendance upon his Majeſty's Funeral. In the Baniſhment of King *Charles* II. he made Proviſion privately for his Majeſty and his Friends, and with General *Monk* conſulted all along for his Reſtoration, which being effected, he was made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of *Lincolnſhire*, a Commiſſioner for the Trial of the King's Murderers, Lord Chamberlain at his Coronation, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He died at *Kenſington Anno* 1665.

*Alexander Gill*, chief Maſter of St. *Paul*'s School, *London*, which Place he managed with great Repute, being eſteemed by moſt Perſons to a be a learned Man, a noted Critick, *Latiniſt*, and Divine, and alſo to have ſuch an excellent Way of training up Youth, that none in his Time went beyond him.

Dr. *Buſby*, the famous Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, was alſo born in this County.

*James Yorke*, the Blackſmith, famous for his Skill in Heraldry, which he ſhewed in his *Union of Honour*, publiſhed in 1640, lived at *Lincoln*.

*Nicholas Breakſpread*, was Rector of *Tydd* St. *Mary*'s, on

on the S. E. Point of this County. He was advanced to the Papal Chair, under the Name of *Adrian* IV. in the Year 1155.

Dr. *John Whitgift*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was born at *Great Grimſby*. He was bred at *Cambridge*, where he was Maſter of *Trinity* College, and *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity; and promoted firſt to the See of *Worceſter*, and afterwards to *Canterbury*. He died *Feb.* 29, *A. D.* 1603.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are,

*Belvior-Caſtle*, the Seat of his Grace *John* Duke of *Rutland*

*Grimſthorpe*, his Grace the Duke of *Ancaſter*'s.

*Tatterſal Hall*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Lincoln*'s.

*Sempringham*, another Seat of the Earl of *Lincoln*'s.

*Aſperley*, near *Sleaford*, a Seat of the Earl of *Briſtol*.

*Belton*, near *Grantham*, a regular and beautiful Building, with fine Gardens, and a large Park, the Seat of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Tyrconnel*.

*Knath*, upon the *Trent*, 11 Miles from *Lincoln*, the Seat of the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

*Stainfield*, in the Hundred of *Wragg*, the Seat of Sir *John de la Fountain Tyrwhit*, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of *Lincoln*.

*Tupham-Hall*, near *Horncaſtle*, the Seat of *Robert Vyner*, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for this County in the preſent Parliament.

*Harpwell*, near *Gainſborough*, the Seat of *Thomas Whichcott*, Eſq; the other Repreſentative for the County.

*North-Thorp*, the Seat of *Charles Monſon*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the City of *Lincoln*.

*Branſton*, near *Lincoln*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Lord *Vere Bertie*, one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *Boſton* in this County.

*Thorp*, near *Grantham*, the Seat of the late Sir *Michael Newton*, Bart. and Knight of the *Bath*.

*Croxton-Park*, near *Grantham*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Lord *William Manners*, one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Newark upon Trent*, in *Nottinghamſhire*.

*Redbourne*, the Seat of the late *William Carter*, Eſq;

*Brocklesby*, near *Caſtor*, the Seat of *Charles Pelham*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *Beverley* in *Yorkſhire*.

*Cateſmore* near *Stamford*, the Seat of *Thomas Orby Hunter*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Town and Port of *Winchelſea*.

At *Spalding*, the Seat of Sir *William Irby*, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *Launceſton* in *Cornwall*, and Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*.

*Revesby-Abbey*, near *Horncaſtle*, the Seat of *William Hodgſkinſon Banks*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *Grampound* in *Cornwall*.

*Nocton*, near *Lincoln*, the Seat of the Lady *Ellys*.

*Uffington*, Mr. *Bertie*'s.

At *Owſton*, the Seat of *John Pindar*, Eſq;

*Butterwick*, the Seat of *Charles Sheffield*, Eſq;

At *Eſtoſt*, in the Iſle of *Axholm*, the Seat of *Thomas Liſter*, Eſq;

*Witheren*, near *Alford*, the Seat of *Richard Stovin*, Eſq;

At *Crowle*, the Seat of *George Stovin*, Eſq;

*Tetley*, the Seat of *Jonathan Stovin*, Eſq;

At *Epworth*, a Seat of *John Maw*, Eſq;

*High Mellwood*, the Seat of *Richard Acklom*, Eſq;

At the ſame Place the Seat of the late Mrs. *Knight*, the Actreſs.


The Arms of Middlesex
P. of HERTFORD S
Berkhamsted
Watford
Rickmansworth
Bushey
P. of BUCKINGHAM SH.
Uxbridge
Colnbrook
Stains
Chertsey
Hounslow
Hampton
Kingston
Thames Ditton
Harvill Str
Harvill & P
Common
Pinner
Wdxwell
Hatchend
Brookshill
Wood
Bentley
Edgware
Cannons
Redhill
Harrow on y Hill
Preston
Kenton
Pinner Green
Harrow
Ascot
Risley
Kings end
Ickenham
Donne Barns
Heffendon
Green
Yeading
Northolt
Dormans Well
Hayes end
Greenford
Perivale
Brent R
Drayton
Wood end
Wewsley
Philip Br.
Doyley
Norcott
Southold
Tickhill
Lit Ellng
New Brentford
Drayton
Cranford
Norwood
Hide
Heston
Sutton
Lampton
Longford
Hatheron
Hounslow
Halton
Molle Br.
Stanwell Br.
Stanwell
Heath
Baber
Thistleworth
Twickenham
Whitton
Richmond
Stanwell
W Bedford
E Bonford
Knowle
Feltham
Ashford
Hanworth Park
Twickenham
Petersham
Ham
Hanworth
Felt Hill
Ashfo
Ford
Kenton Pk
Astleham
Kenton
Littleton
Sudbury
Charlton
Hanford
W Molsey
E Moulsey
Walton
Wey bridge
Thames Ditton
PART


ORD SH.
Barnet
Enfield
Edgworth
Hendon
Harrow
Wembly
Ealing
Acton
Hampstead
Highgate
Islington
Kensington
Chelsea
Fulham
Putney
Wandsworth
Battersea
Clapham
Stockwell
Lambeth
Southwark
Deptford
Greenwich
Camberwell
Peckham
Black Heath
Roehampton
Kingston
Richmond
Mortlack
Sheen
Hackney
Stepney
Bromley
Poplar
Waltham Abby
Chingford
Chingford Hall
Higham Br
Waltham Stow Ferry
Layton
Temple Mill Br
Chingford Chapel Br
Edmonton
Tottenham
Tottenham High Cross
Bow
Isle of Dogs
Thames R
Royal Observatory
Lea R.
Bulls Cross
Bowling Alley Ferry
to Hodsdon
Enfield Wash
Enfield Lock
Broxbourne
Durrence
Powdersmill Str
Cooke Hall
Casanvare
Winchmore Hill
Sadlers Br
Palmers Gr
Bonds Farm
Wyers Hill
Chapmans
Green
Totten-ham St
Page Gr
Boarded R
Camburn
Shakerell
New R
Tolling
Copenhagen
Caledonian Road
Pancras
Kentish Town
Chalcot
Hampstead
Cricklewood
Willesden
Brent Br
Fortune Gate
Harlesden
Hangerhill
Padington
Kensington Gravel Pits
North Hig.
Shep Bush
Turnham Gr
Hammersmith
Chiswick
Barnes
Mill Hill
Millhill
Drivers Hill
Dolfe H.
Cannons
Red Hill
Collins Deep
Hyde
Silk Br
Preston
Kenton
Stanmore
Bagbershot
Heath
Stoney H.
Entrance
Woodside
Northen
Frythe
Mills
Common
Finchley
Parkgate
Brent St
Goulders Gr
Kingsbury
Clitter H.
Child H.
Bellsize
Chalcot
Hurlstone
Canhold
Holsden Gr
Worton
Acton
Ken
Strand
Thames R
Lea R.
Hodsdon
Waltham Abby

# *MIDDLESEX.*

THE Inhabitants of this County, in the Time of the *Romans*, were called the *Trinobantes*. During the Time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it made Part of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, and being in the Midſt of the *Saxons*, had its Name of *Middleſex* from thence.

This County, which is 95 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the North by *Hertfordſhire*; on the Eaſt by *Eſſex*, from which it is divided by the River *Lea*; on the Weſt by *Buckinghamſhire*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Coln*; and on the South by the River *Thames*, which runs between it and *Surry*.

It is in the Dioceſe of *London*, and contains about 247,000 Acres, and 5000 Houſes, excluſive of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, wherein, and the Suburbs, are 125,000 Houſes. The whole is divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 73 Pariſhes, beſides a much greater Number in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, which we ſhall mention in ſpeaking of thoſe Places. In this County are two Cities, and five other Market-Towns, and it ſends eight Members to Parliament, *viz.* two for the County, four for the City of *London*, and two for the City of *Weſtminſter*.

The Air muſt be extremely wholeſome, ſince not even the great Number of People in *London*, can affect it ſo much, as to make it ſubject to Epidemical Diſtempers, more than other Places uſually are. But at a very ſmall Diſtance from the Smoke of that immenſely populous City, the Air is not only healthful, but alſo exceedingly ſweet and pleaſant: To this the Soil, which is generally a Gravel, contributes not a little. Neither is it inferior to any Part of *England* as to Corn, but for Meadows

Meadows by Nature, and Gardening by Art, aſſiſted with the rich Compoſt from *London*, it certainly ſurpaſſes the reſt of the Kingdom. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Corn and Fruit, and the Manufactures are too numerous to be reckoned up.

The chief River is the *Thames*, which, tho' it runs thro' various Counties, ſeems properly to belong to *Middleſex*, it being here of the greateſt Importance to the Kingdom. It riſes in the Weſtern Edge of *Gloceſterſhire*, and no ſooner reaches *Lechlade* on the Edge of *Oxfordſhire*. but becomes navigable, which it is for above 230 Miles from the Mouth. The Tide flows as high as *Richmond* in *Surry*, which, following the Courſe of the River, is ſeventy Miles from the Sea. At *London*, the Depth ſuffices for navigating large Ships, and makes it one of the greateſt Ports for Trade, in the Univerſe. The Water is juſtly eſteemed as exceeding wholeſome, and fit for Uſe in very long Voyages, during which, it will work and ferment itſelf like Liquor, till it becomes perfectly fine. It abounds with Variety of Fiſh, among which its Salmons, Smelts, and Flounders, are particularly admired.

This County gives Title of Earl to his Grace *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, Duke of *Dorſet*, whoſe Eldeſt Son is called Earl of *Middleſex*, and is at preſent Knight of the Shire for *Suſſex*, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Whereas the Sheriffs of all other Counties, for the moſt Part, are appointed by the Sovereign, the Sheriff of this was, by Charter of King *John*, *July* 15, in the firſt Year of his Reign, conſtituted by the Lord Mayor of *London*, and accountable to the ſaid City for all Matters appertaining to his Office. But now the Sheriffs of *London*, and *Middleſex* are choſen on *Midſummer-Day*, by the Liverymen of the City. Every Alderman, who has been Lord Mayor of *London*, is a Juſtice of the Peace in this County.

The principal Towns are, the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, which ſend ſix Repreſentatives to Parliament; the other Market-Towns are *Brentford*, *Stanes*, *Uxbridge*, *Edgeworth*, and *Enfield*.

Both

Both the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, with the Borough of *Southwark*, which is in the County of *Surry*, being contiguous, ſeem but as one, the Circumference of the two firſt, from Sir *Robert Groſvenor*'s Houſe, at *Mill-Bank*, round by *Tothil Fields*, and the Skirts of the Town to *Limehouſe*, is, at leaſt, 18 Miles; and a great deal more, taking in *Southwark*: The length from Eaſt to Weſt, that is, from *Poplar* to *Knightſbridge* beyond *Hide-Park-Corner*, is ſeven Miles and an half, and the Breadth from South to North, *viz.* from the Stones End at *Newington Butts*, in *Surry*, to *Jeffries*'s Alms-Houſes in *King*'s-*Land Road*, is three Miles and 31 Poles; tho' in other Places, as from *Mill Bank* to *Montagu Houſe*, it is but two Miles; and in ſome Places not half a Mile, as in *Wapping*. We ſhall ſpeak of each City in as ſuccinct a Manner as we can; but to be particular in the Antiquities, and Deſcription of every Place, would not come within the Compaſs of the Work propoſed, and has been already the Subject of many Volumes in Folio, to which we muſt refer our Readers.

The earlieſt Accounts that are to be credited, make *London* a City of great Note in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time. At leaſt, in the Time of *Nero*, when *Boadicea* headed the *Britiſh* Forces againſt *Paulinus*, it is expreſsly ſaid to be famous for its Trade and Commerce.

The City of *London*, within the Walls, wherein are eight Gates, is three Miles, and 165 Feet in Circumference, containing 97 Pariſhes; to which, other Parts have been added without the Walls, called, *The Liberties*. The whole Juriſdiction of this City is divided into 26 Wards, over each of which preſides an Alderman.

The Government of the City of *London* is veſted in the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Common-Council. As to the Diviſion of the City, the firſt Ward is called

*Bridge Ward*, which has an Alderman, 15 Common-Council-Men, of whom, one is the Alderman's Deputy, 14 Conſtables, 15 Inqueſt Men, 14 Scavengers, and a Beadle. It has 14 Precincts, in which are Part of the Pariſhes of St. *Olave Southwark*, St. *Magnus* by *London-Bridge*, St. *Michael Crooked Lane*, St. *Martin Orgars*, St.

*Leonard*

*Leonard Eaſtcheap*, St, *Bennet Gracechurch*, *Alhallows Lombard-Street*, and St. *Margaret New Fiſh-Street*; but that Church being burnt down in the Fire of *London*, the Pariſh is now annexed to St. *Magnus* before-mentioned. This Ward contains 385 Houſes, and has its Name from the great Bridge of Stone over the *Thames*, which was erected in the Room of a Wooden one. It was 33 Years in building, at the publick Expence, and not finiſhed till the 10*th* of King *John*; but in leſs than four Years Time it ſuffered much by a Fire that broke out in *Southwark*, and caught both Ends of the Bridge ſo ſuddenly, that 3000 Perſons are ſaid to have periſhed, by being pent up between the two Fires, and burnt, or by crowding into Veſſels in the River in ſuch Numbers, that they ſunk them, and were drown'd. The Bridge conſiſts of 20 Openings, or Arches, as they are commonly called, for the Paſſage of Boats, Lighters, *&c.* it is 915 Feet in Length, and 20 Feet wide, excluſive of the Houſes, built, for the moſt Part, on both Sides of it, which are in Depth 53 Feet more, and its Height is 43 Feet and an half. Adjoining to the Draw-Bridge is a Building ſaid to be framed in *Holland*, and ſet up here without any Nails, or the leaſt Bit of Iron in it, and therefore called *Nonſuch-Houſe*. Under the firſt, ſecond, and fourth Openings, towards the North Side, are Machines, worked by the Flood and Ebb of the River to ſuch an Height, as to ſupply many Parts of the City with Water. The Gate here, the only Avenue to *London* by Land from *Surry*, was one of the four principal Gates of the City long before the Conqueſt. A little to the Northward of the Bridge, on *Fiſh-Street-Hill*, ſtands a magnificent Column of the *Dorick* Order, called the *Monument*, erected with *Portland* Stone, to perpetuate the Memory of the moſt dreadful burning of this City, in the Beginning of *September*, 1666. This Column is 202 Feet in the Diameter; on the Pedeſtal are emblematical Figures, finely cut in *Baſſe-Relieve*, by Mr. *Cibber*, Father of the Poet-Laureat. More Eaſterly is the ſecond Ward, called

*Tower-Ward*, which has an Alderman, 12 Common-Council Men, one, as in the laſt, and every other Ward, being

being the Alderman's Deputy, 12 Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt-Men, 12 Scavengers, and a Beadle. It contains 782 Houſes, and is divided into 12 Precincts, wherein are Parts of the Pariſhes of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, St. *Margaret Pattons*, *Alhallows Barking*, St. *Olave Hart-Street*, and *Alhallows Staining*. This Ward takes its Name from the Tower of *London*, which ſtands in it, and has formerly been a Royal Palace, but is now the chief Fortreſs of the City, and a Magazine of Arms.

There are 11 Hamlets belonging to the Tower, in ſeveral Pariſhes, whoſe Trained-Bands, conſiſting of 400 Men, are obliged, at the Command of the Conſtable of the Tower, to come and reinforce the Garriſon.

In the ſame Ward is the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, a ſpacious and commodious Structure, built on the Ruins of the old one, deſtroyed a few Years ago by Fire. The third Ward is

*Portſoken-Ward*, which has an Alderman, five Common-Council Men, five Conſtables, 19 Inqueſt Men, five Scavengers, and a Beadle: it is divided into five Precincts, and contains 1385 Houſes, all in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's Aldgate*. The fourth Ward is

*Aldgate Ward*, which has an Alderman, ſix Common-Council Men, ſix Conſtables, twenty Inqueſt-Men, ſeven Scavengers, and a Beadle, beſides the Officers belonging to St. *James Duke's-Place*. It is divided into ſeven Precincts, and contains 1089 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Catharine Cree-Church*, *Alhallows Staining*, St. *Catharine Coleman*, St. *Andrew's Underſhaft*, *Alhallows London-Wall*, St. *Olave Hart Street*, and St. *James Duke's-Place*. The fifth Ward is

*Lime-Street-Ward*, which has an Alderman, four Common-Council Men, four Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt-Men, four Scavengers, and a Beadle; it is divided into four Precincts, containing 209 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, St. *Peter Cornhill*, St. *Dionis Backchurch*, *Alhallows London Wall*, and one in St. *Helen* near *Biſhopſgate*. The Church of St. *Mary at the Ax* was in this Ward, where there is now a Pariſh-School. In this Ward is the *East India-Houſe*, and *Leaden-Hall*, a large

a large old Structure, purchaſed by the City for a Common Granary, Part of which is now uſed for the *Eaſt-India* Company's Warehouſe, and other Parts for the Sale of *Colcheſter* and *Bocking* Bays. The Market here, called *Leadenhall* Market, is reckoned the largeſt in *Europe* for Fleſh, and other Proviſions, Leather, Green Hides, Wool, *&c.* The ſixth Ward is

*Biſhopſgate Ward*, which has an Alderman, 14 Common Council Men, two of whom are the Alderman's Deputies, ſeven Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt Men, nine Scavengers, and two Beadles. It is divided into *Biſhopſgate Ward within*, and *Biſhopſgate Ward without*, having five Precincts in the firſt, and four in the latter, and contains in the Whole 2,038 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, St. *Helen*, St. *Martin Outwich*, St. *Peter Cornhill*, *Alhallows Lombard-Street*, and *Alhallows London-Wall*. The ſeventh Ward is

*Broadſtreet-Ward*, which has an Alderman, 10 Common-Council-Men, ten Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt-Men, eight Scavengers, and a Beadle; it is divided into ten Precincts, containing 785 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Peter Poor* in *Broadſtreet*, *Alhallows London-Wall*; St. *Martin Outwich*; St. *Peter Cornhill*; St. *Bennet Fink*; St. *Bartholomew* by *Exchange*; St. *Mary Woolchurch*; St. *Chriſtopher*; St. *Mildred* in the *Poultrey*; and St. *Margaret in Lothbury*.

In this Ward is *Greſham-College*, a noted antient Structure, founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who lived there in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, for Lectures in the ſeven Liberal Sciences.

In this Ward alſo is the *Bank of England*; which was formerly kept at *Grocer*'s-*Hall* in the *Poultrey*. This ſtately Fabrick, which is in *Threadneedle-Street*, was begun to be built in the Year 1732, and finiſhed in the Year 1734. The eighth Ward is

*Cornhill Ward*, which has an Alderman, ſix Common-Council Men, four Conſtables, ſixteen Inqueſt Men, four Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into four Precincts, containing 180 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Chriſtopher*; St. *Michael* in *Cornhill*; St. *Peter* in *Cornhill*; St. *Edmund the King*; and St. *Mary Woolnoth*. In this Ward is the *Royal-Exchange*, the fineſt, and one

one of the ſtrongeſt Buildings of the Kind in the World, firſt erected by Sir *Thomas Greſham*; but the ſame being deſtroy'd by the Fire in 1666, it was rebuilt in a much grander Manner of *Portland Stone*, ruſtick Work, very ſtrong and neat, at the Expence of near 66,000 *l.* the *Mercer*'s Company, who had the Charge of the *Royal Exchange*, as Executors to the Will of the firſt Founder, having laid out above 7000 *l.* in purchaſing an additional piece of Ground: King *Charles* II. laid the firſt Stone in 1667, and it was finiſh'd in 1669. The ninth Ward is

*Cheap-Ward*, which has an Alderman, 12 Common-Council Men, 11 Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt Men, nine Scavengers, and a Beadle; it is divided into nine Precincts, containing 367 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary le Bow*, *Alhallows Honey-Lane*, St. *Lawrence Jewry*, St. *Martin Ironmonger-Lane*, St. *Mary Colechurch*, St. *Olave* in the *Old Jewry*, St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*, St. *Mary Woolchurch*, St. *Stephen Walbrook*, St. *Bennet Sherehog*, and St. *Pancras Soper Lane*.

In this Ward is *Guildhall*, or the Town-Houſe of *London*, a much more venerable and commodious Pile than their old one in *Aldermanbury*. It was begun in the Year 1411, and finiſhed in 1431, but not compleated with the Lord Mayor's Court, Council-Chamber, Kitchens, *&c.* till the Year 1655. It was ſo much damaged by the Fire of *London*, that it was rebuilt in 1669, and ſo well beautify'd, at the Expence of 2,500 *l.* that tho' it is not ſo fine as the *Stadt-Houſe* at *Amſterdam*, it is not inferior to thoſe of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Middleburgh*. The Hall is reckon'd 153 Feet long, near 50 broad, and 55 Feet high, and will hold near 7000 People, who meet here to elect the Magiſtrates and Members of Parliament. The tenth Ward is

*Wallbrook-Ward*, which has an Alderman, eight Common-Council Men, ſeven Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt Men, ſix Scavengers, and a Beadle; it is divided into ſeven Precincts, containing 306 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Stephen Wallbrook*, St. *Mary Woolchurch*, St. *Swithin*, St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *Mary Bothaw*, and St. *Mary Abchurch*.

In this Ward is *London Stone*, in *Cannon-Street*, which, according

according to Mr. *Stow's* Deſcription of it, is a large Stone, pitched edgewiſe, and fix'd deep in the Ground, and ſo ſtrongly ſet with Bars of Iron, *&c.* that he ſays it is immoveable; yet, for the Conveniency of Wheel-Carriage, it has been lately removed from the South Side of the Street to the North. There is no certain Account, why, when, or by whom it was ſet up, tho' it has been there ever ſince the Time of *Athelſtan*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*.

And in this Ward is likewiſe building the Manſion-Houſe, which is to be the future Reſidence of the Lord Mayors of this City; who, for the moſt part, uſed to reſide in ſome Hall or other of the Companies, which they hired for the Term of their Mayoralty. This being judged too inconvenient, as well as too diminutive of the Grandeur of the Chief Magiſtrate of ſo great a City, it was reſolved to erect a Fabrick for that particular Purpoſe, in the very Site of *Stocks-Market*; the Corner Stone of the preſent Fabrick was laid *October* 25, 1739. The eleventh Ward is

*Dowgate-Ward*, which has an Alderman, eight Common-Council Men, eight Conſtables, fifteen Inqueſt-Men, five Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into eight Precincts, and contains 369 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of *Alhallows the Great*, *Alhallows the Leſs*; St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *Michael Royal*, St. *Mary Bothaw*; and St. *Lawrence Pountney*.

In this Ward is *Merchant Taylors-School*, in *Suffolk-Lane*, *Cannon-Street*, it was founded by the Merchant-Taylors Company in the Year 1562, and being burnt by the Fire of *London*, was rebuilt, and is a very large Structure, with commodious Apartments for the Maſters and Uſhers, and a fine Library of *Claſſick* Authors and Hiſtorians. Sir *Thomas White*, Lord Mayor of this City, having founded St. *John College* in *Oxford* in 1557, appointed this School as a Seminary for it, and eſtabliſhed 46 Fellowſhips there for Scholars elected from that School. The twelfth Ward is,

*Cordwainer-Ward*, which has an Alderman, eight Common Council Men, eight Conſtables, 14 Inqueſt Men, eight Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into eight Precincts, containing 367 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of

of St. *Mary Aldermary*, *Alhallows Bread-Street*, St. *Mary le Bow*, St. *Antholin*, St. *Pancras Soper-Lane*, St. *Bennet-Sherehog*, St. *John Baptiſt*, St, *Thomas the Apoſtle*, and the *Holy Trinity*. In this Ward is *Bow-Church*, remarkable for its fine Steeple, built by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*. The thirteenth Ward is

*Billingſgate-Ward*, which has an Alderman, 10 Common-Council-Men, 11 Conſtables, 14 Inqueſt-Men, ſix Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into 12 Precincts, containing 398 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary at Hill*, St. *Botolph Billingſgate*, St. *Magnus*, St. *Andrew-Hubbard*, St. *Leonard Eaſt-Cheap*, St. *George Botolph-Lane*, St. *Margaret New-Fiſh Sreet*, and St. *Margaret Pattens* The fourteenth Ward is

*Langborn Ward*, which has an Alderman, 10 Common-Council-Men, 12 Conſtables, 16 Inqueſt-Men, 11 Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into 12 Precincts, containing 530 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, St. *Mary Woolchurch*, St. *Nicholas Acons*, St. *Edmund the King*, St. *Clement Eaſtcheap*, *Alhallows Lombard Street*, St. *Bennet Gracechurch*, St. *Dionis Back-church*, St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and *Alhallows Staining*. The fifteenth Ward is

*Vintry Ward*, which has an Alderman, nine Common-Council-Men, nine Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt Men, three Scavengers, and a Beadle, it is divided into nine Precincts, containing 418 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Martin Vintry*, St. *James Garlickhith*, St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, the *Holy Trinity*, St. *Michael Royal*, and St. *John Baptiſt*. The ſixteenth Ward is

*Candlewick Ward*, which has an Alderman, eight Common-Council Men, ſeven Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt-Men, ſeven Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into ſeven Precincts, containing 286 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Abchurch*, St. *Lawrence Pountney*, St. *Martin Orgars*, St. *Clement Eaſt Cheap*, St. *Leonard Eaſt Cheap*, and St. *Michael Crooked Lane*. The ſeventeenth Ward is

*Queenhith-Ward*, which has an Alderman, ſix Common Council-Men, eight Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into nine Precincts, containing 488 Houſes in the Pariſhes of St. *Michael at Queenhith*, St. *Mary*

*Somerſet*, St. *Peter Paul's Wharf*, St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, St. *Mary Mounthaw*, St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh Street*, St. *Nicholas Olave*, the *Holy Trinity*, and St. *Mildred Bread-Street*. The eighteenth Ward is

*Caſtle-baynard-Ward*, which has an Alderman, 10 Common Council Men, nine Conſtables, 14 Inqueſt-Men, ſeven Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into 10 Precincts, containing 784 Houſes, in the Pariſhes, of St. *Gregory*, St. *Mary Magdalen Old-Fiſh Street*, St. *Peter Paul's-Wharf*, St. *Faith*, St. *Bennet Paul's-Wharf*, and St. *Andrew Wardrobe*.

In this Ward is *Doctor's-Commons*, a ſpacious commodious Structure, with ſeveral paved handſome Courts, where the Judges of the Admiralty, Court of Delegates, the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court and Office, with the Doctors that plead Cauſes, and the Proctors that draw up the Pleadings, all live in a Collegiate-Way.

In the Ward, and near the ſame Place, *viz.* on St. *Bennet's-Hill*, is

The College of the Heralds, incorporated by King *Richard* III. whoſe chief Officer is the Earl Marſhal, which is Hereditary to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who being a *Roman* Catholick, the Earl of *Effingham* is his Deputy. The nineteenth Ward is

*Baſſiſhaw Ward*, which has an Alderman, four Common Council Men, three Conſtables, 17 Inqueſt-Men, three Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into two Precincts, containing 142 Houſes, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*. The twentieth Ward is

*Coleman-Street-Ward*, which hath an Alderman, ſix Common-Council Men, ſix Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt-Men, ſix Scavengers, and a Beadle. It is divided into ſix Precincts, containing 611 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Stephen* in *Coleman Street*, St. *Olave* in the *Old Jewry*, and St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*.

In this Ward, and in the lower Quarter of *Moorfields*, ſtands the Hoſpital of *Bethlehem*, for the Reception of Lunaticks. The Lord Mayor and Citizens laid the Foundation of it *Anno* 1675, and it was finiſhed in 15 Months Time, at the Expence of about 17,000 *l.* It

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is built of Brick and Stone, handſomely embelliſhed with the King's Arms, the City Arms, Carvings, and other Ornaments; and is 540 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth, containing a great Number of convenient Cells, or Rooms, where the Patients are taken Care of and maintained, without any Charge to their Friends, except Bedding. By the charitable Contribution of the Citizens, two beautiful Wings, were lately added, for the Reception of ſuch of the Lunaticks as are incurable. Before this noble Structure is a pleaſant Garden, encloſed by a grand Wall, of about 700 Feet in Length. The twenty firſt Ward is

*Cripplegate-Ward*, which has an Alderman, 12 Common Council Men, 13 Conſtables, 34 Inqueſt-Men, 16 Scavengers, and three Conſtables. It is divided into *Cripplegate Ward within*, and *Cripplegate Ward without*, the firſt having nine Precincts in it, and the other four. It contains 2,698 Houſes in the Whole, which are in the Pariſhes of St. *Lawrence Jewry*, St. *Mary Magdalen Milk-Street*, St. *Peter* in *Cheapſide*, St. *Michael Wood-Street*, St. *John Zachary*, St. *Alban* in *Wood Street*, St. *Mary Staining*, St. *Alphage*, and St. *Mary Aldermanbury*.

In this Ward is *Sion-College*, by *London Wall*, particularly appropriated to the Uſe of the *London* Clergy: Alſo in this Ward is *Barber-Surgeon's-Hall*, or Theatre, in *Monkwell-Street*. It is a fine Piece of Architecture, admirably diſpoſed for ſeeing the Diſſection of Human Bodies there, and hearing the Anatomical Lectures. It was the Work of the famous *Inigo Jones*; and that fine Genius and generous Nobleman, the preſent Earl of *Burlington*, out of Regard to the Memory of that great Artiſt, not long ſince repaired it at his own Charge. The twenty-ſecond Ward is

*Alderſgate-Ward*, which has an Alderman, eight Common Council Men, eight Conſtables, 14 Inqueſt-Men, eight Scavengers, and a Beadle, beſides the Officers belonging to St. *Martins Le Grand*. It is divided into *Alderſgate-Ward within*, and *Alderſgate-Ward without*, which are again divided into the Freedom part, and the Liberty of St. *Martin's Le Grand*. In the whole there are eight Precincts, containing 1035 Houſes, in

the Pariſhes of St. *Leonard Foſter-Lane*, St. *John Zachary*, St. *Mary Staining*, St. *Olave Silver-Street*, St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, St. *Anne Alderſgate*, and St. *Botolph Alderſgate*. The twenty-third Ward is

*Bread Street Ward*, which has an Alderman, 12 Common-Council Men, 13 Conſtables, 13 Inqueſt-Men, 13 Scavengers, and a Beadle: It is divided into thirteen Precincts, containing 331 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Peter* in *Cheapſide*, St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Milk Street*, *Alhallows* in *Bread-Street*, St. *Mildred* in *Bread-Street*, St. *Margaret Moſes*, St. *Auguſtine*, St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, St. *Mary Magdalen Old-Fiſh Street*, St. *John the Evangeliſt*, and St. *Matthew* in *Friday-Street*. The twenty-fourth Ward is

*Farringdon Ward Within*, which has an Alderman, 19 Conſtables, 17 Inqueſt-Men, 19 Scavengers, and two Beadles. It is divided into 18 Precincts, and contains 1368 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Peter* in *Cheapſide*, St. *Matthew* in *Friday-Street*, St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſter*; St. *John Zachary*, St. *Auſtin*, St. *Michael le Quern*, St. *Leona d Foſter Lane*, St. *Faith under St. Paul's*, St. *Gregory* by St. *Paul's*, St. *Martin within Ludgate*, *Chriſt Church*, St. *Sepulchre*, St, *Olave Silver-Street*, St. *Mary Staining*, and St. *Anne* in *Black-Fryars*.

In this Ward is the magnificent Cathedral of St. *Paul*, which takes up ſix Acres of Ground. It is built after a Model of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, taken from St. *Peter's* at *Rome*, the firſt Stone being laid in 1675, and the Building finiſh'd in 1711.

On the Eaſt Side of the Cathedral of St. *Paul's* is the famous School, built in the Year 1512, by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, and by Birth a Citizen of *London*, who endowed it for a High-Maſter, Sub-Maſter, and Under-Maſter, or Uſher, with large Stipends for the Free teaching 153 poor Men's Children, of any County in *England*, or any Nation.

In this Ward alſo, in *Warwick Lane*, ſo called from the Earl of *Warwick's* Houſe formerly there, ſtands the College of Phyſicians, erected in 1682. It is an handſome Brick Building, with a ſpacious Frontiſpiece of Stone,

Stone, and would be a great Ornament to the City, if in a leſs obſcure Part of it.

In this Ward alſo, is *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, formerly a Houſe of *Grey-Friars*. It is a Royal Foundation, adjoining to *Chriſt-Church* in *Newgate-Street*, founded by King *Edward* VI. A Mathematical School was founded here in 1673, at the Inſtance of Sir *Robert Clayton*, by King *Charles* II. who built and endowed it with 370 *l.* a Year for ever.

There are always 40 Boys on this Foundation, who are called the King's Scholars, who are educated in Navigation, and go on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays* in the Afternoon, to learn to draw, in a School in the Hoſpital, provided for that Purpoſe. They are preſented every *New Year's Day* to his Majeſty by the Preſident, Treaſurer, *&c.* to ſhew him what Progreſs they have made in their Learning. Ten of theſe Boys are put out every Year to Commanders of Ships, having firſt paſs'd Examination at the *Trinity-Houſe*, and are furniſh'd with all Sorts of Mathematical Inſtruments, and each of them a Suit of Blue Grey Cloaths, and ten more are choſen out of the reſt of the Children, to fill up the Vacancy. There are alſo twelve Boys educated for the Sea in this School, purſuant to the Will of Eſq; *Stone* of *New Inn*; theſe are diſtinguiſhed from the King's Scholars by the Silver Badge, which they wear on their left Breaſt, theſe being oval, and the King's Scholars round. And a ſtately Writing School was erected here in 1694, by Sir *John Moor*, Knight and Alderman. After the Boys have been ſeven or eight Years on the Foundation, thoſe of the beſt Genius are ſent to the Univerſity, or to Sea; and the others, when about 15 Years of Age, are put Apprentices to mechanick Trades, with an Allowance of 5*l.* each. Of the former there has been great Sea Commanders, and conſiderable Men in other Points of Learning; and of the latter ſome Lord Mayors of this City. Their Habit, was at firſt, a Ruſſet Cotton, but was ſoon after changed for Blue, which has continued ever ſince; and therefore it is likewiſe called the *Blue Coat Hoſpital*. All the Affairs of this Hoſpital are managed by a Preſident, and about 300 Governors, beſides the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who appoint a Treaſurer, a Regiſter,

and two Clerks, a Wardrobe-Keeper, a Phyſician, an Apothecary, a Surgeon, Steward, Cook, Porter, four Beadles, a Matron, and 12 Nurſes, beſides the Nurſe of the Sick Ward. The Charge for the Support of it to the Year 1729, appeared to be 11,051 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* It was much damnified by the great Fire in 1666, but ſoon repaired, and has been ſince augmented with new Buildings, particularly two new Wards, which were built about 11 Years ago, purſuant to the Will of *Francis Bacon*, Eſq; for the Reception of 100 additional Children. The Children admitted into this Hoſpital are preſented every Year in this Manner, *viz.* the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, preſents two, the Aldermen, Preſident, and Treaſurer each of them one; the other Governors preſents half one Year, and half t'other. There is a conſtant Reſort of People, of all Ranks, to this Hoſpital, every *Sunday* Evening, to ſee the Children at their Supper, which is always on Legs and Shoulders of Mutton, hot in the Winter, and cold in the Summer, their other Food is in this Manner: On *Sundays*, *Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays*, boil'd Beef, on *Fridays*, boil'd Mutton, on *Mondays* Milk Pottage and Bread and Butter, on *Wedneſdays* Rice Milk and Bread and Butter, and on *Saturdays*, Peaſe Pottage and Bread and Butter, for Supper they have Bread and Cheeſe, or Butter, every Working-Night, and Bread and ſmall Beer, without Butter or Cheeſe, every Morning for Breakfaſt. Many of the younger Boys have their Diet, Schooling, *&c.* at a Houſe at *Hertford*, and another at *Ware*, which are dependent on this noble Charity. The twenty-fifth Ward is

*Farringdon Ward-without*, which has an Alderman, 16 Common-Council Men, 23 Conſtables, 48 Inqueſt-Men, 24 Scavengers, and four Beadles. It is divided into 14 Precincts, containing 4298 Houſes, in the Pariſhes of St. *Andrew Holbourn*, St. *Bartholomew the Great*, St. *Bartholemew the Leſs*, St. *Sepulchre*, St. *Dunſtan in the Weſt*. St. *Bride*, St. *Martin Ludgate*, and the Precincts of *Bridewell* and *White Fryers*

In this Ward are the two *Temples*, which were anciently the Dwelling of two Religious Orders; firſt of the *Knights Templars*, who founded it *Anno* 1185, and called

called it *The New Temple*, to diſtinguiſh it from the old one, which was too ſmall for them, in *Holbourn*, over-againſt *Chancery-Lane*. After their Diſſolution, the *Knight-Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, another military Order, devoted likewiſe to the Defence of the *Holy Land*, had a Grant from the Pope of all their Eſtates in 1234; but having their Head Quarters for *England*, at a Monaſtery in *Weſt Smithfield*, and no Need of ſuch large Buildings as the *Temple*, granted a Leaſe of them for 10 *l.* a Year Rent, to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*, who, it is ſaid, then reſided at *Thavy's-Inn*, and they have held them ever ſince. They were then divided into the *Inner* and *Out Temples*, ſo called, becauſe ſituated the one within, and the other without the Bar, and the *Middle Temple* betwixt both; but the Students have only the *Inner* and the *Middle Temples*, the other, which by the Way does not appear to have been in the Poſſeſſion of the Lawyers, having been converted to a Houſe for the Earl of *Eſſex*, which was pulled down, and now forms a very genteel Street of Houſes, which goes by that Name.

In this Ward alſo are ſeveral Inns of Chancery, *viz.*

1. *Furnival's-Inn*, on the North Side of *Holbourn*, by the Bars, was once the Houſe of the *Furnivals*, till they let it out to the Lawyers. This Society is govern'd by one Principal, and 12 Antients. They have a Hall and a Garden, and the Office of Bails and *Poſtea*, which belongs to the Court of *King's-Bench*.

2. *Staples-Inn*, on the South Side of *Holbourn*, by the Bars, was once a Hall for the Merchants of the Staple for the Wool, but has been an Inn of Chancery ever ſince 1415 at leaſt. It was bought by the Benchers of *Gray's-Inn*, and its Government and Cuſtoms are much like *Furnival's*.

3. *Barnard's-Inn*, on the ſame Side of *Holbourn*, to the Eaſt, was antiently called *Mackworth's-Inn*, becauſe it was the Houſe of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and by him given to the Profeſſors of the Law.

4. *Thavy's-Inn*, ſtill farther Eaſt, and juſt by the Church of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, was the Houſe of Mr. *John Thavy*, and by him let out for an *Hôtel*, or Inn, for the Apprentices of the Law, as they are called nh is Will; for here lived the Students of the Law be-ore they had the *Temple*. It came afterwards to Mr.

*Gregory Nichols*, a Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who ſold it it 1549, to the Benchers of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and their Succeſſors, who demiſed it to the Principal and Fellows of this Houſe.

5. *Clifford's Inn*, was a Houſe granted by King *Edward* III. to the Family of the *Cliffords*, after which it was leaſed to the Students of the Law, and in the Reign of King *Edward* III. ſold to the Principal and Seniors of the Inn. The Deputy Judge of the Marſhal's Court in *Southwark* have Chambers here, as have moſt of the Attornies and Officers of that Court.

6. *Serjeants-Inn*, in *Chancery Lane*, is a ſmall Inn, where the Judges and Serjeants have Chambers, but not Houſes, as they had in the other *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-Street*, till 1730, when they abandon'd it; yet there is a Hall and a Chapel in both.

In this Ward is alſo the *Seſſions Hall*, in the *Old Bailey*, where Seſſions are held eight Times in a Year, for determining Criminal Cauſes within the City of *London*, and County of *Middleſex*. In this Court the Lord Mayor ſits as Judge, with the Recorder; but one or more of the 12 Judges, with ſome Aldermen, or other Juſtices of the Peace, are commonly on the Bench.

Here is likewiſe the *Fleet Priſon*, which had its Name from the Brook, or *Fleet-Water*, that ran by it, before the Ditch was filled up, and turned into a Market. All Manner of Proviſions are brought in hither every Day, and cry'd as in the publick Streets. Here is alſo a Coffee Houſe, and a ſpacious Area, encloſed with high Walls, where the Priſoners have certain Diverſions; and it is ſo neat and convenient a Priſon, that many Debtors give Money to be turned over to it; for if one can give the Warden Security for his forth-coming, he is not confined within the Walls of the Priſon, but may take a Lodging in the Rules, and walk publickly in the Streets as far as they extend; *viz.* all *Ludgate-Hill*, the *Old Bailey*, and *Fleet Lane*.

In this Ward alſo is *Bridewell*, near *Fleet-Ditch*, founded by King *Edward* VI. for an Hoſpital and Houſe of Correction. It is a ſpacious and commodious Structure, where 20 decayed Arts-Maſters have Houſes, and about 150 Apprentices, diſtinguiſhed by white Hats and

and blue Jerkins, by the Profits of whoſe Work they many Times repair their Fortunes; and the Boys, when they have ſerved their Time, have their Freedom, and 10 *l.* each, towards carrying on their Trades; ſo that ſeveral of them have arrived to be Men of Subſtance, and Governors of the Hoſpital. Another Part of this Structure is a Priſon, and Houſe of Correction for diſorderly Servants, Vagrants, and Strumpets, who are put to beat Hemp, and other hard Labour. As this Hoſpital is annexed to that of *Bethlehem*, they have the ſame Preſident, who is commonly an Alderman of the City, joined with above 200 Governors, for the moſt Part ſubſtantial Citizens, who have Officers under them. They hold a Court every *Friday*, to regulate the Affairs of the Houſe, and ſee the Criminals corrected, or diſcharged, as the Caſe requires. By an Account of the Diſburſements of it in 1739, the Annual Charge appears to be 1891 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* This Hoſpital was burnt down in 1666, but rebuilt in 1682. The Advowſon of its Chapel is in the Gift of the Governors, and tho' its Government reſembles that of a Pariſh Church, yet *Bridewell* Precinct, in which are ſeveral Streets, is extra-parochical, and the Inhabitants not being impowered to make a Poor's Rate, raiſe Money by Way of Contribution.

The Royal Palace, where this Hoſpital now ſtands, took up all the Ground on the Bank of the *Thames*, from the *Fleet* Rivulet on the Eaſt, to *Water-Lane* on the Weſt. The latter Part of it, now called *Saliſbury Court*, was given to the Biſhops of *Saliſbury* for their City Manſion; and afterwards coming to the Earl of *Dorſet*, was, with its Gardens, converted into Streets, Lanes, &c. and at the End of *Dorſet-Street*, fronting the *Thames*, was a magnificent ſpacious Theatre, wherein Plays were acted till the Revolution in 1688. The Eaſt Part of the Palace, which was rebuilt by King *Henry* VIII. is that where now ſtands the Hoſpital. St. *Bride's* Church here, which was burnt down 1666, and rebuilt in 1680, is a ſtately Fabrick, of 111 Feet long, 57 broad, 41 in Height, with a beautiful Spire 234 Feet high, and a Ring of no leſs than 12 Bells in its Tower, as melodious as any in *London*. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their

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Formalities, attended by the Governors and Children of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, the *London Workhouſe*, and *Bridewell Hoſpital*, come hither *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week, to hear thoſe Sermons which formerly uſed to be preach'd before them on thoſe Days, in the Church-yard of St. *Mary Spital*, an Hoſpital near *Old Bedlam*, from a Croſs Pulpit, after the Manner of St. *Paul*'s Croſs; and are therefore ſtill called the *Spital Sermons*.

In this Ward alſo, in *Chancery-Lane*, is the Chapel of the *Rolls*, ſo called from being the great Repoſitory of the modern publick Rolls, and Records of the Kingdom. The City has no Authority in the Liberty of the *Rolls*, which contains about 200 Dwelling-Houſes, the ſame being entirely under the Government of the Maſter.

In this Ward alſo is *Ely* Houſe, over-againſt St. *Andrew*'s Church in *Holbourn*, which has been for almoſt 500 Years the City Palace of the Biſhops of *Ely*. And likewiſe in this Ward is

St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital* adjoining to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. This Hoſpital has received very great Additions of late Years, and they are going on building ſtill.

This Hoſpital relieves about 600 Patients daily with Lodging, Diet, Phyſick, and Chirurgery.

The *Locke* at *Kingſland*, and that in *Southwark*, belong to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and are uſed for ſuch as have the foul Diſeaſe only.

There are generally under the Care of this Hoſpital upwards of 5000 poor, ſick, and lame Perſons, deſtitute of other Relief.

The Area of *Smithfield*, where this Hoſpital ſtands, contains at leaſt three Acres of Ground; in antient Records it is called *Smithfield Pond*, or *Horſe Pool*, it then being a watering Place for Horſes; and on the South-Weſt Corner of it was the publick Gallows, called the *Elms*, from the Number of thoſe Trees that then grew in the Neighbourhood; but in Proceſs of Time, the Gallows was removed to the Weſt Side of the Suburbs, and the Pond being filled up, it was made a green Field, and Level; from whence, Mr. *Stow* thinks, it had the Name of *Smoothfield*. It was then frequently made uſe of for

Juſts,

Juſts, Tournaments, and Triumphs, before our Kings, and the Nobility, till the Reign of the Popiſh Queen *Mary*, when it was ſtained with the Blood of that glorious Army of Martyrs, whoſe Sufferings for the Proteſtant Religion are recorded in *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments of the Church*. Every *Monday* and *Friday*, here is the greateſt Market in *England* for live Cattle of all Sorts. The chief Market, or rather Fair for Horſes, is *Fridays*, tho' there are Horſes to be met with in the Stables hereabouts every Day; and every *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, here is a Market for Hay and Straw. The twenty-ſixth Ward, and laſt we are to ſpeak of, is

*Bridge-Ward without*, which hath an Alderman, who is commonly the Senior, or what they call *The Father of the City*: It has no Common Council Men, nor any Houſe belonging to it within the City of *London*. The Borough of *Southwark* we ſhall ſpeak of, when we come to treat of the County of *Surry*. We are next to mention

*The City of Weſtminſter*, which has for many Years been famous for the Palaces of our Kings, the Seat of our Law Tribunals, and the High Court of Parliament.

This City has its preſent Name from its Abbey, formerly called *Minſter*, and its Situation from St. *Paul's Minſter* in *London*; but its antient Name was *Thorney-Abbey*, and the Place it ſtands in *Thorney-Iſland*, from the Buſhes that covered it, and from its being encompaſſed with a Branch of the *Thames*, which is ſaid to have ran thro' St. *James*'s *Park*, from Weſt to Eaſt, and to have fallen again into the main River at *White-hall*. That which is properly called the City of *Weſtminſter*, contains only St. *Margaret*'s, and St. *John*'s Pariſhes, (the other adjacent Pariſhes being in its Liberties) and three Chapels of Eaſe. It forms a Triangle, whereof one Side extends from *Whitehall* to *Millbank*, another from thence to the Place where *Stafford-Houſe* lately ſtood, at the Weſt End of the Park, and the third from thence to *Whitehall*; the Whole is about two Miles in Circumference. We ſhall not pretend to give an Hiſtory of the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, becauſe that alone has been the Subject of two large Volumes in Folio, publiſhed not many Years ago by the Reverend Mr. *Dart*. We ſhall only obſerve, that this

this venerable Pile of Building begins to appear with a new Face, ſeveral new Additions being made to it, and many Parts beautified and repaired. The Weſt Window of painted Glaſs, is one of the moſt beautiful that has been done of late Years; and the Window alſo fronting *King-Street*, which was finiſhed in the Time of Biſhop *Atterbury*, the late Dean, is one of the fineſt modern Performances of the Kind.

This Abbey is the Repoſitory of the Bodies of our *Britiſh* Kings, and the Place likewiſe of their Coronation.

St. *Margaret*'s Church was founded by *Edward* the Confeſſor, but in leſs than two hundred Years was pulled down and rebuilt in the Reign of King *Edward* I. by the Pariſhioners and Merchants of the Staple. About two hundred Years after this, the Lady *Billing* (Wife of Sir *Thomas Billing*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*) whoſe Monument is on the South Side of the Altar, rebuilt a great Part of it, eſpecially the South Iſle. It was repaired and beautified again in the Years 1651, and 1682, and in the Year 1735, it was not only beautifully repaired, but its Tower caſed, and for the moſt Part rebuilt, at the Expence of three thouſand five hundred Pounds given by Parliament, this being the Church where the Houſe of Commons attend Divine Service upon State Holidays, as the Peers do at *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. This Pariſh, before St. *John*'s was taken out of it, contained about three thouſand five hundred Houſes. The other Pariſh Church of

St. *John the Evangeliſt*, ſtands on the Weſt Side of *Millbank*, with magnificent Porticoes on the North and South Sides, ſupported by large Stone Pillars, to each of which there is an Aſcent of Stone Steps. The Roof is alſo ſuſtained by round Stone Pillars and Arches, and at the four Corners on the Outſide are four beautiful Stone Towers and Pinnacles, but none of them capable of a Ring of Bells, and the Ground on which it was built being a Bog, it was apprehended that it would not ſtand. A Fire broke out in its Veſtry Room before Morning-Service on *Sunday* the Twenty-ſixth of *September*, 1742, which entirely conſumed the Roof, and the ſaid Timber-Work, and damaged the Stone-Work.

The

The Pariſh contains about twelve Hundred Houſes, taken out of St. *Margaret*'s. The moſt remarkable Things in *Weſtminſter* are,

The two Houſes of Parliament, where the Members meet as they uſed to do, while the Court was at *Weſtminſter* in the King's Old Palace.

The Place where the Members of the Houſe of Commons meet, is the Chapel of the old Palace of *Weſtminſter*, dedicated to St. *Stephen*, and fitted for that Purpoſe by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

The Houſe of Lords is ſituated betwixt the old *Palace-Yard* and the *Thames*, it is an oblong Room, ſomewhat leſs than the Houſe of Commons; and is hung with fine old Tapeſtry, containing the Hiſtory of the Defeat of the *Spaniſh Armada* in the Year 1588. It is a venerable old Place, but ſomewhat ſtraitened in the Avenues to it.

*Weſtminſter-Hall*, is a very noble *Gothick* Building, in which are held the Courts of Juſtice, and ſaid to be the largeſt Room in the World: Its Roof, which is very fine in its Kind, is an hundred Feet wide. Here is held the Coronation-Feaſt of the Kings and Queens of *England*; alſo the Courts of *Chancery*, *King's-Bench*, and *Common-Pleas*; and above Stairs that of the *Exchequer*.

Adjoining to the Hall are kept the numerous Offices belonging to the *Exchequer* of *England*, ſome of which are very dark, but as they have been ſo long kept here, that Inconvenience is diſpenſed with.

*Weſtminſter-Bridge*, from the Wool-Staple, near *New-Palace-Yard*, over the *Thames* to *Stangate*, on the oppoſite Shore, which has been building ever ſince *June* 1738, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament paſſed 1736, is now near finiſhed; as it is intended to be a Free Bridge, the Expence of it has been defrayed by ſeveral Lotteries enacted for that Purpoſe, by Parliament. It is an handſome Fabrick, to conſiſt of thirteen Arches, and a fine ſpacious Road is made to it from *King Street*, by pulling down ſeveral old Houſes, which are manificently rebuilt.

*New Palace-Yard*, on the North Side of *Weſtminſter-Hall*,

*Hall*, had anciently a Wall with four Gates, which, except that near the Stairs, are all taken down, *viz.* the North Gate leading to the *Wool-Staple*, the Weſt Gate, called *High-Gate*, at the End of *Union-Street*, and a third at the Corner of St. *Margaret's-Lane*. The two latter were taken down the firſt in 1706, and the latter in 1731, becauſe they obſtructed the Paſſage of the Members to the Parliament Houſe. *Old-Palace-Yard*, on the South of the Hall, is not ſo ſpacious as the *New*, but big enough to contain all the Coaches of the Nobility, who attend the Seſſions of Parliament.

*White-Hall*, was a Palace built on the Confines of St. *Margaret's*, next to the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, by Cardinal *Wolſey*, who having been found guilty of a Premunire, ſuffer'd a Recovery thereof to certain Perſons, in Truſt for the Uſe of King *Henry* VIII. to regain his Favour; after which it was the Reſidence of the Court till 1697, when it was all burnt down by an accidental Fire, except the *Banqueting Houſe*, that ſtately Building, which was added by King *James* I. according to a Deſign of *Inigo Jones*. It is a ſpacious, lofty, and noble Structure, built all of hewn Stone, adorned with an upper and lower Range of Columns of the *Ionic* and *Compoſite* Orders. The Capitals are enriched with Fruit, Foliage, *&c.* and the Intercolumns adorned with handſome Saſh Windows, from one of which, in the Weſt Side, King *Charles* I. was led forth to the Scaffold on which he was beheaded. Here is one ſtately Room of an oblong Form, 40 Feet high, and a proportionable Length and Breadth. The Roof is covered with Lead, ſurrounded with a Balluſtrade of Stone, and the Cieling finely painted by that great Maſter Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. It is now uſed only as a Chapel Royal, and for the Offices of one of the Secretaries of State; the *Board of Green-Cloth*, &c.

Betwixt the *Banqueting-Houſe* and the *Cockpit*, there is a noble old *Gothick* Gate, which is left ſtanding for the Beauty of its Workmanſhip. King *Henry* VIII. (who came hither from his Palace at *Bridewell*, to which he removed when that at *Weſtminſter* had been almoſt deſtroyed by Fire) was no ſooner ſeated in it, as

*Stow*

*Stow* ſays, but he cauſed that at St. *James*'s to be built, and incloſed the Park of that Name for the Accommodation of both Palaces, at the ſame Time that Gate was made, where two of the Horſe Guards are ſtill placed as Centinels all Day; but at Night, when the Gate is ſhut, the Duty is performed by Horſe-Grenadiers on Foot. To this he added a grand Gallery for the Accommodation of the Royal Family, the Nobility, *&c.* to ſee the Juſtings and Tournaments then performed, in that which, from thence, had the Name of the *Tilt-Yard*. The ſame King likewiſe made here a *Tennis Court*, which ſtill remains, Places to Bowl in, and a Cockpit; but tho' the latter keeps its Name, it is converted into Offices, Dwelling-Houſes, *&c.* And here the New Treaſury is built, which is a very magnificent Edifice, with a fine Front of Free-Stone, facing the Parade in St. *James*'s Park. On the other Side of the Parade is the Garden-Wall belonging to the *Admiralty-Office*, the Front of which faces the Street, and is over-againſt *Scotland Yard*. This Office, formerly called *Wallingford-Houſe*, has been lately rebuilt with Brick and Stone. In the Front is a large Stone Portico, and on each Side Wings, wherein are Apartments for the Lords Commiſſioners to dwell in.

*Scotland-Yard*, on the other Side of the Way, was ſo called, it is ſaid, from a Palace formerly built there, and given to ſome of the Kings of *Scotland*, who were Homagers to this Crown for *Cumberland* and other Fiefs, during their Reſidence in *England*; but there are no Remains of any ſuch Palace left.

St. *James*'s-*Palace*, tho' the Winter Receptacle of all the Pomp and Glory of this Kingdom, is but a mean Building; while the Place where the former Palace ſtood, which is as fine a Situation as any in *Europe* for that Purpoſe, lies neglected, or ſacrificed to the Benefit of private Perſons, ſo much of the Ground being given away to particular Families, as makes the Hopes, that were entertained of ſome Time or other having a Palace rebuilt there ſuitable to the Grandeur of our Monarch, almoſt given over.

The *Mews*, where are now the King's Stables, had its

its Name from being the Place where the *Hawks* were kept ſo long ago as in the Reign of King *Richard* II. but in that of *Henry* VIII. when his Stables in *Bloomsbury* were burnt, the *Hawks* were turned out to make room for the Horſes. The North Side of it has been magnificently rebuilt by his preſent Majeſty.

*Charing-Croſs*, had its Name from a Croſs ſet up by King *Edward* I. in Commemoration of his beloved Queen *Eleanor*, on the Spot were the Equeſtrian Statue of King *Charles* I. now ſtands. It was at that Time called the Village of *Charing*. This Statue of *Charles* I. is a curious Piece, tho' not perfect, according to the Notion of ſome Criticks.

*Northumberland Houſe*, near *Charing-Croſs*, is a ſpacious Palace, being almoſt the only one of the ancient Nobility remaining in Town. It was formerly the Manſion-Houſe of the *Piercy*'s, Earls of *Northumberland*, and by the Heireſs of that Family came to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*. In this Houſe is an Original Picture of the *Cornaro*'s, a *Venetian* Family, painted by *Titian*, which is looked upon as one of the moſt capital Pictures in *Europe*, and valued at 20,000 *l.*

*Buckingham Houſe*, in St. *James*'s *Park*, is a beautiful Structure, and finely ſituated. It was formerly called *Arlington Houſe*, till purchaſed by *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, who rebuilt it in the Year 1703, from the Ground.

*Marlborough-Houſe*, near the Palace of St. *James*'s, has a Front to the Park, more like a Palace than the latter. It was built by the late glorious Duke of *Marlborough*, and on the Stair-Caſe, and other Parts, are Paintings done by *M. Le Guerre*, repreſenting the Battles of that great and ſucceſsful General. It being left to the Ducheſs Dowager of *Marlbro'*, ſhe very lately, at her Death has given it to her Grandſon, the Honourable *John Spencer*, Eſq;

*Carlton Houſe*, in *Pall-Mall*, belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, is but ſmall, but the Garden is pleaſant for a Town-Houſe, and much delighted in by both their Royal Highneſſes. The Prince has built an handſome Octogon in it, which is elegantly furniſhed.

furniſhed. The lower Part of it is a Grotto, or fine Bathing Room, paved with Marble, over which is a Dining Room, adorned with Pictures, and the Buſts of of *Shakeſpear*, *Milton*, *Dryden*, and *Pope*; and on the Outſide, over the Door, on each Side, are the Buſts of King *Alfred*, and *Edward* the Black Prince, the Work of that ingenious Statuary Mr. *Ryſbrack*.

*Devonſhire Houſe*, in *Portugal Street*, the farther End of *Piccadilly*, was formerly called *Berkely-Honſe*; it was a fine Houſe, built by *Inigo Jones*, but had the Misfortune to be burnt down in the Year 1733. It has been ſince rebuilt with great Magnificence, by his Grace the preſent Duke of *Devonſhire*.

*Burlington-Houſe*, in *Piccadilly*, is a ſtately Building, but ſcreen'd from the Street by a high Wall, of about 220 Feet in Front, on the Top of which is a Stone Ball, at the Diſtance of every ten Feet. In this Wall are three Coach Gates, two for the baſe Courts, and a very large one in the Middle for the great Court, made of Free Stone, and finely adorned. On each Side the Area of this Court is a Semicircular Colonade, with a Balluſtrade on the Top, like that of St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*. The Apartments are noble, and adorned with *Italian* Pictures, ſome of them brought from *Italy* by the Earl of *Burlington* himſelf, who in Painting, Architecture, and all the polite Arts and Sciences, is reckon'd a Nobleman of a moſt exquiſite Taſte. Adjoining to the Lord *Burlington*'s, is

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Houſe, which is as commodious, tho' not ſo large, as the laſt named. The chief Beauty of this is the Library, which runs from the Houſe into the Garden, and is the fineſt in *Europe*, both for the Building and Books, collected by his Grace's Father, the late Earl of *Sunderland*. The Rooms, divided into five Apartments, are full 150 Feet long, with two Stories of Windows, and a Gallery runs round the Whole, in the ſecond Story, for the Conveniency of taking down the Books.

In the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter* are ten Pariſhes, *viz* St. *Margaret*'s, St. *John the Evangeliſt*'s, already mentioned; the other eight are, St. *Martin's in*

*the Fields*, St. *James's*, St. *George's Hanover Square*, St. *Anne's*, St. *Paul's Covent-Garden*, St. *Mary le Strand*, the Precinct of the *Savoy*, and St. *Clement's Danes*; of each of which we ſhall ſay ſomething, but muſt firſt obſerve, that

*Weſtminſter*, till the Reformation, was ſubject to the arbitrary Rule of its Abbot and Monks, and was afterwards under the Government of its Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, who had both the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Power; but the Parliament, 25 *Eliz.* veſted the Civil Government in the Laity, though the Dean was thereby impowered to nominate the Chief Officer, *viz.* the High Steward, who being commonly a Nobleman of the firſt Rank, chooſes ſome Lawyer for his Deputy, who muſt be confirmed by the Dean, and both generally hold their Offices for Life. The City being, by the aforeſaid Act, divided into 12 Wards, the Dean, or the High Steward, or his Deputy, were, for the good Government of the City, impowered every Year, upon *Eaſter-Thurſday*, to nominate and elect 12 ſufficient Tradeſmen to be Burgeſſes, with the like Number of Perſons for their Deputies, or Aſſiſtants, and out of the 12 they were to ſelect two for Chief Burgeſſes; all which Burgeſſes were to hear, examine, determine, and puniſh all Matters of Incontinency, Common Scolds, Inmates, and common Nuſances, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, or lawful Cuſtom of *London*. The Liberty of the City being encreaſed, both in Houſes and Inhabitants, the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants were encreaſed each to 16, who have the ſame Power as the Aldermen's Deputies in the City of *London*. The High Steward, or his Deputy, attended by the Burgeſſes, keeps the Court Leet, and preſides at their Quarter-Seſſions as Chairman.

The next Officer is the High Bailiff, who is likewiſe choſe by the Dean and Chapter for Life. He is commonly a Lawyer, has the Power of a Sheriff, ſummons Juries, has all the Bailiffs of the City under him, manages the Elections for Members of Parliament, and is next the Under-Steward in Court, where he has all the Fines and Forfeitures, which makes his Place very

very beneficial; and the two Chief Burgeſſes ſit next to him.

Here is alſo an High Conſtable, choſe by the Burgeſſes at the Court-Leet, who has all the other Conſtables ſubordinate to him, and generally holds his Place long. There are inferior Officers, *viz.* the Town-Clerk, Afferour, and Cryer. In other Reſpects *Weſtminſter* ſeems not to be on a much better Foot than a Country Market Town, ſince it has no Power to erect a Corporation of Trade, or to make a Freeman, and has no other Court but thoſe of the Leet and Seſſions.

St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, ſo called from its being dedicated to St. *Martin*, the Biſhop and Confeſſor. The Pariſh Church was very ſmall till the Year 1607, when the Chancel was taken out of the Church Yard, and built on, and about that Time it was repaired and beautified. It was new beautified wholly in the Year 1688, and again in 1701. It was rebuilt by Act of Parliament, and finiſhed *Anno* 1726, partly at the Expence of Owners of Lands, Houſes, and Tenements, and partly by the Inhabitants, at the Expence of 36,891 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* It is a fine Building, Mr. *James Gibbs* was the Architect. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are about 5000.

In *Caſtle-Street*, by the *Mews*, in this Pariſh, is a Free-School, erected and endowed by that truly charitable Divine Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, while Miniſter of St. *Martin*'s, but afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; over which School is a fine Library, and joining to it a new Work-houſe for employing the Poor.

St. *James*'s Church is ſituated on the North Side of *Jermyn-Street*, facing St. *James*'s-*Square*. This Church was dedicated to St. *James* the Apoſtle, in Honour of King *James* II. who, in the firſt Year of his Reign, paſſed an Act, conſtituting the Church Parochial. All the Pariſh was taken out of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*; the Church and Steeple were erected, for the moſt Part, at the Charge of *Henry*, late Earl of *Southampton*, and by the Aſſeſſment of the Inhabitants, and Owners of Lands, Houſes, and Tenements. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is about 4,300. In this Pariſh is

St. *James*'s *Square*, which is an Area of at leaſt four Acres, is neatly paved with Heading Stone all over;

it is built on the Eaſt, Weſt, and North Sides, with Noblemen's Houſes, and in the Middle is a fine Baſon, in moſt Places ſeven Feet deep, which is oval, and 150 Feet in Diameter; in the Centre whereof is a Pedeſtal, which, it is ſaid, was deſigned for a Statue of King *William* III. The Whole is invironed with Iron Rails Octogonal, or eight Square, and at each Angle, without the Rails, is a Stone Pillar, about nine Feet high, and a Lamp on the Top: The Gravel Walk within the Rails is in Breadth, from each Angle to the Margin of the Baſon, about 26 Feet; all which was done at the Expence of the Nobility and Gentry inhabiting the Eaſt, Weſt, and North Sides of the Square, who obtained an Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe.

In this Pariſh are two Chapels of Eaſe, one in *King-Street*, the other in *Berwick Street*. In the ſame Street with the laſt is a *French* Chapel. In this Pariſh alſo is *Golden-Square*. The next Pariſh is

St. *George*'s *Hanover-Square*. This Church takes its Name from its being dedicated to St. *George* the Martyr, in Honour to the late King *George* I. and the Words *in Hanover-Square*, are added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to the ſame Saint, and becauſe it ſtands near that Place.

The Foundation of this Church was laid in the Year 1712, being one of the 50 new Churches appointed to be built by Act of Parliament; it was conſecrated on *March* 23, 1724. In this Pariſh are 1432 Houſes.

The remarkable Places in it are *Hanover-Square* and *Groſvenor Square*, the laſt of which is encloſed with Rails, wherein are Gravel-Walks, Trees, Flowers, and Shrubs.

A Chapel in *Conduit-Street*, called *Trinity-Chapel*, wherein are Prayers twice a Day. A Chapel at *May-Fair*, another lately built in *South-Audley-Street*, near *Groſvenor Square*, and another at *Knightſbridge*.

In this Pariſh, near *Hyde-Park Corner*, is St. *George's-Hoſpital*, for the Sick and Lame, ſupported by the voluntary Subſcriptions and Benefactions of ſeveral of the Nobility, Gentry, and others; it was firſt inſtituted *Oct.* 19, 1733.

Here is alſo a Workhouſe adjoining to the Burial-Ground,

Ground, near *Hyde-Park Corner*. The next Pariſh is

St. *Anne*'s *Weſtminſter*. The Church here takes its Name from being dedicated to St. *Anne*. The Pariſh was taken out of that of St. *Martin in the Fields*, by Act of Parliament, made the 30*th* of *Charles* II. *Anno* 1678, and finiſhed in 1686. It is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Dean-Street*, in the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*. In this Pariſh are about 1500 Houſes.

Here are three *French* Churches, one in *Chapel-Street*, one in *Crown Street*, and one in *Rider*'s *Court*. The next remarkable Place is *Soho-Square*. We come next to the Pariſh of

St. *Paul*'s *Covent Garden*, the Church is ſo called from its being dedicated to the Saint of that Name, and the Place of its Situation is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches, which bear the ſame Name.

It was firſt a Chapel of Eaſe to St. *Martin*'s Church, and founded by *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, about the Year 1646, and by Act of Parliament 12 *Car.* II. *Anno* 1660, made Parochial.

It is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Covent Garden*, having a large Aperture into *Bedford Street*, in the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

The Front of this Church, which was deſigned by *Inigo Jones*, and is much admired by all Judges of Architecture, is ſupported with ſtrong Stone Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order, which form a ſtately Portico, where the Poll is generally taken for Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of *Weſtminſter*.

The Square before it, of which this Church makes almoſt the Weſt Line, contains about three Acres, and the beſt Market in *England* for Herbs, Fruit, and Flowers, and has a fine Piazza on the North and Eaſt Sides. Here is a Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, and a large Threatre for the Performance of Tragedies, Comedies, *&c.* which has one Entrance into it in the Piazza's, another in *Bow-Street*, and a third in *Hart Street*. The next Pariſh is

St. *Mary le Strand*. The firſt Church of St. *Mary le Strand* was ſituated on the South Side of the *Strand*, oppoſite to the preſent Church, and was pulled down by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to *Edward* VI.

and Lord Protector, *Anno* 1549, who promiſed to build the Pariſhioners a new Church, but did not perform it. So that they were obliged ſometime to join themſelves to the Church of St. *Clement Danes*, and afterwards to the Chapel in the *Savoy*, until the new Church was built.

The preſent Church of St. *Mary le Strand*, takes its Name from the *Virgin Mary*, to whom it is dedicated, and from its Situation.

The firſt Stone of the Foundation was laid on the 25*th* of *February* 1714, and the Steeple, being the laſt part of the Church, was finiſh'd the 7*th* of *September* 1717; but it was not conſecrated until the firſt of *January* 1723. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 266.

The remarkable Places are, the Royal Palace, commonly called *Somerſet Houſe*, and *Exeter Exchange*, both in the *Strand*. In *Change Court* is a Houſe, inhabited by *Grecian* Prieſts, where they perform Divine Service, in their Way, on *Sundays*. We come next to

The Precinct of the *Savoy*, which takes its Name from *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, who built a large Houſe here, *Anno* 1245, and gave it to the Fraternity of *Mountjoy*, of whom Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of *Edward* III, purchaſed it for her Son, the Duke of *Lancaſter*. When it came into the Hands of *Henry* VII. he founded here an Hoſpital, and called it the Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt*.

The *Savoy* has been reduced to Aſhes ſeveral Times, particularly by *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack Cade*, and at other Times by Accidents.

This Hoſpital was ſuppreſſed in the 7*th* Year of *Edward* VI. and the Furniture given to the Hoſpitals of *Bridewell*, St. *Thomas*, &c. but falling afterward into the Hands of Queen *Mary* I. ſhe new founded and endowed it plentifully, and it was under the Care of a Maſter, and four Brethren in Holy Orders, and a Receiver of the Rents, who was alſo the Porter, and locked the Gates every Night, and he choſe a Watchman. In this State it continued till Dr. *Killigrew* was appointed Maſter.

The Original Rents amounted to 22,000 *l. per Ann.* which being deemed too large an Endowment, *An Act*

*of*

*of Reſumption* was obtained in the 4*th* and 5*th* of *Philip* and *Mary*, ſo that the Lands reverted to the Crown. But they who had taken Leaſes from the Maſter of the *Savoy*, had their Lands confirmed to them for ever, upon the Payment of 20 Years Purchaſe; a Reſerve being made of 800 *l.* or a 1000 *l.* a Year, in Perpetuity for the Maſter and four Brethren, *&c.* and in the Front of the Houſe, now inhabited by Mr. *Collins*, the King's Diſtiller, which was Part of the great Gate of the *Savoy*, (a ſumptuous and noble Building in thoſe Days) was placed the Effigies of St. *John Baptiſt*, curiouſly carved in Stone at full Length.

The Chapel in the *Savoy*, which is very erroneouſly called St. *Mary le Savoy*, is properly the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*, it is all Stone-Work, and ſeems to be of great Antiquity by its Aſpect. It was repaired with great Coſt and Beauty in the Year 1600, and the Gallery at the Weſt End was built in the Year 1618. It was again repaired *Anno* 1721, at the ſole Charge of his late Majeſty King *George* I. who alſo incloſed the Burial Ground, with a ſtrong Brick Wall, and added a Door to it, half of which conſiſts of Iron Work.

The Inhabitants of St. *Mary le Strand*, after their Church was pulled down to enlarge the Garden belonging to *Somerſet-Houſe*, congregated here for many Years; but when Dr. *Killegrew*, was made Maſter, he would not permit them to frequent this Chapel, till they had ſigned an Inſtrument, whereby they renounced having any Right and Property in, or to, the ſaid Chapel, or any Part of the *Savoy*, and then he allowed them to make Collections at the Chapel-Door nine Months in the Year, for the Support of their own Poor. The Doctor ſoon broke the old Conſtitution, and not only appointed two Overſeers (one to be choſen by himſelf, and the other by the Inhabitants of the Precinct) but he alſo ſet up a Veſtry, without Authority, to conſiſt of the Maſter, and 14 Inhabitants. By Virtue of his Patent, he had Liberty to grant Leaſes for 91 Years, which he did by taking Fines, and reſerving only a ſmall Quit-Rent, to the Diminution of the Annual Income of the Hoſpital.

Soon after the Doctor's Deceaſe, which was in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*, Com-

miſſioners were appointed to viſit the Hoſpital, who were ſeven Lords Spiritual, and as many Temporal. The Commiſſion was opened by Sir *Nathan Wright*, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and three of the Brethren, or Chaplains, were diſcharged, becauſe they had other Benefices, as was alſo the fourth, becauſe he was Teacher to a *Separate Congregation*. The laſt mentioned Chaplain was put in by Dr. *Killigrew*, though he knew that he was a Diſſenting Preacher.

Some Time after this Dr. *Prat*, who was Chaplain of the Hoſpital, endeavoured to obtain An Act of Parliament to have it diſſolved, and to be made Parochial; the Bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons, but meeting with great Oppoſition from the Chancellors of the two Univerſities, from the Biſhops, and other Lords, it was thrown out of their Houſe.

The Chapel is ſituated by the Church of the *Savoy*, which ſtands between the South Side of the *Strand* and the *Thames*. The Number of Houſes in this Precinct are 76.

The remarkable Places and Things are, two *German* Churches, one a *Calviniſt*, and the other a *Lutheran*. Here are alſo one *French* Church, and a Quaker's Meeting; Barracks for 500 Soldiers; the *Savoy* Priſon for Deſerters, and other Delinquents of the Army, and for ſecuring Recruits. Here is alſo an handſome Infirmary for ſuch of the Guards as fall Sick, and for three or four Officers. The next Pariſh we are to ſpeak of is

St. *Clement*'s *Danes*, the Church here derives its Name from St. *Clement*, one of the Popes of *Rome*, to whom it is dedicated, and the Word *Danes* was added becauſe *Harold*, a *Daniſh* King, and other *Danes* were buried here.

The old Church was built at leaſt 730 Years ago. The old Church was taken down in the Year 1680, and rebuilt at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, and by the Contributions of other charitable Perſons in the Year 1682. In the Year 1719. the Steeple was raiſed 85 Feet, and in the Year 1721, the Church-Yard was beautifully paved. It is ſituated on the North Side of the *Strand*, a little Weſtward of *Temple Bar*, in the Liberty of Duchy of *Lancaſter*.

*Lancaſter*. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 1750.

The remarkable Places in it are *Lyons-Inn*, *New Inn*, and *Clement*'s-*Inn*.

We are to ſpeak next of the Suburbs, or the ſeventeen Pariſhes without the Liberties of either of the Cities before-mentioned. The firſt is

St. *Giles*'s *in the Fields*, which takes its Name from being dedicated to St. *Giles*, and ſaid to be *in the Fields*, for two Reaſons; firſt, becauſe there were Fields about it when it was built, and ſecondly, to diſtinguiſh it from St. *Giles*'s Church without *Cripplegate*. It is ſituated on the South Side, and at the Upper End of St. *Giles*'s *Broad-Street*. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 2000 and upwards.

The remarkable Places in this Pariſh are *Bloomſbury-Square*, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, a ſmall Part of *Lincolns-Inn*, and the Terras Walk in the Gardens; and part of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields* Theatre.

*Lincolns-Inn* is partly in this Pariſh, *viz.* that part next to *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; the great Gate and old Buildings next *Chancery-Lane* are in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Holborn*; the South and Weſt Sides of the new Square, called *Searl*'s-*Court*, from the Founder, a Member of this Houſe, are in St. *Clement*'s-*Danes*; and the Eaſt Side in the Liberty of the *Rolls*.

It is one of the four Inns of Court, and the moſt flouriſhing of them all. The next Place to be mentioned is

The Pariſh of St. *George* in *Bloomſbury*. The Church here takes its Name from St. *George the Martyr*, to whom it was dedicated, in Honour to his late Majeſty King *George* I. It was conſecrated *January* 28, 1731. It is ſituated on the North Side, and at the Weſt End of *Hart-Street*, and *Bloomſbury* is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to the ſame Saint. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is about 900.

In this Pariſh ſtands his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*'s Houſe, newly repaired in an elegant Manner. *Montagu-Houſe*, a large Edifice, highly admired by the Vulgar, but void of all Elegance and Beauty to Perſons of Taſte. *Bloomſbury* Market Houſe, lately new built by his Grace

the

the Duke of *Bedford*, and *Bloomsbury Square*. The next Pariſh is

St. *George*'s in *Queen-Square*. The Church here was originally a Chapel of Eaſe to the Church of St. *Andrew* in *Holbourn*, and was built by the Subſcription of divers Gentlemen in 1706. It was made Parochial 1723. by Virtue of the Statute, for one of the 50 new Churches, appointed to be built by an Act of Parliament, in the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*.

It is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Queen Square*, near *Great Ormond Street*, and at the End of *Glouceſter Street*. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is 666.

The remarkable Places and Things are *Powis Houſe* in *Ormond Street*, a noble Manſion, looking into the Fields backwards towards *Highgate*. Alſo in *Lamb*'s *Conduit-Fields*, a Building is erecting to be an Hoſpital for the Maintenance of expoſed and deſerted young Children, called *Foundlings*. And it appears, by one of the Wings already finiſhed, that it will be a very magnificent, as well as commodious Structure. Here is alſo *Red Lyon Square*, lately adorned with an handſome Stone Obeliſk in the Centre. The next Pariſh is

St. *James* in *Clerkenwell*. The Church here is dedicated to St *James the Leſs*, who was 28 Years Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and was caſt down from the Top of the Temple, and afterwards received a Blow on the Head with a Fuller's Club, in the 78*th* Year of his Age.

It was founded by *John Biſſet*, in the Year 1100, and repaired in 1696, at the Expence of the Pariſh. It is ſituated on the Northerly Side of *Clerkenwell Green*. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is about 1900.

This Place is called *Clerkenwell*, from a famous Fountain at the lower End of the *Green*, where the Pariſh Clerks of *London* uſed to meet once a Year, and perform a Kind of Stage Play, which, as *Stow* ſays, contained Matter from the Creation, and was repreſented before the Lord Mayor, and Citizens, and ſome of the Nobility.

The Church is part of the old Priory, and a little to the South of Eaſt of the Priory, where is now St. *John*'s *Square*, &c. ſtood the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, which was erected about 1110.

On

On *Clerkenwell-Green* is a Priſon, called *New Priſon*; which was intended as an Eaſe to *Newgate*; and here Perſons who are guilty of Miſdemeanors, *&c.* committed in the County of *Middleſex*, are ſent and detained, 'till diſcharged by due Courſe of Law.

In *Clerkenwell Cloſe* is an Houſe of Correction, or *Bridewell*, where idle Perſons in the County (ſuch as Night-Walkers, *&c.*) are ſet to work.

The Seſſions Houſe for the Juſtices of Peace of *Middleſex* is held at *Hick*'s *Hall*, in St. *John*'s *Street*, which was erected for that Purpoſe in 1612, by Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, a Merchant in *Cheapſide*, then a Juſtice of the Peace. Here the Grand Jury meets eight Times a Year, to find the Bills of the Indictment of the Criminals, who are to be try'd thereupon at the *Old Bailey*.

In St. *John*'s *Court* is a Chapel, where there are Prayers *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holydays, and Sermons twice every *Sunday*. It formerly belonged to the Priory, but is now endowed by Juſtice *Michell*.

The *New River-Head*, which is 39 Miles diſtant from its Source, and the Water brought all that Way by an artificial Canal, which in ſome Places is 30 Feet deep, and in others is carry'd over Valleys in wooden Troughs; it has 43 Sluices, and 215 Bridges over it, of Stone, Brick, and Wood, and was finiſhed on *Michaelmas-Day*, 1613, when Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to Sir *Hugh*, the firſt Projector, was Lord Mayor of *London*. The next Pariſh is St. *Luke* in *Middleſex*. The Church here ſtands on the North Side of *Old-Street*, and being dedicated to St. *Luke*, was conſecrated on that Saint's Day, *October* the 18*th*, 1733; it is one of the fifty new Churches; and the Pariſh was taken out of that of St. *Giles*'s without *Cripplegate*. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is about 3000.

The remarkable Places here are, *Old-Street*, wherein the Church ſtands, which was a Part of the *Roman* Military Way, that antiently led along by the North Side of *London*, from the Eaſt to the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom. Here alſo is the Artillery-Ground, conſiſting of about eleven Acres, wherein are exerciſed the Artillery Company, and Train'd Bands of the City of *London*. This Ground, with all on the North Side of it to *Old-Street*,

*Street*, was antiently called *Bunhill-Fields*, that Part of which called *Tindal's Bury-Ground*, was by the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in 1665, ſet a-part, conſecrated, and incloſed with a Brick-Wall, for the Burial of ſuch Corſpe as there was not Room for in the Parochial Church-Yards, during the Rage of the Peſtilence.

St. *Leonard Shoreditch*. The Church here is ſo called, being dedicated to St. *Leonard*, who was baptized in *France*, and died in the Year 570. The late Building was as old as the Time of the *Saxons*, which, after many Repairs, was pulled down in the Year 1735, and the next Year the preſent Fabrick was begun to be erected on its Foundation. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh (which derives its Name from Sir *John Sord*, or *Shoreditch*, its Lord of the Manor in the Reign of *Edward* III. and not as ſome have imagined from *Jane Shore*, Concubine to *Edward* IV.) is about 2,500.

In this Pariſh, at the upper End of *Pitfield Street*, in *Hoxton*, is a very ſumptuous Building, called *Aſke's Hoſpital*, being the Gift of *Robert Aſke*, Eſq; for 20 poor Members of the Haberdaſhers Company, and for 20 Boys, who are Sons of decayed Freemen of that Company. The 20 poor Members are to be ſingle Men, each of whom has three Rooms, 3 *l.* a Year in Money, Food, and a Gown once in two Years. The Maſter of the Boys has 40 *l. per Annum*, and he reads Prayers in the Chapel of this Hoſpital at Eleven and Three of the Clock Daily.

Near *Hoxton* alſo are ſix Alms Houſes, containing 12 Rooms, for the Widows of 12 Weavers, each of whom has 1 *l. per Annum*, paid Quarterly, and 24 Buſhels of Coals. Near theſe are 12 Alms-Houſes for 12 poor Widows of *Shoreditch* Pariſh, each of whom has 4 *l. per Annum*, and one Sack of Coals, founded by Judge *Fuller*, and repaired in 1683; alſo eight Alms-Houſes, where eight poor Widows of this Pariſh have five Shillings *per* Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals Yearly, founded and endowed by *John Walter*, Citizen and Draper; likewiſe ſix Houſes for ſix poor Men, or for Men and their Wives, of this Pariſh, each of whom has one Pound *per Ann.* the Gift of *Allen Badger*, Eſq; 1698. Northward from the above,

above, in *Hoxton* Town, are two Alms Houſes, built by Mr. *Bearmore*.

On the Eaſt Side of *Kingſland* Road are 12 Alms Houſes, given by Mr. *Samuel Harwar*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, built in the Year 1713; in ſix of them the Drapers Company put in decayed Freemen, or their Wives, and the other ſix are filled up by the Pariſh. Every one has a Load of Coals Yearly, and ſix Shillings *per* Month, paid by the Drapers Company.

Near to theſe, on the ſame Road, are 14 handſome well-built Houſes, and a Chapel, founded by Sir *Robert Jefferies*, Knight and Alderman, and Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1686, who died in the Month of *February*, 1703. Theſe Houſes were built in 1713, in each of which are four Rooms and a Cellar, ſo that they contain 56 poor People. He likewiſe left 15 *l. per Annum* to a Miniſter to read Prayers every Day, and preach on *Sundays*; and he has two Rooms in one of the Houſes. By the Will of the Donor each of the poor People has 1 *l.* 10 *s. per* Quarter, and ſomewhat more paid by the Ironmongers Company, of which he was a Member. The Women are cloathed in Blue, and the Men have Gowns, with Hanging Sleeves, of the ſame Colour. The Donor's Effigies is placed in the Front of the Chapel. To theſe Alms Houſes belongs a Piece of Ground, ſet a part for a Burial-place, in which, about 15 Years ago, Mr. *Betton*, a Gentleman who was one of the Ironmongers Company, was buried; there is over him a plain Tomb Stone, with only his Coat of Arms upon it; and he has left 10 *l.* a Year to encreaſe the Salary of the Miniſter of the ſaid Alms Houſes.

Beyond theſe, towards *Hackney*, are ſix handſome airy Alms Houſes, for decayed Members of the Goldſmiths Company, to which Company they belong.

In *Kingſland* Road were erected *Bourne*'s Alms Houſes, in the Year 1734, by the Company of Framework-Knitters, purſuant to the Will of *Thomas Bourne*, Eſq; who bequeathed 1000 *l.* to the ſaid Company, to purchaſe Ground, and erect a Building on it of 12 Rooms, for as many poor Freemen, or their Widows, and endowed it with 2000 *l.* to be laid out in a purchaſe of 80 *l.* a Year. Next to this is

The

The Liberty of *Norton-Folgate*, which is of very antient Date, and by ſome ſaid to belong to St. *Faith*'s by St. *Paul*'s; but the Antients of the Liberty ſay, it is *Extra-Parochial*, becauſe they maintain their own Poor, marry and bury where they pleaſe; but tho' part of the Liberty may be ſo, yet the Whole is not; for part of *Long Alley*, *Hog Lane*, and *Bloſſom Street*, pay towards the Maintenance of the Poor of *Leonard Shoreditch*, in which Pariſh they ſtand; but as to *Watch* and *Ward* they pay to this Liberty.

They have a Tabernacle in *Spittal-Yard*, which was built by Sir *George Wheeler*, and is now fallen very much to Decay, and the Miniſters have no certain Stipend.

In *Potter's Fields*, in this Pariſh, Mr. *Garret*, Citizen and Weaver, founded an Alms Houſe, in the Year 1729, for ſix poor Members of his Company, who have each a Yearly Allowance of 8 *l.* a Chaldron of Coals, and a Dozen and a half of Candles. The Number of Houſes in this Liberty is 200. The next Pariſh is

*Chriſt-Church in Spittal-Fields.* The Church here is ſo called being dedicated to our Saviour, and *Spittal Fields* is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to Chriſt, and alſo on Account of its Situation.

It is ſituated on the Eaſt Side, and near the Middle of *Church Street* in *Spittal Fields*. It was founded in the Year 1723, and built and finiſhed in 1729. The Building, which coſt 60,000 *l.* is one of the fifty new Churches. The Pariſh was taken out of St. *Dunſtan Stepney*, and has about 2,190 Houſes in it, one half of them inhabited by *French*, or ſuch as are of *French* Extraction.

The *French* have a remarkable Houſe of Charity in *Spittal Fields*, called the *Soup*, erected near fifty Years ago, for the Relief of neceſſitous Families, whoſe Number, about ten Years ago, was not leſs than 296. They were formerly ſupply'd with Money, but many of them ſpent ſo much in Spirituous Liquors, that the Managers rightly judg'd it better to relieve them with Proviſions, which are now diſtributed to them according to their Neceſſities, from two to ſix Portions a Week, each conſiſting of a Pan of good Broth, with half a Pound of Meat, and one Pound of Bread. The Charge of this Charity amounts to 500 *l.* a Year. It is under the Direction of a Number

ber of Governors and Governeſſes, as is alſo their Charity School in *Corbet's-Court*, where all the poor Children of *French* Extraction in *Spittal Fields*, who repair to it, are taught to read, write, and cypher, at certain Hours, and go to work the reſt of the Time, for the Support of their poor Parents.

In *Grey Eagle Street*, adjoining to the *French* Chapel, the *French* have another Alms Houſe for 45 poor Men and Women, who are allowed two Shillings and Threepence a Week each, with a Buſhel of Coals, and Apparel every other Year. The Society by which it is ſupported belongs to the *French* Churches in *Threadneedle Street* and *Grey Eagle Street*, which collected for their ſaid Poor, at the two Churches aforeſaid, in one Day, *viz. March* 10. 1728, no leſs than 1,248 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* in Bank Bills, *&c.*

The Dyers have erected an Alms Houſe in St. *John's Street*, near *Spittal Fields*, for ſix poor Widows, who have 30 *s.* a Year each.

There is a Chapel on the Backſide of *Wheeler Street*, which was frequented by the Inhabitants before their Church was built, now maintained by the Inhabitants reſiding in the *Old Artillery Ground*, which Chapel was built by Sir *George Wheeler*. On the South Side of *Quaker's Street* is a Quaker's Meeting. The next Pariſh is

St. *Mary* in *Whitechapel*. The Church here is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and properly called St. *Mary Matſelon*. It was formerly a Chapel of Eaſe to *Stepney* Church, and in the Year 1336, the Miniſter of *Stepney* was Patron of this Church, which was called *Whitechapel*, becauſe the Walls thereof appeared white.

It was founded about 400 Years ago, and being old, was taken down and rebuilt *Anno* 1673, repaired and beautified in 1713.

It is ſituated on the South Side of the Street called *Whitechapel*; the Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is about 3000.

The remarkable Places in it are, In *Whitechapel Street* a Court called his Majeſty's Court of Record, for the Manor of *Stepney*, for the Trial of Debts under 5 *l.* contracted within the ſaid Manor. Here is alſo a Priſon for Debtors, called *Whitechapel-Priſon*. In

In this Pariſh are two Free Schools in one Houſe, erected at the proper Coſts and Charges of *Ralph Davevant*, late Rector of this Pariſh: The Maſter has 30 *l. per Ann.* for teaching 60 Boys, and the Miſtreſs 20 *l. per Ann.* for inſtructing 40 Girls.

On the South Side of *Whitechapel*, are ſix Alms Houſes, containing Rooms for 12 poor Widows of this Pariſh, each of whom has 5 *l.* 4 *s. per Ann.* and a Chaldron of Coals, founded by *Williams Meggs*, Eſq;

In this Pariſh alſo is the *Daniſh* Chapel in *Well Cloſe*, or *Marine Square*; an Anabaptiſt Meeting Houſe, a Bagnio, a Cold Bath, a Workhouſe for the Poor, a Playhouſe, *&c.* And in *Roſemary Lane* is *Rag Fair*, with two Buildings in it, one called the *Old Exchange*, and the other the *New*, where great Sums of Money are returned in old Cloaths, Goods, *&c.* The next Pariſh is

St. *Catherine by the Tower.* The Church here takes its Name from the Saint, to whom it is dedicated, and the Word *Tower* is added, as it ſtands near that Place.

It is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Catharine's Court*, near the *Thames* Side. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is 867. Tho' by the City Records it is included in *Portſoken Ward*, yet it is without the Wall, Liberty, and Freedom of *London*.

Here was an Hoſpital founded by *Matilda*, Wife of King *Stephen*, by Licence from the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, on whoſe Ground ſhe founded it, in the Year 1140. It was refounded by Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of *Edward* I. and ſhe appointed here a Maſter, three Brethren Chaplains, three Siſters, ten poor Women, and ſix poor Clerks. Queen *Philippa*, Wife to *Edward* III. alſo founded a Chantry here; and King *Henry* VI. confirmed all former Grants to it by a very ample Charter, with the additional Privileges of a Court-Leet, a yearly Fair before the *Abbey of Grace*, now the Victualling-Office on *Little Tower-Hill*, and an Exemption from all Juriſdictions, but thoſe of the Lord Chancellor, and the Maſter of the Hoſpital. The Choir, which, according to *Stow*, was not much inferior to that of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, was diſſolved by the Maſter in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who delivered

livered up the Charter of *Henry* VI. to be cancelled; in Lieu whereof, that Queen granted them a Charter, whereby moſt of their antient Privileges and Immunities were confirmed. This Church, which at preſent is Collegiate, conſiſts of a Maſter, and three Brethren, who are put in by the King, and have each 40 *l.* a Year, three Siſters 20 *l.* and ten Beadſwomen 8 *l.* but the other Profits ariſing from its Endowments, being only known to the Maſter and Brethren, are divided among themſelves. The Hoſpital was exempt from the Biſhop of *London*'s Juriſdiction, till it was ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* VIII. but *Edward* VI. annexed it to the Dioceſe of *London*, to the Juriſdiction and Viſitation of whoſe Biſhop it has been ſubject ever ſince.

The Maſter, tho' originally an Eccleſiaſtick, has of late Years been ſome Lay-Man of Diſtinction. The preſent Maſter is the Honourable *George Berkeley*, Eſq; Uncle to the Earl of *Berkley*. The three Brothers are uſually three eminent Divines, who preach in their Turns.

St. *Catharine* ſtill remains a diſtinct Liberty, having its proper Steward or Judge, and a Court within the Precinct, for the Trial of Civil Cauſes, with a Priſon for Debtors; nor can any be arreſted here, without an Order from the Board of Green-Cloth. The next Pariſh is

St. *John* at *Wapping*. The Church here was at firſt a Chapel under St. *Mary Matfelon*, alias *Whitechapel*, the Building was procured by the ſpecial Care of ſome of the Inhabitants, and conſecrated in the Year 1617. But the Precinct being large (reckon'd a Third of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Mary*) an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Reign of King *William* III. to ſeparate it from the ſaid Pariſh, and conſtituting this a Parochial Church, by the Name of St. *John* at *Wapping*.

It is ſituated on the North Side of *Wapping Street* near the *Thames*. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is about 1600. The next Pariſh is

St. *Paul* at *Shadwell*. The Church here was firſt built in 1656, and made Parochial, and diſtinct from the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* at *Stepney*, in 1656. It is ſituated on the South Side of *Upper Shadwell*, near the Market. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 1800.

It has its Name of *Shadwell*, from a fine Spring under

the South Wall of the Church; and the Streets of *Old* and *New Gravel-Lane*, are ſo called, from their being the Roads formerly through which the Gravel Carts uſed to paſs from the Fields, with Ballaſt for the Ships in the *Thames*, before the Practice of taking it out of the River. In *Sun Tavern Fields*, where the ſaid Gravel was formerly dug, a *Roman* Cœmetery was diſcovered about the Year 1615, with Urns, *&c.*

Here is a Market, a Dock for Ship-Building, and a good medicinal Spring. The next Pariſh is

St. *George in the Eaſt*. It was diſmember'd from St. *Dunſtan* at *Stepney*, and contains the Hamlet of *Wapping*.

This Church is ſituated a little Eaſtward from the Middle of the Eaſt Side of *Cannon-Street*, in *Ratcliff-Highway*, was founded in 1715, and built and finiſhed in 1729. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is 2000.

Half of *Well-Cloſe-Square* is in this Pariſh, and one Moiety of the *Daniſh* Church there.

*Nicholas Gibſon*, Sheriff of *London*, erected an Alms-Houſe and School here in the Year 1573, for ſeven Widows of *Stepney* Pariſh, and ſeven of the Grocers Company. The Penſioners have 5 *l.* and 30 Buſhels of Coals a Year, beſides 10 *s.* at *Chriſtmas*. The School-maſter has 23 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and Uſhers 9 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Adjoining to *Gibſon*'s Alms-Houſes there is another, which was founded by *Toby Wood*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; in 1613, for ſix decayed Coopers, who have an Allowance of 6 *l.* a Year each, and 30 Buſhels of Coals.

In *Fawdown-Fields*, in this Pariſh, a ſtately Hoſpital was erected in 1737, by Mr. *Henry Raine*, a Brewer, who endowed it with a perpetual Annuity of 240 *l.* beſides which he gave about 4,400 *l.* in *South-Sea* Annuities, to be laid out in Purchaſe. It contains 48 Girls, who are taken out of the Pariſh-School, which was erected alſo by Mr. *Raine*, at the Expence of 2000 *l.* and endowed by him with a perpetual Annuity of 60 *l.* The Children are not only ſupply'd with Neceſſaries, but taught to read, write, ſew, and Houſhold-Work, and are put to Service after having been three Years on the Foundation. The next Pariſh is

St. *Anne in Middleſex*. This Church, commonly called

led *Limehouſe* Church, is ſituated at the End of *Church-Lane*, in the Hamlet of *Limehouſe*, the Foundation of it was laid in the Year 1712, and the Church was conſecrated in 1730. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are about 1000. The next Pariſh is

St. *Dunſtan at Stepney*, alias *Stebun-Heath*. We have no Account when the Church here was firſt built, but the Weſt Portico was erected in the Year 1612, and the Church repaired and beautified *Anno* 1685, and again in 1725.

It is ſituated in *Stepney*, about 300 Yards Northward from *White-Horſe Street*, which adjoins to the *Butcher-Row* by *Ratcliff* Southward. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are between 5 and 6000, of which about 1650 belong to *Bednal-Green*, where a new Church is now built, and a new Pariſh is to be taken out of this.

In this Pariſh is the Hoſpital of the Corporation of the *Trinity-Houſe*, which was founded *Anno* 1695, for 28 decayed, or antient Seamen, who have been Maſters of Ships, or Pilots, or their Widows, each of whom receives 16 *s.* the firſt *Monday* in every Month, beſides 20 *s.* a Year for Coals, and a Gown every ſecond Year. It is a very handſome Structure of Brick and Stone, fronting the Road, with a graceful Entrance, and conſiſts of 28 Apartments, in two Rows, one Story high, facing each other, and at the End a beautiful Chapel. This Hoſpital was built by the Money of the Ballaſt Office, Light Houſes, Buoys, Beacons, *&c.* belonging, by Act of Parliament, to the Corporation, who therewith, and the Benefactions beſtowed upon them, which are very numerous, do great Charities.

In the *Dog-Row*, near *Mile-End*, is an Alms-Houſe, erected in 1711, by Capt. *Fiſher*, for the Widows of ſix Maſters of Ships, for whoſe Support he ſettled an Eſtate of 40 *l.* a Year, and committed the Truſt thereof to the Fraternity of the *Trinity-Houſe*. The Ground whereon the two additional Rooms are, was purchas'd by Sir *Charles Wager*, and built by Sir *William Ogbourn*, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, in the Year 1728, and the two Widows herein are paid 16 *s.* every firſt *Monday* in the Month, and are allowed 10 *s.* at *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas* for Coals.

At *Dog-Corner* are the Drapers Alms-Houſes, eight in Number, for as many Widows, four of Freemen of that Company, and four of Seamen; each of them has 1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Week.

On the North Side of *Mile-End Green* are the Skinners Alms-Houſes, for 12 Widows of that Company, who have each 5 *l.* 4 *s.* a Year, and half a Chaldron of Coals.

And on that Side are alſo twelve Alms-Houſes for twelve Widows of decayed Vintners, who have three Shillings a Week from the Company, and one Chaldron of Coals every Year, beſides 40 *s.* a Year more.

On the ſame Side of the *Green* are 12 more Alms-Houſes, for as many poor Men of *Stepney* Pariſh, who are paſt their Labour, who have each 4 *l.* a Year. Theſe were founded by Judge *Fuller*, in 1592.

The Drapers Company erected beautiful Alms Houſes, School, and Chapel, at *Mile-End*, in 1735, purſuant to the Will of *Francis Bancroft*, who having been many Years one of the Lord Mayor's Officers, had acquired a large Fortune, but was ſo ill belov'd, that when he was carried to St. *Helen's* in *Biſhopſgate Street* to be buried, the Bells were rung for Joy. He bequeathed 27,000 *l.* to the Drapers Company, in Truſt for purchaſing Ground and building and endowing an Alms-Houſe on it, with a Chapel, and School-Room for 100 poor Boys, and two Dwellings for the Maſters.

*Poplar* is another of the Hamlets of *Stepney*, and has its Name from the Trees with which it once abounded; it contains near 500 Houſes, including *Blackwall* and *Poplar-Marſh*, or the *Iſle of Dogs*, and lies on the *Thames*, to the Eaſt of *Limehouſe*.

*Ratcliff* is another Hamlet of *Stepney*. *Camden* ſays, in his Time it was a little Town, inhabited by Sailors, and that here was a red Cliff, from whence it had the Name. *Stepney* Church and Village are properly ſituated in this Hamlet. The next Pariſh to be mention'd is

St. *John* at *Hackney*. The Church here is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Church Street*. It is a very antient Foundation, but Hiſtory does not inform us of the exact Time. The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh is between 6 and 700. *Iſlington* is on the Weſt of it, and the Marſh, called

called *Hackney Marſh*, on the Eaſt, thro' which runs the River *Lea*. The next Pariſh is

St. *Mary* at *Iſlington*. There is no Account when the Church here was firſt founded, but the preſent Structure ſeems to be about 200 Years old. It is one of the Prebends of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, and though the Church is a Vicarage in the County of *Middleſex*, yet in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, it is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London*; nevertheleſs, here is a Precinct belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, for the Probate of Wills and granting of Adminiſtrations. The Number of Houſes is above 900.

Among the remarkable Places and Things in this Pariſh are *Canbury Houſe*, as it is commonly, but corruptly, called, inſtead of *Canonsbury Houſe*, having been the Manſion Houſe of a Manor, which antiently belonged to the Canons of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, and afterwards to the Earl of *Northampton*. It is a large old Houſe, at preſent let out in Tenements.

Having now mentioned all the Pariſhes within the Bills of Mortality, except what are on the other Side the *Thames*, and will be treated of in *Surry*, we ſhall proceed to the next Market Town, which is

*Brentford*, in the Hundred of *Elthorn*, a Town on the little River *Brent*, where it falls into the *Thames*. It is divided into the *Old* and the *New*, the former on the Eaſt, where the *Thames* at low Ebb has not above three Feet Water, and the latter on the Weſt, wherein ſtands its Market Houſe and Church, which was firſt built in the Reign of King *Richard* I. and was formerly a Chapelry of *Hanwel*, but now of *Eling*. The Place being a great Thorough-fare to the Weſt, and lying ſo near *London*, has a conſiderable Trade, eſpecially in Corn, both by Land and Water Carriage. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. it gave Title of Earl to *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth*, on Account of his Bravery in an Action here; but the Honour died with him.

The Market here is on *Tueſdays* Weekly, famous for white Legg'd Chickens; and the Fairs on *Auguſt* 10, and *November* 20.

On the North Side of the Town is a pleaſant airy Place, called the *Butts*, where the Poll is always taken for

Knights of the Shire. The next Market Town we are to ſpeak of is

*Stanes*, in the Hundred of *Spelthorn*; it is pleaſantly ſituated by the *Thames*, over which it has a Wooden Bridge. Its Name is derived from the *Saxon* Word *Stana*, a Stone, becauſe here was antiently a Stone ſet up to mark the Bounds of the City of *London*'s Juriſdiction upon the River. The Market here is on *Fridays* Weekly, and the Fair Annually on *September* 29.

The Town is well inhabited, and has ſeveral good Inns in it.

*Uxbridge* is a Market Town in the Hundred of *Elthorn*; it was anciently called *Woxbridge* and *Oxbridge*. The Market here is on *Thurſdays* Weekly, and the Fairs Annually on *July* 20, and *Michaelmas Day*.

It ſtands on the River *Coln*, which here divides *Middleſex* from *Bucks*, and on which there are ſeveral Mills; its chief Trade is in Meal, of which they ſend great Quantities to *London*.

It is no Pariſh, but a Member of *Great Hillingdon*; yet is independent on it, as to its Government, which is by two Bailiffs, two Conſtables, and four Tithing-Men or Headboroughs. There are about 200 Houſes in *Uxbridge*, which are, for the moſt Part, in one long Street, full of Inns, becauſe it is a great Baiting Place between *London* and *Oxford*.

This Town gives Title of Earl to the Lord *Paget*, and *Burton*, and has ſeveral fine Seats in the Neighbourhood.

*Edgworth*, or *Edgware*, is a Market Town in the Hundred of *Goare*. The Market on *Thurſdays* Weekly.

In conſiſts chiefly of but one Street, of which the Eaſt Side, where the Church ſtands, is properly called *Edgware*, and the Weſt Part, which belongs to *Little Stanmore*, is called *Whitchurch*.

*Enfield* is a Market Town in the Hundred of *Edmonton*. The Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly; and the Fairs on *Good Fridays*, *May* 1, *Sept.* 12, and *November* 30, Annually.

The Pariſh is very large, and extends to the other Side of the Royal Chace, which belonged formerly to the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Eſſex*, then to the *Bohuns*; but

ever

ever ſince King *Henry* IV. marry'd a Daughter and Coheir of the laſt *Humphry Bohun*, it has belonged to the Duchy of *Lancaſter*. When King *James* I. reſided at *Theobalds* in the Neighbourhood, (where he died) for the Pleaſure of Hunting in this Chace, it when then very full of Deer, and all Sorts of Game; but it was afterwards ſtripped very much both of its Game and Timber, and farmed out to many Tenants for the Uſe of the Publick. And tho' it was, after the Reſtoration, laid open again, tho' many Woods and Groves were planted in it, and the whole Chace ſtored with Deer, yet it is not, and perhaps never will be, what it was. Nevertheleſs, there is a ſumptuous Lodge for the Ranger, who is put in by the King, and the Skirts of the Chace are ſtored with Seats of Sportſmen as well as Citizens; particularly

*Southgate*, ſo called from its being near the South Gate of the Chace, about two Miles Weſt from the publick Road. It ſtands on a riſing Ground, and a dry Soil, and is one of the pleaſanteſt Villages in *England*, conſiſting of ſeveral Streets, and beautiful Greens, all within ten Miles of *London*.

In the ſame Hundred is *Tottenham*, which was a Manor of ſome Note, ſo early as the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and was given by King *Henry* VIII. for ever to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s. It ſtands in the main Road from *London* to *Scotland*, in a very healthy Air, and a Soil generally good either for Corn or Graſs, being watered on the Eaſt Side by the River *Lea*; and its Church, which is an handſome and pretty large one, for a Country Village, ſtands on a Hill, encompaſſed on the Eaſt, North, and Weſt, with a Rivulet, called the *Moſel*. The Croſs in this Town is ſuppoſed to have been erected in purſuance of a Decree made by the Church of *Rome*, that every Pariſh ſhould ſet up one in Places moſt frequented, and that it was only repaired, adorned, and perhaps raiſed higher by King *Edward* I. becauſe the Corpſe of *Eleanor* his Queen was reſted there in its Way to *London* to be buried; certain it is, that the Croſs was once very high, and that from thence it was called *Tottenham High Croſs*.

We ſhall now take a View of the other remarkable

Places in this County. Firſt, on the Weſt Side of *London*, is

*Hyde Park*, between the *Bath* Road on the South, and the *Oxford* Road on the North. It is encloſed with a Brick Wall ſix Miles in Compaſs, is well ſtock'd with Deer, and has ſeveral fine Reſervoirs of Water, with a very pretty Lodge in it for the Keepers. At the Weſt End of it is the Town of

*Kenſington*, which was given by *William* the Conqueror to *Alben de Vere*, an Anceſtor of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*, in whoſe Family it remained many Generations; but it was a Place of no Note till King *William* III. purchaſed the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Seat there, and converted it into a Royal Palace, ſince which it is become a pretty large Town, and has a Square, with very handſome Houſes in it, a good Church built of Brick, and a Charity School near to it.

The Palace is an irregular Structure, but the Apartments are very fine, and well diſpoſed, and contain a very large and valuable Collection of original Pictures.

It would take up a Volume to deſcribe all the fine Paintings in this Palace, by thoſe great Maſters *Titian*, *Tintoret*, *Guido Reni*, *Paulo Veroneſe*, *Annibale* and *Lewis Carrache*, Sir *Peter Lely*, Sir *Anthony Vandyck*, *Reily*, Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, and others.

King *William* III. delighted much in this Palace, and here he died. Queen *Anne*, who often reſided in this Palace, and uſed to make the Green Houſe, her *Summer* Supper Room, died here alſo; as did Prince *George* of *Denmark*, her Conſort.

The Gardens of this Palace, which are three Miles and an half in Circumference, are very fine, and have been much improved and enlarged ſince his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. came to the Throne. On the South Side of *Hyde Park* is

*Knightsbridge*, where is a Chapel of Eaſe to St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*; and at the Corner of the Road leading from *Hyde Park* Gate, by the Back of *Buckingham Houſe*, is St. *George*'s Hoſpital. The Governors are about 300, who have the Honour of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* for their Preſident. We come next to

*Chelſea*,

*Chelſea*, a large Village, noted for ſeveral antient Seats, built by King *Henry* VIII. *William Paulet*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, and others; but more for his Royal Hoſpital for ſick, wounded, and decayed, or ſuperannuated Soldiers, built in the room of a College, which was deſigned by King *James* I for Students in Divinity, who were to make it their whole Buſineſs to oppoſe the Church of *Rome*; for which End he incorporated it by the Name of *King* James's *College*, appointed the firſt Provoſt and Fellows, of whom our Hiſtorian Mr. *Camden* was one, endowed it by Letters Patent, with the Reverſion of certain Lands in *Chelſea*, and laid the firſt Stone of the Building himſelf; yet, after the Expence of 3000 *l.* before one eighth Part of the Building was finiſhed, and after he had ſollicited Contributions from the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and Collections from all the Pariſhes in *England*, ſo little Money came in, that the Building was at a Stand, and nothing more advanced than the outward Shell of it. In this State it lay neglected till King *Charles* II. gave it to the *Royal Society*, which he erected for promoting Natural Knowledge; but they did nothing towards finiſhing it, and re-conveyed it to his Majeſty, who then began the preſent Royal Hoſpital, which was continued by King *James* II. and finiſhed by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and is one of the beſt Foundations of its Kind in the World, the Architect of this noble Structure being Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

Near this Hoſpital is *Ranelagh-Houſe*, formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Ranelagh*, but now converted into a Rendezvous for the Muſical and the Gay; a ſplendid Amphitheatre being built in the Gardens, in the Form of the famous *Rotunda*, once the *Pantheon*, at *Rome*, where Concerts of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick are performed almoſt every Night in the *Summer* Seaſon.

In this Village is the Phyſick Garden, belonging to the Company of Apothecaries of *London*, wherein is a ſtately Building, which ſerves at the ſame Time for a Green Houſe, with Apartments over it for the Meeting of the Company, *&c.* and over them convenient Apartments for drying Seeds of Plants, Herbs, *&c.* From hence,

hence, going up the River, on that Side which is in this County, we come to

*Fulham*, where we read, that the *Danes* encamped in the Year 879. It was held of the King by the Canons of St. *Paul*'s in the Time of the Conqueror. It is of Note only now for the Palace, which is the *Summer* Reſidence of the Biſhop of *London*; and for its handſome Wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, to *Putney*, where not only Horſes, Coaches, and all Carriages, but even Foot-Paſſengers pay Toll. We come next to

*Hammerſmith*, which was formerly a long ſcattering Place, full of Gardeners Grounds, with here and there an old Houſe of ſome Bulk; but now we ſee great Numbers of fine Houſes, and a continued Range of a great Length, which makes the main Street.

*Cheſwick*, or *Chiſwick*, is a ſmall, but pleaſant Village on the *Thames*, ſix Miles from *Hyde-Park* Corner. It conſiſts of two Manors; one of which the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s are the Lords of; and the other belongs to the Prebendary of *Chiſwick* in that Cathedral, which has been let to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter* ever ſince Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, and has a handſome Houſe on it, to which the *Weſtminſter* Scholars uſed to retire for Air in the *Summer*; and eſpecially in the Time of any Plague or Sickneſs. Having paſſed *Brentford*, before ſpoken of, we come to

*Iſleworth*, which gives Name to the Hundred where it ſtands, and has ſeveral Gentlemen's Seats in it. In the ſame Hundred is

*Hounſlow*, where are ſome good Inns, being a great Thorough-fare; and an annual Fair is held here on *Trinity-Monday*. On the South Weſt of this, and higher up the River than *Iſleworth*, is

*Twickenham*, where the Church, rebuilt not many Years ago, is a fine Structure of the *Doric* Order, and may vie with moſt Country Churches in *England* for Beauty. This Place is famous for many fine Seats. We come next, having paſſed thro' *Kingſton-Bridge* by Water, or *Kingſtonwick* by Land, to

*Hampton-Court*, which is in the Hundred of *Spelthorn*. This magnificent Structure was firſt erected by Cardinal *Wolſey*, but his Poſſeſſions being ſeized on for the Uſe of the

the Crown, this Houſe, as well as *Whitehall*, became a Royal Palace for our Monarchs, and was indeed, for a ſhort Time, a Priſon to one of them, that unhappy Prince, King *Charles* I. during the Time of the grand Rebellion: After which it was little uſed by any of his Succeſſors, till King *William* III. greatly admiring the Situation, added ſeveral moſt elegant and ſuperb Apartments to it, cauſing the great Stair-Caſe, and ſome of the Ceilings to be painted by Signor *Verrio*, a conſiderable Man, but much inferior to ſome of the great Maſters, whoſe Paintings adorn this Palace. We ſhall not pretend to deſcribe all the fine Pictures in this Palace; but muſt take Notice, that the *Cartons* of *Rafaelle*, are looked upon as ſome of the moſt capital Pictures in the World, tho' they were only deſigned as Patterns for Tapeſtry; they are called *Cartons*, from their being painted on Paper, and were ſent by Pope *Leo* X. to *Arras* in *Flanders*, the Place famous for Tapeſtry making; but the Pope dying ſoon after, as well as *Rafaelle*, and the Perſons employed not being paid for their Tapeſtry, theſe Patterns were not returned, but lay for a long Time at *Arras*, till King *James* I. purchaſed them, at what Price is uncertain, for a moſt extravagant Rate has been ſet upon them, as they are indeed invaluable.

They lay neglected all the Time of the Grand Rebellion; but after the Death of King *Charles* I. *Cromwell* was too much a *Connoiſſeur* to part with theſe ineſtimable Pieces; but they were kept in large Deal Boxes, in the *Banquetting Houſe*, ſome of them being in four, and ſome in five Pieces, and there remained till after the Revolution, when King *William* III. rebuilt this Palace, and the Gallery, where the *Cartons* are, was built on purpoſe for them.

The Gardens here are laid out in an elegant Manner, which, with the Houſe-Park and Ground the Palace ſtands on, are about three Miles in Circumference.

The Village of *Hampton* is much improved by the Palace, there being ſeveral Inns near it, for the Accommodation of Strangers, as well as thoſe who follow the Court. In the next Hundred of *Goare* is

*Harrow on the Hill*, the higheſt in *Middleſex*, and the Church on it with its tall Steeple, which is therefore ſeen

at

at a greater Diſtance, than any in this or the neighbouring Counties. On the South Side of it are Fields for a long Way ſo fruitful in Corn, and that of the beſt Sort, eſpecially about *Heſton*, a Village towards *Hounſlow-Heath*, that Mr. *Camden* ſays, our Kings made particular Choice of its Wheat-Flower for their Bread.

*Great* and *Little Eling*, are two very pleaſant Villages near *Brentford*, with a pretty Church, lately rebuilt, and a muſical Ring of eight Bells.

*Eaſt* and *Weſt Acton* are two Villages that derive their Name from the Oaks which formerly grew there in Abundance. The firſt is noted for its Wells of Medicinal Water, which is brought in conſiderable Quantities to *London*, as well as drank at the Spring by great Numbers of Perſons yearly, eſpecially in the Months *May* and *June*.

The Pariſh Church is in *Weſt Acton*. Betwixt the two *Actons* is *Friars Place*, ſuppoſed by ſeveral Tokens to have been formerly a Monaſtery; and there is an Orchard at a Farm Houſe there, which, in old Writings, is called, *The Devil's Orchard*. From hence, in the Way again to *London*, we come to

*Marybone*, alias St. *Mary le Bonne*, or, more properly, St. *Mary-borne*, whoſe Houſes join to the North-Weſt Suburbs of *London*, and whoſe Pariſh roſe out of the Decay of that of *Tyborne*, which having a Church by the Highway-Side, that was often robb'd of its Books, Images, Veſtments, and even its Bells, a new Church, ſuppoſed to be the preſent, was erected in the 15th Century, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, which was alſo called *Borne*, from a Brook, or Bourn, in its Neighbourhood. The Houſes in this Pariſh are reckon'd about 500, including a beautiful new Chapel, or *French* Meeting Houſe, a Charity-School, a Workhouſe for the Poor, and nine City Conduits.

Theſe Conduits were erected about the Year 1238, for ſupplying the City with Water; but in the Year 1703, when it was plentifully ſerved with it from the *New-River*, the Citizens let it for 700 *l.* a Year, for the Term of 43 Years. There were two Ciſterns for receiving its Water at the North Eaſt Corner of the Bridge, on the River *Tyborne*, and over them ſtood the Lord Mayor's

Mayor's *Banqueting-Houſe*, an handſome Building, to which his Lordſhip and the Aldermen uſed to repair on Horſeback, as the Ladies did in Waggons, and were ſumptuouſly entertained at this Houſe: This was before the Uſe of Coaches was known, and about the ſame Time, we ſuppoſe, that old *Stow* ſays, the City Ladies uſed to take the Air, ſometimes in Whirlecots, a Thing like a Wheelbarrow, to the *Miles End*.

This *Banqueting Houſe*, having been neglected by the Citizens for many Years, it was quite taken down in the Year 1737, and the Ciſterns arched over.

The Village of *Tyborne* was on the Eaſt Side of the River of that Name; but though there was a Manor here ſo called in *William the Conqueror*'s Survey, which belonged to the Abbey of *Barking* in *Eſſex*, yet the Name of it has been loſt many Years, except in the Gallows, at the North Eaſt Corner of *Hyde Park Wall*. To the North Eaſt of this is

*Hampſtead*, called by Sir *William Dugdale*, *Hampſted-Marſhal*, a large pleaſant Village, crowded with fine Buildings, but in a moſt irregular Situation. It ſtands chiefly on the Side of an Hill, on which there is a Heath, with a moſt extenſive Proſpect; for we ſee here *Hanſlop-Steeple* one Way, which is within eight Miles of *Northampton*, N. W. to *Landown Hill* in *Eſſex*, another Way Eaſt, at leaſt ſixty-ſix Miles from one another. The Proſpect to *London*, and beyond it to *Banſtead Downs*, South; *Shooter*'s *Hill*, South Eaſt; *Red Hill*, South Weſt, and *Windſor Caſtle*, Weſt, is alſo uninterrupted. Indeed due North we ſee no farther than *Barnet*, which is not above ſix Miles from it.

The Church of *Hampſtead*, which is a Chappel belonging to the Lord of the Manor, being old and ruinous, is now pulling down, in order to have another erected in its room. Near the Wells there is, beſides, an handſome Chapel, built by the Contribution of the Inhabitants, who are chiefly Citizens and Merchants of *London*. To the North Eaſt of this Village lies

*Highgate*, which has its Name from a high Gate on the Hill, erected for the Convenience of paying Toll, by the Biſhop of *London*, upon the Change of the High Road

Road from *Gray's Inn* to *Barnet*, through that Biſhop's Lands.

The Church here is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Pancras* and *Hornſey*, in which laſt Pariſh is

*Muſwell Hill*, where was formerly a Chapel, called, *Our Lady of Muſwell*, from a Well there, near which was her Image, that was continually reſorted to by Way of Pilgrimage, on Account of ſome pretended miraculous Cures performed by its Water.

This Chapel, and the Manor, were both ſold in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Roe*, in whoſe Family they continued, till they were ſold by the famous Ambaſſador Sir *Thomas Roe*, who had a noble Manſion-Houſe here, which was afterwards Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*'s, and is now the Earl of *Bath*'s; but was lately turned into a Publick Houſe.

On the very Confines of this County, next to *Eſſex*, are the Villages of *Bow* by *Stratford*, and *Bromley*, which have both very good Houſes in them. The firſt, which had its Name from the Stone Arches of the Bridge built over the *Lea*, is noted for dying of Scarlet; and its Church, which was lately a Chapel of Eaſe to *Stepney*, is now made Parochial.

*Bromley*, which has its Name from the *Saxon*, *Brom Leag*. i. e. *Bromfield*, becauſe it formerly abounded with Broom; it is but a ſmall Pariſh, but ſtored with good Buildings, as all the little Towns about *London* are. The Manor of this Place, with the Appurtenances, the Rectory and Vicarage, did antiently belong to the Monaſtery of St. *Leonard* here. The Church is but ſmall, and ſeems to have been a Part only of that once belonging to the Monaſtery.

The Bridge over the *Lea* at *Bow*, was built by Order of *Maud*, Wife of *Henry* I. who had narrowly eſcaped drowning, as ſhe paſſed it at *Oldford*, a Hamlet belonging to *Stepney*.

The EMINENT PERSONS born, or reſiding in this County are too many to be mentioned, even in one Volume, we ſhall therefore only ſpeak of ſome who ſuffered Martyrdom here.

*John*

*John Denly*, a *Kentiſh* Gentleman, was taken up as he was going to viſit ſome of his Friends in *Eſſex*, by *Edward Tyrrell*, Eſq; an active Juſtice of the Peace there, who apprehended him upon Suſpicion, and upon ſearching him, found a Confeſſion of his Faith about him, and forthwith ſent him to be examined by the Queen's Commiſſioners, who ſent him, with one *Patrick Packingham*, to Biſhop *Bonner*, to be handled after his Fatherly and Charitable Manner: Upon *June* 28, they were brought into the Biſhop's Palace, who examined them upon their own Articles, and ſome of his, but they couragiouſly ſtood to their own Opinions, and anſwered generally the ſame Thing. Upon the *1ſt* of *July*, they were brought into the Biſhop's Conſiſtory, in St. *Paul's*, where he proceeded againſt them after his uſual Manner, *viz.* He read their Confeſſions, and Anſwers to the Articles objected againſt them; ſometimes encouraged them with Promiſes, ſometimes threatened them with Fire and Faggot. When theſe would not move them from the Conſtancy in their Faith, he proceeded to Condemnation.

After which they were delivered to the Sheriffs of *Middleſex*, who kept them in ſafe Cuſtody till they were commanded by Writ to ſend them to the Place of Suffering: Accordingly Mr. *Denly* was carried to *Uxbridge*, on *Auguſt* 8, 1555, where was every Thing prepared for his Burning. In the Time of the Flames being about him he ſung Pſalms, till Dr. *Story* ordered a Faggot to be thrown in his Face; upon which he deſiſted for a while, to the Rejoicing of that good Man, who proteſted, that he had marr'd a good old Song by it: But the other ſoon recovered himſelf and ſung again, tho' hurt, and ſo finging expired.

Much Pains were taken after his Death with *Patrick Packingham*, to make him recant, but he reſolutely aſſerted, That the Church they would have him turn to, was the Church of *Satan*, and no Part of the Church of Chriſt, and that he could not join with it. Upon which he was alſo burnt at *Uxbridge*, *Auguſt* 28, 1555.

*Elizabeth Warne*, Widow of *John Warne*, an Upholſterer, was apprehended in a Houſe near *Bow* Church, carried to the *Compter*, afterwards to *Newgate*, and burnt as an Heretick, for denying the real Preſence in the

Sacra-

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at *Stratford le Bow*, *July* 12, 1555.

*Robert Smith*, Servant to Sir *Thomas Smith*, Provoſt of *Eaton*, from whence he was preferr'd to a Clerkſhip in the College of *Windſor*, was brought to *Newgate*, *Nov.* 5. 1555. He was ſeveral Times examined by Biſhop *Bonner*, concerning Auricular Confeſſion, the Sacrament of the Altar, Holy Water, Anointing, *&c.* in which he ſhewed his Diſſent from the Church of *Rome*, and accordingly was condemned, *July* 12, and ſuffered at *Uxbridge*, *Auguſt* 8; where it is remarkable, that when his Body half burnt was fallen down in the Fire, black and ſeemingly dead, he roſe up and lifted up the Stumps of his Arms in a rejoicing Manner, and then fell down dead.

*William Hale*, a conſtant Martyr of Chriſt, was examined the ſame Time with the two former, and with them received Sentence of Condemnation; as did alſo *Stephen Harwood*, and were burnt, *William Hale* at *Barnet*, and *Stephen Harwood* at *Stratford le-Bow*, about the latter End of *Auguſt*, 1555.

*Hugh Laverock*, of the Pariſh of *Barking*, Painter, of 68 Years of Age, a Cripple; and *John Apprice*, a blind Man, being accuſed by ſome of their Neighbours to Biſhop *Bonner*, were ſent for by the Officer, and examined in his Palace at *London*, on *May* 1, where he propounded to them nine Articles, uſually objected to others on the like Occaſions. To which *Hugh Laverock* ſaid, he could not find them in the Scriptures. *John Apprice* ſaid, That their Doctrine was ſo agreeable to the World, that he thought it could not be agreeable to God and the Scriptures: That they were not the Holy Catholick Church, for they had Laws to kill Men, and made the Queen their Executioner. At which the Biſhop being incenſed, ordered them to *Fulham* that Day, and pronounced Sentence of Condemnation againſt them in the Pariſh Church of *Fulham* and then delivered them to the Secular Power. On the 15*th* of *May* they were conveyed to *Stratford le Bow*, and both burnt in the ſame Fire. *Hugh Laverock* caſt away his Crutches, and ſaid to his Brother Sufferer, *Be of good Cheer, my Lord of* London *is our good Phyſician: He will heal us both ſhortly,*

*you*

*you of your Blindneſs, and me of my Lameneſs:* And ſo patiently they ſuffered together.

*Henry Wye*, Brewer, and twelve more Perſons, were carried from *Newgate*, to *Stratford le-Bow*, the Place appointed for their Martyrdom, and were divided into two Parts. The Sheriff came to one Part of them, and told them, that the reſt had recanted and ſaved their Lives, and adviſed them, like wiſe Men, to do the ſame; but they refuſed, ſince their Faith was built on Chriſt, not on Man. From thence he went to the other Part with the ſame Lie, and Perſuaſions, who gave him the ſame Anſwer. When he found his Endeavours to pervert them in vain, he brought them to the Stake, to which the Men were tied, and the Women permitted to be looſe, where they ſung Praiſes to God, and ſuffered Death for his Sake, on *June* 27, 1556.

*Ralph Allerton*, being apprehended and brought before the Lord *Darcy* of *Chick*, was accuſed of abſenting from the Church, and teaching others to do ſo too: For this he was carried before the Council, who referr'd the Determination of his Caſe to Biſhop *Bonner*; who, by Threatnings, and other ſubtle Means, made him recant his former Profeſſion at St. *Paul*'s Croſs openly; but his Conſcience would not ſuffer him to continue in his Errors, but teaching his former Doctrines, he was apprehended again, and examined ſeveral Times, and accuſed by one *Tye*, a Prieſt, as a ſeditious Fellow, who perſuaded other Men to do as he did: At laſt he proceeded to the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation, and to exhibit Articles againſt him; in which it was alledged, that *Allerton* aſſerted, That in the Sacrament, after Conſecration, there ſtill remained material Bread and material Wine; that he would not come to Maſs, *&c.* that he approved the Book of Common Prayer, as put out in the Time of *Edward* VI. as good and godly, *&c.* After many Endeavours to bring him to a Recantation in vain, *Bonner* aſk'd him if he had any Thing to ſay, why he ſhould not pronounce the Sentence of Condemnation againſt him? But he objected only the Truth of his Faith, and that there was no Hereſy in

what he held. So he was condemned, and deliver'd over to the Secular Officers.

*James Auſtoo*, and *Margery* his Wife, and *Richard Rooth*, ended their Lives in the Flames, upon the ſame Account, at *Iſlington*, *Sept.* 17, 1557.

Many of the Martyrs, who were Inhabitants of other Counties, were brought up to *London* to be tried and examined by Archbiſhop *Arundel*, Biſhop *Gardiner*, *Bonner*, and others, and executed in *Smithfield*.

Among thoſe who were Inhabitants, and died in *London*, were

*William Sautre*, Pariſh Prieſt of the Church of St. *Oſyth*'s, or *Scithe*'s, the Virgin, in *London*, who was burnt in *Smithfield*, *Feb.* 28, 1400. He was the firſt Martyr who ſuffered for *Wickliff*'s Doctrine, a little after the Act *de Hæretico comburendo* was made.

*John Bradley*, an Artificer in *Black-Friars*, was nine Years after this accuſed of Hereſy, and being examin'd by Archbiſhop *Arundel* about his Opinion in the Sacrament, which was ſaid to be, that the Bread after Conſecration is not the true Body of Chriſt. He anſwer'd, That it was impoſſible that any Prieſt could make the Bread Chriſt's Body, as he believed. Many Arguments were uſed by the Archbiſhop to perſuade him to recant this Opinion; but he refuſed, and argued againſt it. That there was but one God in Trinity, but if every conſecrated Hoſt was the Lord's Body, there were 20,000 Gods in *England*. Whereupon the Archbiſhop beſought him, in the Bowels of Chriſt, to forſake his Opinions, and cleave to the Doctrine of the Church; but he not ſubmitting, was pronounced an open and publick Heretick; and being ſoon after delivered to the Secular Power, was burnt in a Pipe, or Tun, in *Smithfield*, a Ceremony of Cruelty peculiar to him only.

*Richard Hoveden*, Woolwinder and Citizen of *London*, a Follower of *Wickliffe*, was queſtioned for his Opinions, and being by no Perſwaſions to be won from them, he was condemn'd for Hereſy, and burned near the Tower of *London*, *Anno* 1430.

*Joan Boughton*, Widow, and Mother of the Lady *Young*; ſhe was above 80 Years of Age, and held eight of

of the ten Opinions of *Wickcliffe*, whom ſhe accounted a Saint, ſo piouſly, that all the Doctors of *London* could not turn her from them, or any one of them: Some of her Friends and Neighbours uſed to tell her, that ſhe would be burnt for her Obſtinacy and falſe Opinions; but ſhe valued not ſuch menacing Words, but defy'd them, ſaying, That he was ſo beloved of God, and of his Holy Angels, that ſhe was not afraid of the Fire. She was afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*, *April* 28, 1494.

*Richard Hunne*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, and Freeman of the ſame, who having had a Controverſy with the Parſon of St. *Mary Matfelon*, (now *Whitechapel*) about the Bearing-Sheet which covered his Child at his Burial, and was claimed by the ſaid Parſon as a Mortuary, but denied by *Hunne*, was, in Revenge, accuſed of Hereſy, and being apprehended, and impriſoned in the *Lollards* Tower belonging to St. *Paul*'s, was at length examined by Dr. *Fitz-James*, Biſhop of *London*, upon theſe Articles, 1. That he taught that Tithes were not ordained by God's Law: 2. That he obſtinately defended that Biſhops and Prieſts were the Scribes and Phariſes that crucify'd Chriſt; and that they are Preachers, but no Doers of the Law: 3. That he had in his Poſſeſſion divers Books prohibited by the Law, as the Goſpels, Epiſtles, and Revelations, *&c.* What Anſwer *Hunne* gave to theſe Articles we do not find; but after he was remanded to Priſon, he had not been there above two Nights, but he was found hanged in his Chamber, by the Sumner's Boy, who uſually carried him Meat; the Boy, and ſome others that were with him, ſeemed ſurprized at this Accident, and went preſently to acquaint the Biſhop's Chancellor with it; who preſently getting his Officers and Servants about him, went to the Priſon to ſee what was done, and preſently ſpread it abroad among the People, That *Richard Hunne* had deſperately hanged himſelf. The Citizens of *London* knowing the Honeſty and Goodneſs of the Man, vehemently ſuſpected ſome foul Dealings, and thereupon cauſed the Coroner to ſammon a Jury, ſearch the Body, and examine ſtrictly into the Matter; which they accordingly did, and found, by good and ſufficient Evidence, that Dr. *Horſey*, the Chancellor, *Charles Joſeph*, the Sumner, and *John Spalding*, the Bell-ringer, had

privily and maliciouſly committed this Murder, and indicted them as malicious Murderers, and they were tried as ſuch; but by Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Intereſt with the King were pardoned; yet thus far aequitting *Hunne* of his Self Murder, that his Goods, to the Value of 1500 *l.* were reſtored to his Children.

*Thomas Bilney*, who, for a Sermon which he preach'd at St. *Magnus* Church in *Whitſun* Week, in the Year 1507, was charged with Hereſy, degraded, condemn'd, and burnt in a Valley without *Biſhopſgate*, called, *The Lollards Pit.*

*John Tewkſberry*, Leatherſeller of *London*. He was converted by reading *Tindal*'s Teſtament, and a Book called, *Wicked Mammon*; out of which Biſhop *Cuthbert Tunſtall* having ſelected ſeveral Aſſertions, examin'd *Tewkſberry* about them, *viz.* Whether Faith only juſtifieth a Man? To which he anſwered, That if he ſhould ſeek to be juſtify'd by Works, he ſhould do wickedly, for Works followed Faith, and Chriſt redeemed us all with the Merits of his Paſſion. 2. That the Law of God ſuffereth no Merits. To which he anſwered, That is plain enough. 3. That the Law of God requires Things impoſſible of us. To this he anſwered, That the Law of God requires us to love God with all our Hearts, and our Neighbours as ourſelves, which no Man could ever do. 4 That there is no Law but to him that believeth, and is juſtified by Faith. To this he anſwered, He found no Ill in it. 5. That good Works muſt be done without any Reſpect to Profit to be had by them. To which he ſaid, It is Truth. 6. That Alms deſerve no Reward of God. To which he anſwered, It is true. 7. That the Sects of Monks, Franciſcans, *&c.* are damnable. To this he replied, St. *Paul* ſpeaks againſt them. Theſe Anſwers the Biſhop reputed to be Hereſy, and prayed him to reform, and forſake his Errors; which he was at length prevailed with to recant; but being encouraged by the Conſtancy of *Richard Byfield*, who, about this Time, was burnt in *Smithfield*, he returned to his former Profeſſion, and having new Articles objected to him, *viz.* That his former Abjuration was forced. 2. That he read the Book called, *The Obedience of a Chriſtian Man*, and *Wicked Mammon*, ſince his Abjuration. 3. That Chriſt is a ſufficient Mediator, and

and ſo no Prayers are to be made to Saints. 4. That there is no Purgatory after this Life, for that Chriſt is a ſufficient Purgation to us. 5. That he believed that the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament, after Conſecration, are not the ſame Body in Fleſh and Blood which was born of the Virgin *Mary*. For theſe Articles he was condemned for an Heretick, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *December* 20, 1529, being the Eve of St. *Thomas*'s Day.

*James Baynham*, Gent. and Student of the *Middle-Temple*. He being accuſed to Sir *Thomas More*, the Chancellor, he caſt him into his Priſon, whipped him at the *Tree of Troth*, as it was called, and ſent him to the Tower to be rack'd; which was done, till he was almoſt lamed; after which, he was examined upon certain Interrogatories, by *John Stokeſley*, Biſhop of *London*, about Purgatory, Prayer to Saints departed, *&c.* To which he replied, That the Blood of Chriſt purgeth from all Sin; That Jeſus is our only Advocate with the Father; That we may confeſs our Sins to one another; and, That as many as repent and are baptized ſhall be ſaved; and that Matrimony is a lawful Order of Chriſt's Church, whereby Men take to themſeves Women, and Sin not. Theſe Anſwers ſhewed his Opinion to be contrary to the common Doctrines of the Church, which the Biſhop diſliking, ſummon'd him again before him, and aſked him, Whether he would perſiſt in his former Aſſertions, or return to the Catholick Church? telling him, now was the Time to ſave himſelf, or caſt himſelf away; which laſt Words ſo frighted him, that he ſaid he would ſubmit himſelf; and ſo having abjured his former Opinions, and done Penance, he was releaſed from Priſon; but he had ſcarce continued a Month, but he much bewailed his Fact of Abjuration, and could never be quiet in his Conſcience, till he had aſked God and the Congregation Pardon, and publickly declared his Sorrow, that he had denied God, in St. *Auſtin*'s Church, and deſired the Congregation's Prayers for him. After this he was ſoon apprehended, and having ſome Time been cruelly handled in Priſon, he was burnt in *Smithfield*.

*John Frith*, a learned and excellent young Man, one of thoſe who were ſelected to fill Cardinal *Wolſey*'s New

College at *Oxford*, but being found, by ſome Writings and Conferences of his, not to believe Chriſt's Bodily Preſence in the Sacrament, nor a Purgatory; becauſe Man conſiſts but of two Parts, a Soul and a Body, the former of which is purged by the Word of God, thro' the Merit of Chriſt, and the latter by Afflictions; and unleſs Man has a third Part, he needs no Purgatory. The Biſhops before whom he appeared, and was examined about theſe Opinions, adviſed him to recant them; but he refuſing, the Sentence of Condemnation was paſſed upon him, and he was burnt in *Smithffeld*, *July* 4, 1532.

*Robert Packington*, a Mercer in *Cheapſide*, a Man of Subſtance, and very devout; for he uſed every Day to go to Prayers at St. *Thomas of Acres*, now called *Mercer*'s *Chapel:* and as he was croſſing the Street in a miſty Morning, about five of the Clock, was ſhot dead: Several Labourers, ſtanding at the End of *Soper-Lane*, heard the Noiſe of the Gun, but ſaw not the Perſon who diſcharged it. For ſome Time the Murderer lay hid; but at length Dr. *Incent*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, being upon his Death-Bed, confeſſed, that he had hired an *Italian* for ſixty Crowns to do the Feat, repenting himſelf greatly thereof. The Cauſe of this Hatred to him was, that being one of the Burgeſſes for the City in Parliament, he had ſpoken there ſharply of the Covetouſneſs and Cruelty of the Clergy, who therefore bore him a Grudge, which Dr. *Incent* paid him by thus killing him.

*John Porter*, a luſty young Man, and diligent in reading the Bible, after it was ſet up in St. *Paul*'s, was impriſoned for expounding it, by Biſhop *Bonner*, and died with cruel Uſage; as was alſo *Thomas Sommers*, a Merchant, in the *Tower*, for having *Luther*'s Book in his Poſſeſſion, where he alſo died.

*Thomas Tomkins*, a Weaver in *Shoreditch*, being accuſed of Hereſy to *Bonner*, and by him ſeized and impriſoned, where he was very cruelly uſed, was brought to Examination before the ſaid Biſhop, who produced a Note under his Hand, ſubſcribed, with his Name, to this Effect; That in the Sacrament of the Altar, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, there is not the very Body

Body and Blood of Jeſus Chriſt in Subſtance, but only a Remembrance thereof, his very Body and Blood being in Heaven, and aſked him, whether he acknowledged that Subſcription to be his? *Tomkins* owned it, and the Biſhop perſuaded him to relinquiſh thoſe Opinions; but *Tomkins* refuſing to revoke them, he was condemned for Hereſy, and executed in *Smithfield*, *March* 16, 1555.

*William Hunter*, an Apprentice with a Silk Weaver in *Coleman-Street*, who being ordered to receive the Communion at *Eaſter* by the Pariſh-Prieſt, and refuſing ſo to do, was deſired by his Maſter to leave him, leſt he ſhould come into Trouble for him, for he was very much threatened to be brought before the Biſhop; whereupon *William* retired to his Parents at *Brentwood* in *Eſſex*; but there, having ſome Diſpute with the Vicar of *Weild*, he was informed againſt, and ſent to Biſhop *Bonner*, who condemned him, and he was executed, *March* 26, 1555.

*John Warn*, an Upholſterer, of St. *Stephen Walbrook*, was burnt with *John Cardmaker*, *May* 30, 1555.

*John Leaf*, an Apprentice to a Tallow-Chandler, in the Pariſh of *Chriſt's-Church*, *London*, ſuffered at 19 Years of Age.

*William Wiſeman*, Cloath-worker of *London*, died in the *Lollards-Tower*, *December* 13, 1555. He was thought to be murdered, and the Coroner's Inqueſt ſate on him; but no Signs of it appeared; and therefore his Death was generally imputed to Famine and hard Uſage.

*Thomas Brown*, of St. *Bride's* Pariſh, in *Fleet-Street*, who being at *Fulham*, was required to be preſent at Maſs; but refuſing, was ſummoned before the Biſhop, to hear the definitive Sentence, which, as he was about to do, he ſaid to *Brown*, that he and his Fellows reported, that he ſought their Blood; to which *Brown* reply'd, that he was indeed a Blood Sucker, and wiſhed he had as much Blood as was in the Ocean for him to ſuck; whereupon *Bonner* proceeded to condemn him for Hereſy; and he was burnt in *Smithfield*, *January* 27, 1556.

*Iſabel Foſter*, Wife of *John Foſter*, Cutler, of the ſame Pariſh, was impriſoned for not coming to Church,

and perſiſting in her Opinions, oppoſite to Popery, and was condemned for an Heretick, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *January* 27, 1556.

*Joan Laſhford*, of *Little Allhallows*, in *Thames Street*, She was accuſed of not coming to Maſs, or receiving the Sacrament, or being confeſſed above a Twelvemonth before, ſaying, that her Conſcience would not ſuffer her to do otherwiſe. She being about 20 Years old, was, for theſe Crimes, taken and kept in the Biſhop's Priſon, where ſhe was tempted, by Promiſes and Threatnings, to renounce her former Opinions; but ſhe would not, and was thereupon condemned for Hereſy, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *Jan.* 27, 1556.

*William Slech*, who being impriſoned in the King's-Bench, for the Doctrine of the Goſpel, and Confeſſion of the Truth, died in the Priſon, and was buried in the Backſide of it.

*Lyon Cawch*, a Broker in *London*, who ſuffered with 12 others at *Stratford le Bow*.

*John Rough*, and *Cuthbert Simpſon*, the Paſtor and Deacon of the Proteſtant Congregation in *London*, and *Margaret Mearing*, one of their Auditors, who ſuffered in 1557. *Bonner* himſelf could not but own that *Cuthbert Simpſon* was a Man of the greateſt Patience he ever knew; for tho' he was racked twice in one Day in the Tower, and endured much Sorrow in his own Houſe, yet he never ſaw his Patience broken.

*Roger Holland* a Merchant-Taylor of *London*, ſerved his Apprenticeſhip in *Watling-Street*. He was lewd in his Youth, and a violent Papiſt, but being afterwards converted, became zealous for the Truth, and being apprehended with ſome others, was burnt in *Smithfield*, in *May*, 1551. It is very remarkable of him, that before he parted with *Bonner*, who had condemned him, he thus ſpake to him. *God will ſhorten your Hand of Cruelty, that you ſhall not moleſt his Church, and that ſhortly too, as all ſhall perceive; and after this Day none ſhall be put to Fire and Faggot.* *Bonner* replied, That he was mad, and in Anger would be thought a railing Prophet; that he knew that he and all his Fellows would gladly ſee him hanged, but he ſhould live to burn, and would burn all of them that would not worſhip the Sacrament of the Altar.

Altar. *Roger*'s Prediction came to paſs, for there was none after him executed in *Smithfield*.

*Nicholas Burton*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, dwelling in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, peaceably following his Buſineſs and Trade at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, was taken by Treachery, and put into the *Inquiſition*; where, after much cruel Uſage, he was put in Priſon, and being condemned for Hereſy, was ſent to *Sevil*, and burnt, in *October*, 1557.

It may deſerve our Obſervation, that whereas *London* had ſuch a Multitude of Martyrs, *Weſtminſter* had none at all; the Reaſon was, that *London* was under the Juriſdiction of *Bonner*, a Mirror of Cruelty, and *Weſtminſter* was ruled by Abbot *Feckenham*, a Man cruel to none, and courteous and charitable to all that needed his Help or Liberality.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are, beſides the Royal Palaces of St. *James*'s, *Hampton-Court*, and *Kenſington*, and the Town-Reſidences of the Members of both Houſes of Parliament, and other of the Gentry, too many to be enumerated,

*Sion-Houſe*, on the Weſt of *Brentford* and Eaſt of *Iſleworth*, and near the *Thames*, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, which had its Name from the *Holy Mount*, ſo called, when it was a Nunnery, erected by King *Henry* V. The preſent Houſe, built on the Site of its Church, is a large, ſquare, Stone Building, finely finiſhed and furniſhed, and was for ſome Time the Reſidence of the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, afterwards Queen *Anne*, while ſhe was out of Favour with King *William* III. the Duke of *Somerſet* having made her a Compliment of it.

*Cannons*, near *Edgware*, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*. The Approach to the Houſe is by an Avenue, near a Mile long, which fronts one of the Angles, by which Means two of its four Fronts appear at once, as if they were but one, and conſequently repreſent the Houſe the larger; for the Diſtance does not admit the Angle in the Center to be ſeen; and yet, upon a nearer Approach, it creates a freſh Surprize, to ſee the

the winding Paſſage opening, as it were a new Front to View, of near 100 Feet in Breadth, which the Spectator had not ſeen before, ſo that he is loſt for a while in looking near hand, for what he ſo evidently ſaw a great Way off.

The Houſe is adorned and furniſhed with a Profuſion of Expence, hardly to be match'd in any other in *England*. The Plaiſtering and Gilding are done by the famous *Pargotti*, an *Italian*. The great Salon, or Hall, is painted by *Paolucci*. The Pillars ſupporting the Building are all of Marble; the great Stair-Caſe is extremely fine; and the Steps are all Marble, every Step being of one whole Piece, about twenty-two Feet in Length.

The Gardens are well deſigned, and have a vaſt Variety, and the Canals are large and noble.

The Chapel is a Singularity, both in its Building, and the Beauty of its Workmanſhip; and the late Duke, at one Time, uſed to maintain there a full Choir, and had the Worſhip performed with the beſt Muſick, after the manner of the Chapel Royal.

At *Chiſwick*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Burlington*, where is a fine Serpentine River dug in the Gardens, which are laid out in the moſt elegant Taſte. With the Earth dug out of the Place that forms the River, a noble Mount is made next the Road, or rather a Terrace, from whence the whole Country may be viewed, and which ſerves, at the ſame Time, for a Defence to the Gardens on that Side, and is planted towards the Road with all Manner of ſweet Shrubs, Roſes, Honyſuckles, *&c*, that yield in the Seaſon a delightful Fragrance, as well to the Paſſengers, as to thoſe on the Terrace; the magnificent Buildings in Imitation of antient Temples, *&c*. interſperſed in the Gardens; the beautiful Bridge over the River in it, the fine Walk, the unbounded Proſpects, ſeveral curious Statues, a noble Obeliſk, delicate Viſtas, and the ſumptuous Buildings adjoining to the old Houſe, commanding a fine View to the River; which, with the Pictures and valuable Curioſities withinſide, altogether exceed Deſcription.

*Sutton-*

*Sutton-Court*, near the laſt named, the Earl of *Grantham*'s.

At *Chiſwick*, alſo, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Northampton*'s, the late Earl of *Wilmington*'s.

*Buſhy-Park*, near *Hampton-Court*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Halifax*.

*Marble-Hill*, near *Twickenham* the Counteſs Dowager of *Suffolk*'s.

At *Twickenham*, alſo, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Strafford*'s.

At the ſame Place, the Seat of *Joſeph Windham Aſhe*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *Downton* in the County of *Wilts*.

*Cranford*, in the Hundred of *Elthorn*, not far from *Hounſlow-Heath*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Berkeley*.

*Oſterley-Houſe* and Park, a little to the North-Weſt of *Brentford*, the Seat of he late Sir *Francis Child*, now of his Brother, *Samuel Child*, Eſq; Banker in *Fleet-Street*. This Houſe was built by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Founder of the *Royal Exchange*, who magnificently entertained Queen *Elizabeth* and her Attendants in it. Her Majeſty taking a View of it, being but then newly erected, found Fault with the Court, as too big, ſaying, That it would appear more handſome if it were divided by a Wall in the Middle, Sir *Thomas* took Notice of her Majeſty's Words, and ſent forthwith for Workmen to *London*, who, in the Night, ſo ſpeedily and ſilently applied themſelves to their Buſineſs, that the next Morning the Court appeared double, according to her Majeſty's Advice; with which ſhe was not more pleaſed than ſurprized at the ſudden Performance. The Courtiers were affected with equal Wonder, but exerciſed their Wit in reflecting on the Work, one ſaying with a Pun, pretty much the Faſhion of thoſe Times, that *it was no Wonder he ſhould change a Building, who had built a Change.*

This Houſe and Park, after ſome Time, became the Seat of the famous Parliament-General, Sir *William Waller*, and afterwards of Dr. *Barebone*.

At *Chelſea*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Orford*'s.

At

At the ſame Place, the Palace of the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter.*

At the ſame Place, the Seat of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart.

At *Chelſea* alſo, Sir *Henry Gough*'s, Bart.

At *Little Chelſea*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Verney*'s.

At *Fulham*, the Palace of the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *London.*

*Holland Houſe*, near *Kenſington*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Ayleſbury.*

*Gunners bury*, in the Liberties of *Finnſbury* and *Wenlaxbarne*, near *Eling*, the Seat of *Henry Furneſe*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Port of *Romney* in *Kent*; It ſtands on an Eminence, between the two great Weſtern Roads, with a gentle Deſcent towards that of *Brentford.*

The Houſe was built by Mr. *Webb*, Son-in-Law to the famous *Inigo Jones.* There is a remarkable large Hall, with a Row of Columns on each Side, from whence there is an Aſcent, by a noble Flight of Stairs, to a Salon, and other Rooms, which are adorned with fine Tapeſtry, and Paintings, ſome of them capital Pictures, placed there by Mr. *Furneſe.* From the Portico, at the Back-Front, there is a Proſpect not only of *London*, but of *Surry*, and both Banks of the *Thames*, for ſeveral Miles.

*Dawley*, in the Hundred of *Elthorn*, within one Mile of *Drayton*, the Seat of *Edmund Stephenſon*, Eſq;

At *Iſleworth*, the Duke of *Buccleugh*'s.

At the ſame Place, a Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Shrewsbury.*

At *Stains*, the Earl of *Dunmore*'s.

At *Twickenham*, the Earl of *Radnor*'s.

*Enfield Chace*, a Seat of the Earl of *Huntingdon*'s.

*Forty Hill*, near *Barnet*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Hunſdon.*

At *Eaſt Barnet*, a Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Trevor.*

At *Tottenham-High-Croſs*, the Lord *Colerain*'s.

At the ſame Place, a Seat of Sir *Hugh Smithſon*, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of *Middleſex.*

*Hare-*

*Harefield-Place*, to the North of *Uxbridge*, the Seat of Sir *Roger Newdigate*, the other Repreſentative in Parliament for this County.

At *Aſhford*, in the Hundred of *Spetthorne*, a Seat of the Earl of *Kinnoul*.

At *Acton*, a Seat of Sir *Joſeph Ayloffe*, Bart.

At *Mill-Hill*, near *Hendon*, the Seat of Mr. *Hoare*.

At *Finchley*, the Seat of the late *John Hedges*, Eſq;

At the ſame Place, the Seat of Mr. *Allen*.

At *Highgate*, the Seat of the late Sir *William Aſhurſt*.

At the ſame Place, Sir *John Auſtin*, Bart.

At *Hampſtead*, the Seat of *Coulſon Fellowes*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of *Huntingdon*.

At the ſame Place, the Seat of Mr. *Honywood*, Banker in *Lombard-Street*.

At the ſame Place, upon the *Heath*, the Seat of Mr. *Turner*, Linnen-Draper in *Fleet-Street*.

At *Kentiſh-Town*, the Seat of *Francis Anneſley*, Eſq;

At the ſame Place, the Seat of *Richard Baſnet*, Eſq; Laceman to the King and Prince of *Wales*.

At *Paddington*, the Seat of *John Laroche*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Bodmin*, in the County of *Cornwal*.

*Bell-Hammonds*, near *Uxbridge*, the Seat of *George Cooke*, Eſq; one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of *Common Pleas*, and Repreſentative for the Borough of *Tregony*, in the County of *Cornwal*.

*Hanworth*, in the Hundred of *Spetthorne*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, next Brother to the Duke of St. *Alban*'s, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Plymouth* in *Devonſhire*.

*Buſhy*, near *Watford*, the Seat of the Honourable *John Finch*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Winchelſea*, one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the Law, and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of *Rutland*.

At *Enfield*, the Seat of Captain *Harry Gough*, Member of Parliament for *Bramber* in *Suſſex*, and one of the Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company.

At

At *Southgate*, the Seat of *James Colebrooke*, Eſq; Banker in *London*.

At *Hackney*, in that Part call *Clapton*, the Seat of *Stamp Brooksbank*, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank of *England*, and Member of Parliament for *Saltaſh* in *Cornwal*.

At the ſame Place, in *Hummerton*, the Seat of *Stephen Ram*, Eſq;

In *Grove-Street*, the Seat of *Henry Norris*, Eſq;

At the ſame Place, in *Shacklewell*, the Seat of *Chriſtopher Wyvill*, Eſq;

At *Hendon*, the Seat of *William Rawlinſon Erle*, Eſq; Store-Keeper of his Majeſty's Ordnance, and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Malmsbury* in *Wiltſhire*.

At *Hampton* in the Hundred of *Spelthorne*, the Seat of Sir *Edmund Thomas*, Bart. one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Chippenham* in the County of *Wilts*.

At *Hammerſmith*, the Seat of *Luke Robinſon*, Eſq;